

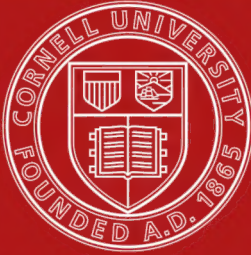
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SOME ACCOUNT

OF THE

**Worshipful Company of Ironmongers.**



SOME ACCOUNT  
OF THE  
Worshipful  
Company of Ironmongers.

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COMPILED,  
FROM THEIR OWN RECORDS AND OTHER AUTHENTIC SOURCES OF  
INFORMATION,  
BY JOHN NICHOLL, F.S.A.



LONDON:  
JOHN BOWYER NICHOLS AND SON.

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1851.







THE COURT

OF THE

**Worshipful Company of Ironmongers.**

LONDON, MDCCCL.

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## PREFACE.

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I HAVE endeavoured in the following pages to comply with a desire expressed by the Court of the Worshipful Company of Ironmongers, by compiling, from their own Records and other authentic sources of information, some account of that ancient fraternity.

A very general investigation of the Company's archives between the years 1838 and 1844, had made me familiar with the subject; but the more formidable duty of preparing from these voluminous documents a work for the press, seemed to me to demand a degree of literary acquirements to which I could make no pretensions: and this circumstance should perhaps have suggested the more prudent course of declining the responsibility of such an undertaking.

It is only within the last fifty years that this portion of archæology has been at all explored. Malcolm transcribed from the Ironmongers' books many interesting particulars, which appeared in the second volume of his *Londinium Redivivum*, published in 1803; but the first regular history of a Company was that of the Grocers, by John Benjamin Heath, Esq. F.S.A., which was privately printed in 1829. This was followed by Mr. Herbert's *History of the Twelve Great Livery Companies*, a work containing a



large amount of information, and which might have been rendered more accurate and complete could he have had constant and unrestricted access to the original documents which it was necessary to consult. In 1844 the Fishmongers' Pageant of the year 1616 was re-edited at the expense of that Company, with fac-simile copies of the original designs, accompanied by an historical introduction and various illustrative documents, by John Gough Nichols, Esq. F.S.A. In 1848 Mr. Firth, of the Town Clerk's Office, printed a short history of the Coopers' Company, entitled, "Historical Memoranda, Charters, Documents, and Extracts from the Records of the Corporation and the Books of the Company," a very able performance: and in the latter part of the same year Mr. Edward Basil Jupp produced his History of the Worshipful Company of Carpenters, a work containing much curious information, as well as an account of the ancient paintings which had been recently discovered in the repairs of the Carpenters' Hall.

The History of the Ironmongers' Company now added to this series will scarcely, I am afraid, rank with its predecessors either in arrangement or execution. I am therefore anxious to bespeak for it as large a share of indulgence as can in charity be accorded to a first literary attempt. In the introductory portion I have thought it sufficient to notice only very briefly the origin and antiquities of the Guilds of this country, their history being accessible to all in the pages of several of our best writers on the Anglo-Saxon period. My object throughout the work has been to draw as largely as possible from original documents, being of opinion that these civic histories derive their chief interest in their contemporaneous illus-

trations of former ages, and in the amount of historical transcripts which they present for perusal, rather than in the flowing diction of a more studied and artificial narrative.

Whoso shall tell a tale after a man  
 He must rehearse as nigh as ever he can  
 Everich word, if it be in his charge,  
 All speak he ne'er so rudely and so large,  
 Or elles he must tellen his tale untrue,  
 Or feignen thinges, or finden wordes new.

CHAUCER.

My grateful acknowledgments are due to several friends from whom I have received assistance in the preparation of this volume.

To JOHN GOUGH NICHOLS, Esq. F.S.A. I am particularly indebted for allowing me at all times the advantage of his varied acquirements and great experience, and for the contribution of several notes.

To the Rev. Dr. BANDINEL, the learned keeper of the Bodleian Library, for his politeness in obtaining for me a literal transcript of Taubman's pageant for the mayoralty of Sir Robert Gefferys in 1685.

To ALBERT WAY, Esq. F.S.A. I am much indebted for several obliging communications; and to GEORGE RUSSELL FRENCH, Esq. for some very able and critical remarks on the architecture of the Elizabethan period.

I am desirous also to express my acknowledgments to JAMES F. FIRTH, Esq. of the Town Clerk's Office, and to RICHARD THOMSON, Esq. of the London Institution, for many civilities, and for the readiness with which at all times they have allowed me to consult the books and documents in their custody.





# THE IRONMONGERS' COMPANY.

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GUILDS, or communities of persons associated together for purposes of mutual protection and support, have probably been common in all ages, and under every form of government. Such communities we are certain existed in this country during the times of our Anglo-Saxon ancestors; and several of the laws and ordinances by which they were regulated have come down to us in the vernacular language of that period.

A cursory review of their laws will enable us at once to perceive that these ancient institutions sprang out of the necessities of the age; and, being founded on principles of piety and benevolence, they tended materially to improve the moral and social condition of the people at a time when the framework of society was imperfect, and no remedial provision existed for many of the wants and contingencies of life.

The close resemblance between the laws of the Anglo-Saxon guilds and the rules and observances followed by the trading companies of London at a subsequent period

seem to indicate a common origin. By comparing them together we are forcibly led to the conclusion that they were essentially the same institutions; and that on these friendly brotherhoods were engrafted the interests of commerce, which in the process of time so grew and expanded that, towards the close of the thirteenth century, the principal towns in the kingdom had been enabled to obtain important privileges, and were for the most part constituted bodies corporate.

From this period the freedom and elevation of the burgher population advanced rapidly. Many events conduced to this result; but the confirmation of the guilds by the authority of royal charters gave a degree of protection and stability to the operations of trade, which tended more than any other circumstance to its increase. The example of the monarch \* in the latter half of the fifteenth century rendered the pursuits of trade honourable. By becoming himself an extensive merchant he imparted a noble impulse to commercial enterprise, encouraged the industry of his people, and laid the foundation of the future wealth and power of England.

ANGLO-SAXON GUILDS.—Mention is made in the Domesday survey of the gihalla or guildhall of the burghers of Dover, “In quibus erat gihalla burgensium.”—Domesday Book, f. i.

Guilds are found amongst the classical ancients, and imply fraternities which contributed certain sums for common uses. Societies of this description, called *Hetærias*, from *ἐταιρία*, a company or fraternity, existed in the Roman empire in the time of Trajan, who endeavoured to suppress them, under the suspicion that they were seminaries of faction and disaffection. “There seems to be,” observes Sharon Turner, “a tendency of mankind in all civilised nations to form secret

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\* Edward the Fourth, who has been called the Merchant King. See the remarks in p. 34.

societies of the *Hetæria* kind in every age, though under varying appellations, and with popular exterior pretensions suited to the feelings of the day.”—Sharon Turner’s *Anglo-Saxons*, vol. iii. p. 102; *Fosbroke’s Encyclopædia of Antiquities*, i. 401.

Sir Francis Palgrave, in noticing these ancient communities, says, that religion was at the foundation of the guilds; and that, however imperfect these institutions may have been, they were much better calculated than our own to ameliorate the condition of the lower orders of the community. In the old time the workman was the brother and companion of his employer, poorer in purse, inferior in station, younger in age, but united by the most kind and social bonds. They repeated the same creed, met at the same church, lighted their lamps before the same altar, feasted at the same board, and thus constituted the elements of that burgher aristocracy which equally, without the levelling anarchy of the peasantry, assisted in destroying the abuses that had sprung out of the servitude of the soil. After the scattering of the Roman Empire, and until the thirteenth century, these societies, subsequently so influential, had subsisted with very few exceptions by usage and prescription, rarely deriving any protection from the government. Indeed, we find that attempts were occasionally made to suppress the trade societies, whose growing power excited the vigilance, and possibly the jealousy, of the sovereign. These efforts did not succeed. Not only did the guilds baffle all the adverse edicts and denunciations, but they continued steadily to advance, obtaining ultimately not merely the toleration but the favour of the state.—Palgrave’s *Merchant and Friar*, 159, &c.

On cnyrter naman 7 sčs Petruſ Aporſtoluſ and ȝilbrice  
iſ ȝeȝaderod on Wudeburȝ-lande 7 ȝe ƿ Orȝn 7 ȝa cano-  
nicar innan sčs petruſ minȝtne on Exceſtre, &c.

Hickes’s *Thesaurus*, vol. iii. p. 18.

One of these Anglo-Saxon guilds purports, in the name of Christ and Saint Peter the Apostle, to have been instituted at Exeter. Bishop Osbern and the Canons of St. Peter had joined it in common brotherly charity. The brethren stipulated to pay annually at Easter one penny for each house, and on the death of any member, whether husband or wife, also one penny each; which death-pennies were given to the canons who performed the funeral rites.

The guild consisted of eighteen members whose names are recorded:—

Brūhtŕi. Wilnoð. Ealðŕine. Leofŕic. Brūhtmæŕ. Alŕic. Eðmæŕ. Eðŕine. Algar. Eðŕi. Wlporð. Alporð. Eðŕine. Godŕi. Oŕgod. Aðeleoue. Brūhtmæŕ. Godŕic.

Ðeow ƷeramnunƷ iŕ Ʒeramnodb on Exanceaŕtŕe for Ʒodeŕ luŕun. 7 for uŕre ŕaule þearŕe. æƷþeŕ Ʒe be uŕreŕ liŕeŕ Ʒerunðŕulneŕre Ʒe eac he þæm æŕteŕan dæƷum þe pe to Ʒodeŕ dome for uŕ ŕylŕe beon Ʒillaþ. þonne habbaŕ pe Ʒecpeðen þæt uŕe MýŕtinƷ ŕie þŕiŕa on xii monðum, &c.

Hickes's Thesaurus, vol. iii. p. 21.

Another guild at Exeter is stated to have been formed for the sake of God and their own souls. It was arranged that there should be held annually three assemblies: the first at the feast of Saint Michael the Archangel, the second at the feast of Saint Mary next following the winter solstice, and the third at the holydays after Easter. At these meetings each member was to bring two sextaria of flour, and each servant (cniht) one, with his share of honey. The priest sang two masses, one for their living friends, and the other for the dead, and every lay brother chanted two psalms, and in their turn provided for the singing of six masses or psalms. When any member went abroad or away from home, the others contributed five pence each; and when a house was burnt, one penny. If any brother neglected the appointed times of meeting, he was fined the first time in the expense of three masses; the second time, in five masses; and if, being warned, he absented himself a third time, he was not excused unless he was labouring under sickness or prevented by the business of the lord. And if any one of the brotherhood accused another harshly or uncivilly, he was to compensate him in a fine of thirty pence.

Heŕ iŕ on þiŕ Leŕŕite ŕiu ƷeŕŕitelunƷ þæŕe Ʒeŕæðniŕre þe þiur Ʒeŕeŕnæðen Ʒeŕæð hæŕþ on þeƷna Lilbe on Granta-brýcƷe. Þ iŕ þonne æŕeŕt þ ælc oþŕum aþ on halƷdome ŕealde roþŕe helðŕæðenne for Gode 7 for poŕulðe, &c. &c.

Hickes's Thesaurus, vol. iii. p. 20.

A third guild, instituted at Cambridge, enacts, that all the members shall swear, holding the sacred reliques, that they will be faithful to all

their associates, as well in those things which pertain unto God as in those which belong to the world. The guild was to assist at all times him who had the most just claim. When any member died, he was carried by the brotherhood to the place of sepulture chosen

by himself; any member neglecting to attend the funeral was fined in a sextarium of honey. The guild-scipe contributed half the expense of the interment, each of the brethren two pence for alms, and what was meet and proper was given to the church of Saint Etheldrytha.



ANTIQUARIES have failed in determining to what extent the aboriginal Britons were acquainted with the art of smelting iron-ore. The words of Cæsar are not conclusive on this point; though, on a careful consideration of them, most persons would be disposed to infer that the inhabitants of this island were to a limited extent in possession of that art at the time of his arrival. "Utuntur aut ære, aut taleis ferreis ad certum pondus examinatis pro nummo. Nascitur ibi plumbum album in mediterraneis regionibus, in maritimis ferrum; sed ejus exigua est copia: ære utuntur importato."

Strabo, who flourished in the century preceding the christian era, and was contemporary with Cæsar,\* states in

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\* We are not informed of the date of Strabo's birth, though it seems to be generally admitted that he flourished under Augustus, and died at an advanced age under Tiberius.

According to Clinton, *Fasti Hell.* ii. 552, he was living B.C. 71, 58, 24, and A.D. 14; see Clinton's elaborate discussion, *Lemprière's Bibliotheca Classica*, *Encyclopædia Londinensis*, &c.

"Strabon, le premier géographe de l'antiquité, sous le rapport historique et

his account of Britain, that it produces corn and cattle, gold, silver, and iron, which articles are thence exported.

Φέρει δὲ σῖτον, καὶ βοσκήματα, καὶ χρυσόν, καὶ ἄργυρον, καὶ σίδηρον· ταῦτα δὲ κομίζεται ἐξ αὐτῆς.—Lib. iv. 199, p. 305 ; Strabonis Geog. cum notis Casauboni, Amsterdam, 1708.

The following arguments in support of the early knowledge of the use and manufacture of iron in this country, are advanced by Mr. Scrivenor \* :—

“ Herodotus, who died about B.C. 414, tells us that the Greeks knew the Phœnicians fetched their tin† from Britain [from the Cassiterides: the words of Herodotus‡ are, “neither am I certain that there are islands called the

littéraire, naquit à Amasée dans la Cappadoce, environ cinquante ans avant I. C.; ses ancêtres du côté maternel étaient au nombre des personnages les plus distingués de la cour de Mithridates.”—Biographie Universelle, tom. xlv. à Paris, 1826.

\* Comprehensive History of the Iron Trade, by Harry Scrivenor, 1841, p. 23.

† That tin was procured from Britain in a very early age, appears probable from the concurrent testimony of the most ancient historians. The Phœnicians are said by Strabo to have passed the Pillars of Hercules, now the Straits of Gibraltar, about twelve hundred years before Christ. At what precise period they discovered the Cassiterides or tin islands is unknown, nor is their exact situation determined, but it is generally believed that the Scilly islands, and the western part of Britain, were the places from whence these early navigators procured the tin which they exported to other countries. The Phœnicians were extremely anxious to conceal from the rest of the world the true situation of the Cassiterides. Herodotus, who wrote about four hundred and fifty years B.C. could not learn where these islands were situated.—Rees's Cyclopædia.

Cassiterides, islands in the western ocean where tin was found, supposed to be the Scilly islands, with a part of Cornwall.—Mannert, ii. 238. Lemprière's Classical Dict.

‡ Οὐτε νήσους οἶδα Κασσίτεριδας εἰούσας, ἐκ τῶν ὁ κασίτερος ἡμῖν φοιτᾷ.—τοῦτο δὲ, οὐδενὸς αὐτόπτεω γενομένου οὐ δύναμαι ἀκοῦσαι, τοῦτο μελετῶν, ὅπως θάλασσά ἐστι τὰ ἐπέκεινα τῆς Εὐρώπης. ἐξ εσχάτης δ' ὦν ὅ τε κασίτερος ἡμῖν φοιτᾷ καὶ τὸ ἤλεκτρον.—Herod. Thalia, 115.

Cassiterides from whence tin is imported to us,—though I have sought the information, I have never heard from any one who had seen and knew that there is a sea beyond Europe, yet it is certain that our tin and amber are brought from those extreme parts.”—Herod. Thalia, 115.]

“This remark,” continues Mr. Scrivenor, “establishes the fact of a trade of some standing; and can we suppose that the Britons, during that intercourse, seeing the ships of their visitors, with all the usual requisite iron arms and appointments, did not, even if before ignorant of iron and its uses, become fully instructed how to obtain it from its ores, and probably to form it into such things as they saw used, or as the Phœnicians from accident or shipwreck might need to replace losses. More to confirm the preceding supposition that the Britons knew and practised the manufacture of iron, we may remark that Henry (in his *Great Britain*, vol. ii. p. 215, quoting *Diod. Sic. lib. v. p. 22*), informs us that the Gauls were of the same origin and spoke the same language as the ancient Britons, and that the Gaulish nations got possession of these coasts. It is unreasonable to suppose that a warlike nation should colonise Britain, and that the colonists should not bring with them their knowledge of iron and its uses, in arms, &c. and at once labour to supply themselves.”

No doubt, however, remains, that the iron-mines of this country were extensively explored by the Romans, and that they established foundries in various parts of the kingdom. In Yorkshire, in the Forest of Dean, in the Weald of Sussex, and other places, there are immense beds of cinders, the remains of ancient iron-works, in which their coins and pottery have been found. In communications made to the Sussex Archæological Society, Mr. M. A. Lower has made public some highly interesting researches on the ancient Iron-works of that district. At

Maresfield,\* about twelve miles north of Lewes, is a bed of cinders extending for some acres, in which have been found several coins of Nero, Vespasian, Tetricus, and Dioclesian, together with other Roman vestiges.

In the absence of further evidence, Mr. Lower is unwilling to speculate largely upon the date of the commencement of these iron-works; but, from the preponderance of the coins of Vespasian, he advances a conjecture that it took place during the reign of that emperor or his successor, Titus, at a time when Agricola, then governor of Britain, was successfully introducing the arts of civilisation into this island. That the works were still carried forward in Dioclesian's time is clear from the coin of that monarch.

Since the discoveries at Maresfield, Mr. Mercer, of Sedlescombe, in the same county, has observed two other sites of iron-works, where Roman coins have been found; viz. at Sedlescombe and at Westfield. The scoriæ still contains much metal,—a proof that the Romans were not very skilful in smelting.

With regard to the seven or eight centuries which succeeded the departure of the Romans from Britain, history and archæology seem alike silent on the subject of iron. It can scarcely be doubted, however, that the Romanized

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\* The place in question is the site of one of the innumerable fields of iron scoriæ marking the localities of the extinct furnaces and forges of the Sussex weald. The coins, &c. which Mr. Lower has inspected, are as follow:—

“Nero, A.D. 54—68; two.

“Vespasian, 69—79; about eight or ten.

“Tetricus, circ. 274; one.

“Dioclesian, 284—286; one or two.

“Of those which cannot be appropriated, some may belong to the intervening emperors.” Among other Roman antiquities here found, are, a brass fibula and many fragments of coarse fictile vessels, principally domestic. The pottery of this kind is in great quantities, and of great variety as regards shape,



Britons retained this most useful art of smelting and working iron, and that the Anglo-Saxons after them continued it upon the old sites.\* Further examination of our cinder-beds may hereafter bring to light Romano-British and Saxon remains, and prove for those peoples what Maresfield has proved for the Romans. In the mean time we are, perhaps, justified in assuming that when so valuable and necessary a manufacture had been once introduced, it would be retained so long as the three essentials for its perpetuation—the ore, the fuel, and the flux—continued in sufficient abundance of supply; in other words, that the iron trade of Sussex was carried on uninterruptedly from Roman times till its extinction in consequence of the failure of fuel almost within our own recollection.†

The art of working in metals was more highly esteemed than any other by the Anglo-Saxons.‡ Their best artisans were the clergy. Edgar established a law, that every priest, to increase knowledge, should diligently learn some handicraft. Dunstan, Archbishop of Canterbury, to the arts of music, engraving, painting, and writing, added the craft of a smith, and was an expert workman. Stigand and Ethelwold, both bishops, were celebrated for their

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colour, and fineness. Several fragments of the vessels known as *mortaria* have the potters' names boldly stamped upon them, particularly IVCVN (for Jucundus?) and EVAI. Fragments of fine red or Samian ware, both figured and plain. Several of these likewise bear potter's marks or stamps, particularly OF. (*officinâ*), MIRAVI, and IVAN or IVANI.—Archæological Notices of the Iron-works of the County of Sussex, by Mark Antony Lower, p. 173.

\* Domesday-book makes no mention of iron under the county of Sussex, though it does under those of Somerset, Hereford, Gloucester, Cheshire, and Lincoln.—Ibid. p. 177.

† Archæological Notices of the Iron-works of the County of Sussex, by Mark Antony Lower; Sussex Archæological Collections and Archæological Journal.

‡ Turner's Anglo-Saxons; Pictorial History of England, &c.

mechanical skill. The chief smith was a man of considerable distinction in the courts of the Anglo-Saxon kings, and his privileges and weregild exceeded those of any other craftsman. Towards the period of the Conquest, the manufacture of iron had considerably increased, and the art of working it was better understood. Steel and iron armour were common. At the time of the Domesday Survey the city of Hereford had six smiths, who paid each one penny for his forge, and made one hundred and twenty pieces of iron from the king's ore; receiving in return a customary payment of three pence, and being free from all other service; the city of Gloucester paid to the king thirty-six *dicras* of iron, and one hundred ductile rods to make nails for the king's ships. Iron had now become the principal manufacture of Gloucestershire, and in the reign of Edward the First there is stated to have been no less than seventy-two furnaces in the Forest of Dean for smelting it.

The largest establishments of the Romans for the manufacture of iron in Britain were in this county; but the method, whatever it may have been, which they employed, was imperfect, and the cinders of their numerous forges, wherever they are discovered, are found to contain a very considerable portion of unsmelted metal. The first smelting-furnace, and that which in all probability was used by the Romans for the manufacture of iron, is supposed to be the air bloomery; it is described as a "low conical structure, with small openings at the bottom for the admission of air, and a large orifice at top for carrying off the gaseous products of combustion. It was filled with charcoal and ore in alternate layers, and the fire applied to the lowest part." How long this simple contrivance continued in use we have no means of ascertaining, the period to which it belongs being so very remote; there is no doubt,

however, that the next era of improvement in the manufacture of iron was the introduction of bellows, and the construction of the blast bloomery, which greatly facilitated the process of smelting, and, by allowing the construction of larger furnaces, considerably increased the manufacture. The blast bloomery, in process of time, and the constant progression of the arts, was superseded by what is denominated the blast furnace. This last improvement is supposed to have been introduced during the early part of the sixteenth century; for in the seventeenth century "the art of casting in metal had arrived at a great degree of perfection, and in the reign of Elizabeth there was a considerable export trade of cast-iron ordnance to the continent.\*"

"During the long period, however, that the air and blast bloomeries had been the only making furnaces, large accumulations of scoria, containing from thirty to forty per cent. of iron, had formed. The more perfect operation of the blast furnace allowed these to be re-melted with great advantage; a new species of property was thus created; extensive proprietorships of Danish and Roman cinders were formed; large deposits of scoria, which for ages had lain concealed beneath forests of decayed oaks, were dug up, and in Dean forest it is computed that twenty furnaces, for a period of upwards of three hundred years, were supplied chiefly with the bloomery cinders as a substitute for iron-ore."—(Vide *Encyclo. Brit.*)

About the year 1300 a complaint was preferred by the Feroners, or dealers in iron, to the Mayor of London, Elias Russel, and the court of Aldermen, against the smiths of the Wealds and other merchants, for bringing down irons of wheels for carts to the city of London, which were

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\* See *Encyclopædia Brit.*

much shorter than anciently was accustomed, to the great loss and scandal of the whole trade of Ironmongers. Whereupon an inquisition was taken of lawful and honest men, who presented three iron rods of the just and anciently used lengths of the strytes (strytorum), and also of the length and breadth of the gropes (groporum), belonging to the wheels of carts, which rods were sealed with the seal of the Chamber of Guildhall, London, whereof one remains in the said chamber, and another rod was delivered on the Monday before the Purification of the Blessed Virgin Mary, in the 29th Edw. I. to John Dode and Robert de Paddington, ironmongers of the market, and the third was delivered the same Monday to John de Wymondham ironmonger of the bridge; which John, Robert, and John were sworn upon the Holy Evangelists that from day to day they should warn or give notice to all merchants bringing such iron to the city of London, as well of the Wealds as elsewhere, that they hereafter should not bring such iron unless it was of the length and breadth aforesaid, upon pain of the forfeiture of such iron, and that such iron as they should find against the aforesaid assize after the feast of Easter next should be wholly forfeited.—*Liber Horn*.

The *Liber Horn* is an ancient MS., one of the most important preserved in the archives of the city of London, and was compiled about the year 1311; it is very neatly written on thick vellum, and illuminated: a fac-simile of one of the initial letters is given above. Some account of the *Liber Horn* occurs in the Preface of Strype's *Stow*, 1720. It is so named, the Editor observes, from Andrew Horn, sometime Chamberlain of the city, viz. in the time of King Edward II. What this book contains is told by this inscription in one place of it (fo. ccvi.), viz.—*Iste Liber restat Andreæ Horne, Piscenario London. de Breggestrete, in quo continentur cartæ et aliæ consuetudines predict. civitat. Angliæ et statuta per Henricum Regem et Edwardum Regem*

fil. predict. Regis Henrici edita. And again (fo. viii.):—In isto Libro continentur tota statuta et ordinationes et cartæ et libertates et consuetudines civitat. London et ordo justitiorum itinerantium apud turrim Lond. et ipsum iter.

Another work bearing the name of Andrew Horne is, “The Mirroir of Justices, written originally in the old French long before the Conquest; and many things added by Andrew Horne, to which is added the Diversity of Courts and their Jurisdiction.” It was printed in 1642 with the following title:—

La Somme  
appelli  
Mirroir des Justices  
vel speculum Justiciariorum factum per  
Andream Horne  
Hanc legum summam si quis vult iura tenerè  
Per legat et sapiens si vult orator haberi:  
Hoc apprenticiis ad barros ebore munus  
Gratum Juridicis utile mittet opus.

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Horne mihi cognomen, Andreas est mihi nomen.

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London:  
Printed by E. G. for Matthew Walbanke and  
Richard Best, and are to be sold at their shops  
at Grayes Inn Gate, 1642.

“This singular work has raised much doubt and difference of opinion concerning its antiquity. Some (including Lord Coke and Nathaniel Bacon) have pronounced it older than the Conquest, others have ascribed it to the time of Edward II. Both these opinions may be partly right. There may, perhaps, have been a work by this name as early as the date supposed; but whoever judges from the internal evidence of the book will be satisfied that great part of it is of a period much later, and certainly written after Fleta and Britton, for it states many points of law as it were in a state of progression, somewhat receding from those writers and approaching nearer to those of later times. It is probable that Andrew Horne, whose name it bears, might

take up an ancient book of that name, and work it into the volume we now see, in the reign of this king or at the end of the former; and, if so, we should expect that whatever it propounds was actually law in the reign of Edward II." &c.—History of English Law, by John Reeves, Esq. 1787, p. 358.

The earliest distinct notice of the Ironmongers as a guild which I have met with is in the 25th Edw. III. (1351), when a considerable change and revolution in the civic constitution took place. "Until this time the ward representation continued, but the number of representatives was increased. It appears that the proportion was sometimes left to the discretion of the aldermen; thus, in the 20th Edw. III. an ordinance was made that each alderman in his wardmote should cause eight, six, or four of the best and most discreet men thereof, according as the ward was large or small, to attend at Guildhall when summoned on the affairs of the city. Shortly afterwards, in the 21st Edw. III., a more definite regulation and appointment was made by a bye-law which specified the numbers; some of the larger wards were to return six members, other wards five members, two wards four members, and one ward two members to the common council. But this proceeding occurred on the eve of a material alteration in the elective constituency of the assembly by transferring the right of suffrage from the inhabitants of the wards, or the communities in the most extended sense, to the smaller and more select and opulent class qualified as members of the trades or mysteries."

On Monday next before the feast of Saint Martin, in the 25th Edw. III., a certain bill was sent by Andrew Aubrey, the mayor, to two men, probably the wardens or "gardeins" of the following mysteries: the Drapers, Grocers, Mercers, Fishmongers, Goldsmiths, Woolners, Vintners, Skinners, Weavers, Tailors, Cordwainers, Iron-

mongers, and Butchers, commanding them respectively to assemble the “bones gentz” of their crafts, and to cause to be elected, by common assent, four good men thereof, to treat with the Mayor, Aldermen, and Sheriffs upon certain important affairs touching the state of the city. The precept addressed to the Ironmongers on this occasion was as follows:—

By the Mayor.

To John Deynes and Richard de Eure, Ironmongers.

Assemble the good people of the said mystery, and cause them to elect, by common assent, four good people of the said mystery, the wisest and most sufficient, to treat with the Mayor, Aldermen, and Sheriffs upon some heavy business touching the state of the said city; and this you omit not, on the faith which you owe to our Lord the King; and have the names and persons of those so elected at the Guildhall on Thursday, the eve of Saint Martin.\*

The members returned in compliance with this order were the two wardens and Henry de Ware and William Fromond.

In the 37th Edw. III. (1363), a document in Latin of this date, preserved amongst the city records, furnishes an account of various sums received by John de Cauntebrigg, the chamberlain, from the several mysteries, for an offering to be presented to the Lord the King of England, towards carrying on his French wars. Thirty-two companies are enumerated, and the sums paid by each amounted in the whole to 45*l.* 16*s.* The Ironmongers appear the eleventh on the list, and contributed 6*l.* 18*s.* 4*d.*†

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\* Records of the City of London.

Arms of Eure: Quarterly or and gules, over all on a bend sable three escallops argent.—Contemporaneous authority.

† Records of the City of London. Herbert.

In 1368, WILLIAM DIKEMAN, citizen and ironmonger, served the office of Sheriff. I find no further particulars respecting him, except that he was buried in the church of St. Olave's in the Jewry.

The mysteries or public companies began to be incorporated in the reign of Edward the Third; and, being greatly increased in numbers and importance, they now contended for the right of electing the chief officers, and making ordinances for the government of the city, in contravention of an order made in the 20th of this king's reign, by which that right was confined to the representatives of the wards. The mayor, with a view to settle the dissensions which had arisen on this subject, and acting under the advice of five aldermen and eight commoners, directed the aforesaid mysteries to choose several of the aldermen and a great number of the commoners to meet at the Guildhall; who, having met, ordained, amongst other things, that the persons who should be hereafter called to the common councils of the city should be elected by every sufficient mystery, and that those persons and no others should be summoned to the election of mayors and sheriffs. This ordinance continued in force until the 7th of Richard II. (1384), when, at a meeting of the "mayor, aldermen, and an immense commonalty of good and discreet men of the city," it was ordained that the common council should be again chosen by the wards instead of the mysteries.\*

In 1376, the companies sending members to the common council had increased to forty-eight. Of these the principal ones sent six, the secondary four, and the small companies two. In this list the order of precedency is

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\* Printed Report to the Court of Common Council, 1833, fol. 9.



not observed, and the Ironmongers stand thirty-fifth, and returned four members.\*

The Ironmongers are described as being principally congregated about this period in Ironmongers' Lane and the Old Jewry, "where they had large warehouses and yards, and exported and sold bar-iron and iron rods; they had also shops wherein they displayed abundance of manufactured articles which they purchased of the workmen in town and country, and of which they afterwards became the general retailers." Several of the principal members of the trade were buried in the adjacent church of St. Olave; Stowe has recorded the following:—William Dikeman, ferroner or ironmonger, one of the sheriffs of London, 1367; Robert Havelocke, ironmonger, 1390; Thomas Michell, ironmonger, 1527; and Richard Chamberlain, ironmonger, one of the sheriffs, 1562. Strype mentions the subsequent removal of the Ironmongers from this locality to Upper Thames-street, which still continues to be the principal market in London for bar-iron and castings.

The following entry occurs in the City Records,† under the year 1397:—

"On the 20th December, 21 Rich. II. came here (to the Guildhall) before Richard Whityngton, mayor, and the aldermen of the city of London, William Sevenoke, son of William Rumschedde, of Sevenoaks, in the county of Kent, late apprentice to Hugh de Boys, citizen and ironmonger, who was admitted into the franchise of the city aforesaid, and sworn in the time of John Hadle, late mayor, and Stephen Speleman, then chamberlain, to wit, on the tenth day of July, in the eighteenth year of the reign of the aforesaid king, and which same William Sevenok, alleging, says, that his master, aforesaid, as well as

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\* City Records, H. fo. 46 b., in Norman French. See Report to Common Council, 1834.

† Lib. H. fo. 316.

himself, in time past used and were of the mystery of the Grocers, and not of the mystery of the Ironmongers, as the masters of the aforesaid mystery of the Grocers here testify, beseeching the said mayor and aldermen that they would be pleased to admit and enter the aforesaid William Sevenok into the franchise of the said city, in the mystery of the Grocers aforesaid. Which same mayor and aldermen, consultation being had among them at the instance of the good men of the mystery of the Grocers being present, granted the aforesaid prayer of the aforesaid William Sevenok, and he gives for his admission aforesaid forty shillings."

**FREEDOM OF THE CITY.**—The earliest entries to be found of admissions to the freedom of the city by purchase or by grant at the request of the king or others appear in the 3rd Edw. II. These admissions are before the mayor, aldermen, and chamberlain. In most cases the business of the party is set forth in the entry, and no mention made of a company. The words or entries of admissions are, "*Admissus fuit in libertate civitatis et juratus.*" The fines vary from five shillings to one hundred shillings.—City Rec. D. fo. 8 to 36.

The earliest acknowledgments or enrollments of apprentices and of admission to the freedom by servitude are from the 3rd to the 6th of Edward II.—*Ibid.* fo. 10 to 70.

Robert Gladwin was admitted to the freedom, 5 Edw. II (1311), paying one mark, and allowed time to come and reside in the city, with his wife, children, and goods, under the penalty of his losing his freedom and money.—D. fo. 21 b.

A person admitted on a fine of 2*s.* 6*d.* only, because he had stood well in the city for thirty years past, and had sustained the burthens of the city. (D. fo. 18 b.) The sheriffs' cook admitted without any fine, because he had well served the sheriffs.—Printed Report to the Common Council, 6 March, 1834.

**APPRENTICESHIP.**—It is the opinion of Sir Francis Palgrave that the origin of our system of apprenticeship is to be found in the laws and customs which regulated the colleges of workmen in the Roman empire, and which had prevailed from time immemorial. This system, during the middle ages, and indeed almost down to our own days, has exercised a very beneficial influence upon the community. Motives infinitely

more valuable than those of mere money and money's worth were engrafted upon this system so long as its spirit was properly observed. The admission into the guild after the period of probation had concluded, was an attestation that, during that period of life when the human character is most susceptible of the influences of habit and example, the individual had conducted himself with due attention to diligence and morality. Gratitude towards a kind master, emulation excited by an able one, the necessity of conciliating a harsh superior, the wish to form that union which the Church so emphatically calls a "holy state," and upon which the happiness of the individual, and through the individual the happiness of the state, so mainly depends, all these rendered the guilds a continual source of moral renovation to the commonwealth. The series of events so forcibly presented to us by Hogarth, in the graphic scenes of his "Industrious Apprentice," were common in the last age, rare as they may be in ours.—Sir F. Palgrave's "Merchant and Friar."

During the early period of our municipal history, the mayor and aldermen seem to have exercised a jurisdiction and control over the trading companies. These minor communities, previous to their incorporation, possessed no proper internal power of coercive legislation, except with the assent and under the supervision of the general civic legislature.

In the 45th Hen. III. certain ordinances or bye-laws were made by the Lorimers, "*par comun conseil de tous, et par assentement de Sir William Fitz-Richard, adonques Maire de Londres, et des autres barons de la cité;*" and in like manner the "*probi homines*" of the Cordwainers made certain provisions or bye-laws in 53 Hen. III. "*de consensu et voluntate Majoris Londoniæ cæterorumque baronum ejusdem civitatis.*" In 11 Edw. I. certain ordinances were made by the "*prodes homes,*" painters of the city of London, for regulating their trade; and, in order that the regulations might be observed, they elected four guardians or wardens, who were sworn before the mayor

and the other "bones gentz" of the city to keep the same according to their power.

In the reign of Edward the Third, probably in consequence of some general regulation, we find the names of the "probi homines" of twenty-five of the principal mysteries, who had been sworn before the court of aldermen, to govern and rule the same. In the 39th of the same reign, the court of aldermen passed an ordinance by which this custom was established and confirmed. It was ordained that all the mysteries should be faithfully ruled and governed each according to its nature, and in such a manner that no deceit should be found in any of their works or trades. That in each mystery there should be chosen four or six, or more or less according to the needs of the mystery, which persons so chosen and sworn should have full power from the mayor to will and faithfully to do and perform the same (*Les quieux genz issent esleus et juretz, eyent plein poiar du Maire de ceo bien et loyalment faire et parfournir*). Any member of the mysteries refusing to obey the wardens, for the first offence to be imprisoned ten days, and to forfeit to the commonalty for the contempt 10s.; for the second offence to be imprisoned twenty days, and to forfeit to the commonalty 20s.; for the third offence to be imprisoned thirty days, and to forfeit 30s.; and for the fourth offence to be imprisoned forty days, and to forfeit 40s.\*

1402. A petition was presented to the king in parliament by John Cavendish, praying the redress of certain grievances therein stated, which being read and considered, was referred to the mayor, aldermen, and forty-eight

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\* Second Report of the Commissioners appointed to inquire into the Municipal Corporations of England and Wales, 1837, fol. 13; City Records, &c. &c.

members of the guilds, with several noblemen, judges, and others, who were directed to assemble on a certain day in the Tower of London, there to be informed and to ascertain the truth of all the matters alleged in the said petition. The order of parliament runs in the following words :—

Le Roy voet q̃ le conte de Wircestr' et les autres nomez en le cedula annexe a ceste petition, ovesq̃ autres psones a la denominaçõ du Roy ; soient assignez d'examiner la matier comprise en mesme la petition p̃ toutes le bones voies q̃ meultz lour semblera p̃ lour discreciouns et d'ent certifier en le chancellerie.

Pleise a ñre tres redout S̃r le Roy et a les honourables S̃rs de ceste p̃sent parlement ordeign', q̃ le mair et aldermans et c̃teyns cõmuners de la citee de Loundres desouth escriptez puissent assembler a une c̃teyne jour en la Tour de Loundres ou en ascune autre lieu a la volunte ñre tres haut S̃r le Roy en p̃sence de Moñs le conte de Wircestre, et S̃r de Lovell, le S̃r de Say, les Chiefs Justices de l'un Baunk et de l'autre le Chief Baron de l'Eschequer, Moñsr John Cheyne, Moñs Thomas Pykworth, Ch̃rs, et John Durward, Esquiere, pur avoir plein enformacion et conusans de la verite de toutz les matires presentez a ñre S̃r le Roy p̃ un John Cavendish. Et q̃ ñre dite S̃r le Roy et son tres sage conseil purrent ent ordeigner due remedie en sustentacion de les bones layes, customes, et usages usez deinz la franchise du dite cittee en temps del tres noble Roy E. Tierce, q̃ dieu assoille. Et si aveigne q̃ ascune seigñr devant escripte soit absent vous pleise pur prendre une autre en son lieu, qe le remedie et execucion des ditz matires ne soit tariez. Les nouns de cõmuners ceux q'ensuent c'est assavoir.

Then follow the names of the "cõmuners" of twenty-seven guilds, commencing with the Mercers. The Ironmongers rank ninth, and are represented by Henry Julyan and Thomas Craste, who were probably wardens or keepers of the Company at that time.\*

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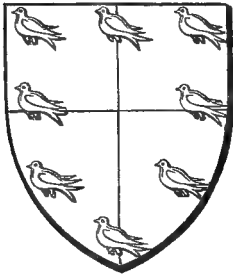
\* Rot. Parl. 4 Hen. IV. A<sup>o</sup> 1402, vol. iii. p. 519.

THE TWELVE COMPANIES.—The Lord Mayors were exclusively chosen from the Twelve Companies (or on accession to that office became free of one of them); none of the lists in our Histories of London afford a single instance to the contrary, from Fitz-Alwin to Sir Robert Wilmot. The twelve Companies took precedence in all civic triumphs, and occupied the chief standings in all state processions through the city; they alone of the Companies contributed to repair the city walls, and were always most largely assessed in all levies for the government of the city. The common opinion, therefore, that the Lord Mayor must be a member of one of these Companies is indisputably founded on long prescriptive right and usage. In 1742 Sir Robert Wilmot was sworn in Lord Mayor, notwithstanding that he was not so qualified, and that upon the advice of counsel, who said there was no law for it. His Lordship was of the Coopers' Company, and would have been translated to the Clothworkers', but his admission being carried only by a small majority, and they at the same time refusing him their hall, he resolved to give them no further trouble. It is now understood that being free of one of the twelve Companies is only necessary to qualify the Lord Mayor for President of the Irish Society.—Vide Herbert's *Livery Companies*, vol. i. p. 37.

1404. An Act was passed to restrict and prohibit the manufacture of certain deceptive articles, most of which were probably sold by the Ironmongers of that period.

“Item, whereas many fraudulent artificers, imagining to deceive the common people, do daily make locks, rings, beads, candlesticks, harneis for girdles, hilts, chalices, and sword pomels, powder boxes, and covers for cups of copper and laten, and the same over gilt and silver, like to gold or silver, and the same sell and put in gage to many men not having full knowledge thereof, for whole gold and whole silver, to the great deceit, loss, and hindrance of the common people, and the wasting of gold and silver: It is ordained and established that no artificer, nor other man whatsoever he be, from henceforth, shall gilt nor silver any such locks, rings, beads, candlesticks, harneis for girdles, chalices, hilts, nor pomels of swords, powder boxes, nor covers for cups, made of copper or laten, upon pain to forfeit to the King's. at every time that he shall be found guilty, and to make satisfaction to the party grieved for his damages; but that, chalices always excepted, the said

artificers may work, or cause to be wrought, ornaments for the church of copper and laten, and the same gilt or silver, so that always in the foot, or in some other part of every such ornament so to be made, the copper and the laten shall be plain, to the intent that a man may see whereof the thing is made, for to eschew the deceit aforesaid."—Statutes of the Realm.



1410. (11 Hen. IV.) Sir RICHARD MARLOW, citizen and ironmonger, served the office of Lord Mayor, and again in 1417, the 5th of Henry V.

In his "mairaltie," (saith Stow) "there was a play at Skinners' Hall, which lasted eight days; to heare which most of the greatest estates of England were present. The subject of the play was the sacred scriptures, from the creation of the world." "They call this Corpus Christi play in my country," (observes Weever, in citing the above quotation,) "which I have seen acted at Preston and Lancaster, and last of all at Kendall, in the beginning of the reign of King James, for which the townesmen were sore troubled, and, upon good reasons, the play finally suppress, not onely there, but in all other townes of the kingdome."

Sir Richard Marlow was sheriff in 1402. He gave 20*l.* to the poor of Queenhithe ward, and ten marks to the church of Saint Michael, Queenhithe, in which he was buried. Weever has preserved the remains of his epitaph:—

**Orate pro animabus Richardi Marloi quondam  
venerabilis maioris civitatis London, et Agnetis  
consortis sue que . . . ob . . .**

Arms: Quarterly gules and azure, an orle of martlets  
or.—Harl. MS. No. 6860, and College of Arms.

1423. (2 Hen. VI.) NICHOLAS JAMES, citizen and ironmonger, and sheriff of London. He is stated to have been buried in St. Botolph's, Bishopsgate. Arms: Azure, a dolphin argent.—Harl. MS. No. 6860, and College of Arms.



1442. (21 Hen. VI.) Sir JOHN HATHERLEY, *alias* ADDERLEY, citizen and ironmonger, chosen Lord Mayor. He was the son of John Hatherley, or Adderley, of Bristol. During his mayoralty, the citizens took in hand many chargeable but useful and ornamental works: namely, to build divers conduits of fresh water, with standards and other devices, and leaden pipes that ran above three miles both above and under the earth, and also to make a common granary, and to repair the great cross in Cheap, erected in 1290 by Edward the First, in memory of his queen, Alianora; the king having granted a licence to the mayor and citizens, in order to set forward these works, to buy two hundred fodder of lead anywhere in the realm, and to hire with their money workmen, masons, and plumbers, as many as they would from time to time.\*

In the parish church of Peper-Harrow, in the county of Surrey, there is a sepulchral brass to the memory of Johanna, wife of the before-named Sir John Adderley, and afterwards re-married to William Brokes, Esq. of that place; she is represented kneeling before a desk; on a

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\* See Strype's Stow, and MS. Collectanea of W. Sargeant, vol. i. in the City Library.

Arms of Sir John Hatherley: Argent, on a bend gules, between two lion's heads erased sable, three crosses pattée of the field.—Harl. MS. 6860.



scroll over her head is written :—*Ehu merrey & lady helpe.*  
And beneath her feet the following inscription :—

**Ex vestra caritate Orate p' a't'a Johan'e Addirley quod'm  
uxor Joh'is Addirley quod'm Maioris Civitatis london'  
et nup' uxor Will'i Brokes armigeri patroni istius eccl'ie  
q' quid'm Johan'a obiit xviii<sup>o</sup> die Nove'br' A<sup>o</sup> D'ni M<sup>o</sup>  
CCCC<sup>o</sup> lxxxvii<sup>o</sup> cui<sup>9</sup> a't'e p'p'cie . . .**

. 1455. (33 Hen. VI.) The first notice in the Ironmongers' books of the wardens of the Company, under that distinct appellation, occurs in this year, in an order relative to their keeping the principal feast.

In the xxxiii. yere of the regne of King henry the VIth Richard Flemmyng and Nich'as Marchale stode wardeyns of the ffelaship of Iremongers, having than nor long before no maister, but ij. wardeyns.\*

The Ironmongers, we may presume, although not yet incorporated, had become a powerful and influential body, as we find in the following year that they obtained a grant of armorial bearings from Lancaster King of Arms. This document, of which I have given a copy, also confers the privilege of using a tabard upon all state occasions.

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\* Ancient Book of Orders, fol. 25. This volume is of vellum, and one of the oldest which the Company possesses: it contains a variety of matters, amongst which we may notice the directions for keeping the obit of John Guyva, p. 1. The "compremyse between the person of Alhalowen Stayning and y<sup>e</sup> craft of Iremongers," p. 13. An old calendar, showing the different fasts and festivals of the year, very finely written in black, blue, and red inks, fol. 17. A collection of ancient acts and ordinances of the Company, acts of common council, wills of benefactors, bequests of plate, &c. And at page 74, a petition from the yeomanry to the master, wardens, and court of the livery, dated 13 Dec. 1497, praying their "grete wysdomys" that they may have licence to choose two new "rulars" for themselves annually, and for other privileges.

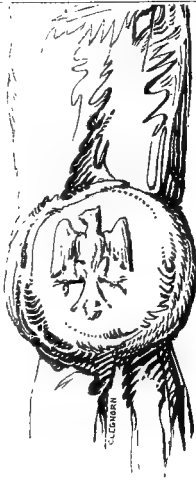


To all maner people these present tres seying or heryng.

We, Lancastre Kyng of Armes, sende gretyng in our lorde God euerlastyng; Know ye us the foresaide Lancastre to haue geven and graunted unto the honourable Crafte and felasship of the ffraunchised men of Iremongers of the citie of London a token of armes, that is to sey :—Siluer, a cheueron of Gowles, sitte betwene three Gaddes of Stele of Asure, on the cheueron three swevellis of golde; with two lizardes of their owne kynde, encoupeld with Gowlys, on the helmet. To haue, to holde, and reioyce the forsaide tokyn and armes to the said Craft and felasship thereof, and to their successours enfraunchised men of the same Crafte, in the saide citie, for euermore, to [bear] the said armes, in all maner seruices of our souerayne lorde the Kyng,

and in baners to the honour and [worship] of God, in holy churches, and ellswhere in eyther places conuenient and needfull, and atte all tymes in honor and defence of the said citie of London, yf and whan cause requyre hit. Willyng and grauntyng also, that he which shall bere the Baner of the saide Crafte for the tyme, if such nede, be enarmed in the same armes for the same day and tyme, in delakke or for defaute of his ppre armes, in tokenyng of honour and worship of the saide Crafte and felasship, and att all tymes to haue and reioyce the same in the maner aforesaide, for euermore. In witesse of which thing, we the saide Lancastre Kyng of Armes to these present tres haue putt our seall of Armes and signe manuell; Wreten atte London, the firste day of the moneth of Septembre, the xxxiiij<sup>th</sup> yere of the Regne of our souerayne lorde Kynge Henry the sixt.

*Lancastre*



These arms were subsequently confirmed by Thomas Benolt, Clarenceux, who inspected the original grant, and added thereto the following note :—

I, Thomas Benolt, alias Clarenceux King at Armes, Ratyfie and conferme theis armes in this patent depict, which was graunted by

Lancastre King of Armes. In Wytnes thereof, I have sygned this patent w<sup>t</sup> my hande, the xvjth day of . . . the xxij yere of the Rayne of King Henry the viiith.

## CLARENCEUX R.

William Hervy, Clarenceux, reciting that the arms granted by Lancaster had not been given by good authority, ratified and confirmed the same again in 1560; and in the accounts for that year we find the following entry:—"Geven to Mayster Clarinsys, King of harōds, and is for a ffarder asuoring of our armes of the hall as apers by Mr. Danes bill, xxxvijs; geven to his švant for bringing them hom xij<sup>d</sup>."



O all and singular as well kings, heraulds, and offycers of armes, as nobles, gentylmen, and others whiche these presents shall se or here. WILL<sup>m</sup> HERVY, esquier, otherwyse called clarenceiulx, principall heraulde and King of Armes of the Sowthe East and West parties of this realme of Englonde, sendyth due comendacons and greting. Whereas one Lancaster, by the name of Lancaster King of Armes, hathe heretofore assigned unto the worshipfull company and fellowshipe of the Ironmongers of the citie of London, armes and crest, as aperyth in a patent unto them assigned, And fyndyng the same to be without good auctoryte, I, the sayd clarenceiulx, King of Armes, being requyred of Maister Edward Bryght and William Dane, of the said company and fellowshipe of Ironmongers, to ratefy and confyrme the said armes, helme, and crest vnto the company and fellowshipe of Ironmongers, as they heretofore haue used and borne the same, and so successyvely unto their successors after them, and that they maye use

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\* Arms of Hervy in the initial letter: Or, a chevron between three leopard's faces gules.

and beare the same without contradyxcyon of any person or persons. In consyderaçon whereof, and fyndyng their request so just and lawfull, I, the said clarencieulx, King of Armes, by power and auctoryte to myn office anexed and graunted, by the quenes ma<sup>tes</sup> l<sup>r</sup>res patents undre the great seale of Englund, haue ratyfyed and conformed and by these presents do ratify and cōfyyme the said armes, helme, and crest, in the same manner and forme as in the old patent is depicted. That is to saye, unto Maister Alexander Avenon esquier, and alderman of London, and at this present maister of the corporaçon, company, and comynalty of the Iremongers, And to Clement Cornwall and Thomas Browne, wardens of the same corporaçon, company, and comynalty of Iremongers aforeseid, within this said citie of London, and to their successors, and to the holle assistants of the said corporaçon, company, and comynalty, and to their successors for evermore. And they yt to use, beare, and shewe in shyldes, banners, standardes, and otherwyse to their worships at their lyberties and pleasures without impedymēt or interuption of any parson or parsons. In wytnes wherof, I, the said clarencieulx, Kyng of Armes, haue subscribed this presents with my hand, and put thereunto the seale of myn offyce and the seale of myn armes. Geven at London the xxviii of Maye, in the yere of our Lord God 1560, and in the seconde yere of our most drade soveraigne lady Elizabeth, by the grace of God, Quene of Englonde, Fraunce, and Irelande, defendor of the faythe, &c.

W. HERVY, ats clarencieulx,  
King of Armes.

The arms of the Company were again confirmed and ratified at the Visitation of the City of London in 1634, by Sir Henry St. George, Richmond Herald, as appears by a record in the College of Arms, and also by a memorandum subscribed on the confirmation granted by Hervy :—

Seene and approved in the visitaçon of London made by S<sup>r</sup> Henry St. George, anno 1634.

HEN. ST. GEORGE, Richmond.

In the year 1812, the Company applied to the College of Arms respecting their right to supporters, and were in-

formed by Sir Ralph Bigland that, notwithstanding its being stated in an heraldic work printed in 1780,\* that supporters were granted to the Ironmongers' Company by Hervy Clarenceux, and afterwards approved and confirmed by Henry St. George in 1634, no docket or entry of the same appeared in their books. The *onus probandi* therefore rests with the Company, and the only evidence on this point which has yet come to light, is an initial letter in the Register or book of accounts for the year 1572, in which the Company's arms, with two lizards for supporters, are sketched in pen-and-ink by the clerk or scribe of that period. There is also on the first leaf of a small book, containing the rules and ordinances of the yeomanry, and written between the time of Elizabeth and Charles the First, another trick of these arms in their proper tinctures, with supporters as before described. These circumstances, however, being unsupported by any entry in the College of Arms, do not, according to the rules laid down by that learned society, constitute a right to the use of supporters.

The present motto of the company, GOD IS OUR STRENGTH, is of comparatively modern adoption; anciently, and for a considerable period, they used the words "ASSHER DURE," which may be interpreted in modern orthography, *acier dur*, apparently in allusion to the three gads of steel which form the principal charges of the arms.

1483. The guild or fraternity of Ironmongers, of whose origin, as before remarked, we have no certain date, was first incorporated in the third year of Edward the Fourth; the charter of incorporation is in Latin, in the following words:—

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\* Edmondson's Heraldry.



dei g[r]a Rex Anglie et Francie et dominus Hibnie omnib[us] ad quos p[re]sentes tre puenint sat[is]f[act]um. Sciatis q[uo]d de g[r]atia n[ost]ra sp[eci]ali concessim[us] et licentiam dedim[us] p[ro] nob[is] et heredib[us] n[ost]ris dil[ect]is et fidelib[us] legeis n[ost]ris om[ni]b[us] lib[er]is ho[m]inib[us] Mistere siue artis de Iremongers civitatis n[ost]re London' et suburb[um] eiusdem q[uo]d ip[s]i sint in re et no[m]i[n]e vnum corpus et vna co[m]munitas p[er]petua corporata de vno mag[ist]ro et duob[us] custodib[us] siue gardianis ac co[m]munitate eiusdem mistere siue artis ac Ricardum Flemmyng aldermannu[m] in magistrum et Nich[olau]m Marchall et Rob[ert]um Toke in custodes siue Gardianos eiusdem mistere siue artis ordinam[us] et p[ro]ficim[us] p[ro] p[re]sentes. Et q[uo]d ip[s]i mag[ist]r[us] et custodes siue gardiani ac co[m]itas et successores sui h[ab]eant successionem p[er]petuam. Et q[uo]d ip[s]i et successores sui imp[er]p[er]m nuncupen[te] appellen[te] et vocen[te] p[ro] nomen mag[ist]ri et custodum siue gardianoꝝ et co[m]itatis mistere siue artis de Iremongers London' et p[ro] nomen illud impl[et]itare possint et impl[et]itari ac responderi et responderi in quibuscumq[ue] curiis p[ro] et in om[ni]b[us] et singulis materiis sectis querelis accōnib[us] demandis et causis quibuscūq[ue]. Et q[uo]d h[ab]eant

NOTE.—The initial letter is a fac-simile from the original charter.

sigillum cōe p rebꝫ et negotiis suis deseruitūř. Et qđ ipi magisť et custodes siue gardiani et cōitas et successores sui de tempore in tempus faĉe possint ordinare et stabilire p sano regimine et guĉnāĉoe liboꝝ hoīm artis siue mistere pđĉe ac cōitatis pđĉe ordinaĉoes puiſiones et statuta quociens eis videbiť fore opportunū. Et qđ ipi et successores sui congregaĉoes licitas et honestas ac statuta et ordinaĉoes alias p vtilitate eiusdem mistere siue artis aut cōitatis eiusdem ac aliis licitis causis quociens eis placuit faĉe valeant licite et impune absq molestaĉoe seu inquietacione nri vel herēdum nroꝝ. Et qđ ipi magisť et custodes siue gardiani ac cōitas et successores sui annuatim impřm iuxta ordinaĉoes inde p ipos fiendť vel sepius si casus exiĝit de seipis elige possint et faĉe unū magistrum et duos custodes siue gardianos eiusdem mistere siue artis ad coĩtatem pđĉam regendť guĉnand et superuidendť. Et qđ ijdem magisť et custodes siue gardiani ac cōitas et successores sui impřm sint psone habiles et capaces in lege ad pquirend recipiendť tenť et possidendť sibi et successoribꝫ suis impřm in feodo et ppetuitate t̄ras et teñ redditus et alias possessiones quascunq ad valorem decem marcaꝝ per annū vltra reprisas hēndť eis et successoribꝫ suis impřm statuto de t̄ris et teñ ad manū mortuam non ponendť edito aut aliquo statuto actu vel ordinaĉoe incontrarium fĉo vel faciendť non obstanť. In cuius rei testimoniū has t̄ras nras fieri fecim⁹ patentes. Teste me ipo apud Westmonasterium vicesimo die Martii anno regni nri tercio.

PEKHAM.

P bře de privato sigillo et de data pđĉa auctoritate parliamenti et p viginti libris soluf in hanapio.

EDWARD by the grace of God King of England and France, and Lord of Ireland. To all to whom these present letters shall come, greeting. Know ye that we of our special grace have granted and given licence for us and our heirs, to our well beloved and faithful liegemen, all the free-men of the mystery and art of Ironmongers of our city of London and suburbs thereof, that they be in effect and name one body and one commonalty corporate for evermore, of one master and two keepers or wardens, and the commonalty of the same mystery or art, and by these pre-



sents do ordain and make Richard Flemming, alderman, as master, and Nicholas Marchall and Robert Toke as keepers or guardians of the same mystery or art, and that the same master and keepers or wardens and commonalty, and their successors, shall have perpetual succession, and that they and their successors for evermore shall be publicly known, named, and called by the name of the master and keepers or wardens and commonalty of the mystery or art of Ironmongers of London ; and by that name implead and be impleaded, answer or be answered, in whatsoever court, for and in all and singular matters, suits, complaints, actions, demands, and causes whatsoever. And that they have a common seal to serve for all their matters and things. And that the same masters and keepers or wardens and commonalty, and their successors from time to time, may make, ordain, and establish ordinances, provisions, and statutes, for the wholesome rule and governance of the freemen of the art or mystery aforesaid, and commonalty aforesaid, as often as to them shall seem meet ; and that they and their successors may make lawful and honest congregations and statutes and other ordinances for the profit of the same mystery or art, and commonalty of the same, and for other lawful causes, lawfully and with impunity, without blame, molestation or inquietude of us or our heirs. And that the same master and keepers or wardens and commonalty, and their successors, annually for evermore, according to the ordinance for that purpose to be made, or oftener if the case shall require, may from among themselves elect and make a master and two keepers or wardens, of the same mystery or art, to rule, govern, and supervise the aforesaid commonalty. And that the same master and keepers or wardens and commonalty, and their successors for evermore, be able persons and capable in law to purchase, re-

ceive, have, and possess, to them and their successors for ever in fee and perpetuity, lands and tenements, rents, and other possessions whatsoever, to the value of ten marks per annum, beyond reprises, to them and their successors for ever, notwithstanding the statute of not putting lands and tenements to mortmain, or any other statute, act, or ordinance made, or to be made, to the contrary. In witness of the which thing, we have caused these our letters to be made patent.—Witness myself, at Westminster, the twentieth day of March, in the third year of our reign.

PEKHAM.

By Writ of Privy Seal, and of the date aforesaid, by authority of Parliament, and for twenty pounds paid in the hanaper.



The original of the Seal which is represented in the margin is in silver, and supposed to be about the date of the Charter. It was customary to fill up the blank spaces in ancient seals with animals and other devices; and the figures here introduced at the sides, which bear some resemblance to

lizards, evidently supplied the idea of the supporters afterwards adopted by the Company.

The wise policy pursued by Edward the Third, in enabling the merchants and manufacturers of his time to amass wealth by the silent operations of trade, has obtained for that monarch the merited appellation of the father of English commerce; but it is to Edward the Fourth that more conspicuously belongs the denomination of the merchant king; for, “improving the theories of his

ancestor, he amassed riches as a trader himself, and was enabled to defray the expenses of his government without calling upon his subjects for fresh subsidies." His ships were annually freighted with tin, wool, and cloth, to the ports of Italy and Greece; he enacted wise and salutary laws for the protection of trade; and his avowed object was to render London the principal mart of Europe.

The English merchants in this reign accumulated riches with facility. At the great fairs of Brabant, which were the resort of traders from all parts of the world, they are stated to have been the chief buyers and sellers, while at the same time their argosies were floating upon every water. But it is due to their memory to add, that a large portion of their easily acquired wealth was consecrated to purposes of charity; they were the liberal patrons of the arts, and many of our principal towns and cities were improved and embellished at their individual expense.

COMMERCIAL LAWS.—Some of the enactments of this period for the regulation of commerce, are singularly opposed to the notions of the present day.

"The woollen manufacture had been much improved, and greater quantities of woollen clothes were exported than at any former period. Corn had also since the year 1425 been largely exported and the trade protected by royal privileges. In 1463 the Easterlings or merchants of the Steel-yard, by importing large quantities, had greatly reduced the price of that commodity, so that the English farmer was in danger of being ruined." In consequence of which an act was passed, "that when the quarter of wheat did not exceed the price of 6*s.* 8*d.*, rye 4*s.* and barley 3*s.* no person should import any of these three kinds of grain, upon forfeiture thereof. The average price of a quarter of wheat at this period appears to be 5*s.*, equal to 50*s.* of our present money. By the same calculation a quarter of wheat at 6*s.* 8*d.* would be equivalent to 3*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* of our money; and all wheat imported when the market price was less was forfeit to the crown, and not allowed, as at present, to remain in bond. When a quarter of barley was sold at 2*s.*

then ale might be afforded four quarts for 1*d.* and when barley was at 2*s.* 6*d.* then ale was to be seven quarts for 2*d.* and so to increase and decrease after the rate of 6*d.* the quarter."—See *Chronicles of the White Rose of York*, a series of Historical fragments, Lond. 1845; pp. 172-175.

It is a curious fact here recorded, that a free trade in corn had nearly proved the ruin of the agricultural interest in the fifteenth century. In consequence of the large importations of corn by the Easterlings in 1463, the prices were:—

							£	s.	d.
In London									
Wheat per quarter	.	.	.	.	.	.	0	2	0
Barley	.	.	.	.	.	.	0	1	10
Peas	.	.	.	.	.	.	0	3	4
Oats	.	.	.	.	.	.	0	1	2
In Norfolk									
Wheat	.	.	.	.	.	.	0	1	8
Barley	.	.	.	.	.	.	0	1	0
Malt	.	.	.	.	.	.	0	1	8
Oats	.	.	.	.	.	.	0	1	0

whereas in 1460 wheat was 8*s.*"—Fleetwood's *Chronicon Preciosum*, p. 112.

1479. "There fell a variance betwene the parisshe of Alhallowen Stanyng, and the craft of Iremongers, Robert Byfeld and William Hill than being wardeyns, and so the parisshe and the wardeyns went to the lawe to gider the space of a quarter and more, for certeyne dueties the parrisshens claymed of oure halle, which dewties they seid we ought to pay, as other of the same parisshe was used for to do, and more than other they seyde, for it was of olde tyme the chief house of their parisshe, notwithstanding the custome of olde tyme, and many yeres before the tenauntry w<sup>t</sup> the stone dore was made, the parson had euy yere at mydsomer, for the dewtie of the chirche, vjs. viij*d.* sterling, and the offering of our . . . also.

"And now we haue compremysed with the person, maister

John Netylton, that we shall haue . . . stille there in his church, and he shal haue for the offering of our hall alle the mony that is offered at our . . . And he to be therew<sup>th</sup> content, whatsoeuer it be, howbeit he before [had] vjs. viij*d.* and the offering bothe to, therefore it is ordeyned that the ffelashipp shall offer the more, the maister for his parte shall offer a hole grote and as moche more as the x<sup>th</sup> penny com to of all the avauntage of the balles in the yere, and that the wardeyns shall deliue to the maister to offre w<sup>t</sup> his grote, and then eche of the wardeyns a grote a pece, and eu<sup>y</sup> man after in the clothing half a grote a pece, and eu<sup>y</sup> man that is of the yemāry and out of the clothing 1*d.* a-pece. And yf any man faile and be not there at the offering or otherwise, thowe he be out of the towne, and his deputie send not his offering to the said commu<sup>on</sup> there to be offred, they shall pay for that offering so lackyng, the yemanry after the acte and ordenaunce, and eu<sup>y</sup> man in the clothing for the same fawte so made shall . . . viij*d.* . . . And beside this it is ordeyned that the clerk shall haue for the . . . obseruances ther doon . . . and for al his labour and duetie for the yere ijs. and the parson to haue . . . xij*d.* . . notwithstanding these charges afore reherced, the wardeyns shall hyre other clerks with children that be connyng to sing . . . and to haue for their labour iijs. lytyll over or under, as they can fynde clerks of connyng. . . .

ROBERT BYFIELD, citizen and Ironmonger, was a merchant of the Staple of Calais and Sheriff of London in 1479. He was twice married, both wives being named Johanne, and left issue two sons, Robert and William; and two daughters, Anne, married to Richard Haddon, mercer; and Johanne, the wife of William Welbeck,

haberdasher. By his will, which was proved at Lambeth, on the 24th May, 1482, he desires to be buried in the church of St. Dunstan's in the East, and bequeaths a sum of money for the erection of a chapel in the south side of that church, to be dedicated to God, our blessed Lady, and Saint John. He left the use of his principal tenement in Water-lane, Tower-street, where he resided, to his wife during her life, and devised another tenement in Minchin-lane, a wood at Apuldore in Kent, and lands and tenements at East and West Chalk in the same county.—See will in the Prerogative Court of Canterbury, Doctors' Commons.

Arms: Sable, five bezants in saltire, and a chief or.—MS. Harl. No. 6860, and College of Arms.

1481. In this year we find the mystery or guild of Ironmongers possessed of the manor of Norwood in Middlesex. The fact has been recorded by the historian of the Environs of London, who says:—"The manor of Norwood does not occur in the Survey of Domesday, being included (I suppose) in the archbishop's manor of Hayes. The first mention I have found of it upon record is in a court roll bearing date 1481, in which year John Peke, master of the mystery or guild of Ironmongers, held his first court for this manor. In the year 1484 Thomas Grafton and others held a court as feoffees."\* This passage is interesting, as explaining a circumstance which would otherwise have been unaccountable: namely, that the most ancient document now preserved among the archives of the Ironmongers is a charter relating to this property, although no other memorial of their connection with it than is noticed by Mr. Lysons is now to be found.

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\* Court rolls of the manor, communicated (to Mr. Lysons) by Edward Bunce, Esq. the steward.

A copy of this charter, which is in excellent preservation, with the seal of the church of Rochester in green wax attached, is here given :—

Uniuersis sancte Mat'is ecclie filiis presentes litteras inspecturis. W. Prior Roff<sup>9</sup> et eiusdem loci gvent<sup>9</sup> humil<sup>9</sup> eſnam in dño salutē. Nouit uniuersitas ūra nos cartam venerabit<sup>9</sup> p̄ris n̄ri R<sup>9</sup> dī grā Roffens<sup>9</sup> ep̄i inſpexisse in h̄ ūba. Om̄ibz xp̄i fidelibz ad quos p̄sens sc̄ptum puen<sup>9</sup> it Ricard<sup>9</sup> dei grā Roff<sup>9</sup> ep̄s salutē in dño. Ad uniuersitatis ūre notitiam uolum<sup>9</sup> puenire nos concessisse et h<sup>c</sup> carta n̄ra confirmasse Matheo de la Wike ad feodam firmā totam t̄ram n̄ram de Northwēd In comitatu Middelsex' tenandā et habendā de nob<sup>9</sup> et successoribz n̄ris libe et quiete, pacifice, integre, et heredita<sup>r</sup>, uidelicet in beltis, in planis, pratis, pascuis, et pasturis. In sepibz, sollacis, homagiis, redditibz, seruiciis et aliis libtatibz et consuetud<sup>9</sup> dēam t̄ram tangentibz ad nos uel successores n̄ros p̄tinentibz reddendo inde annuatī nob<sup>9</sup> et successoribz n̄ris ille et heredes sui septem marcas sterlingē ad q<sup>u</sup>atuor anni t̄minos uidelicet ad festū s̄ci Mich<sup>9</sup> viginti et tres solidi et q<sup>u</sup>atuor deni ad Natale dñi viginti et tres solidi et q<sup>u</sup>atuor deni ad Pasch<sup>9</sup> viginti et tres solidi et q<sup>u</sup>atuor denari ad festum s̄ci Joh̄is Bap̄t<sup>9</sup> viginti et tres solidi et q<sup>u</sup>atuor denari p̄ omnibz ſuiciis consuetudinibz sectis exactionibz et demand<sup>9</sup> saluo dñi Reg<sup>9</sup> ſuicio. Et salvo eo q̄d licebit nob<sup>9</sup> cape illā t̄ram in mañ n̄ras si forte contiḡit q̄d absit q̄d dictus Math̄s uel hered<sup>9</sup> sui tempibz n̄ris uel tempibz successorum n̄rorum faciant destructionem nemoris in p̄fata t̄ra. Et hoc fuit cont<sup>ra</sup> eos efficaci<sup>9</sup> p̄batum p̄ quam destructōem nos uel successores n̄ri impediam<sup>r</sup> quo minus habeam<sup>r</sup> in p̄petuū dēam redditum septem m<sup>ar</sup>carum de dēo Math̄o uel de heredibz suis. Nos uero et successores n̄ri warrantizabimus dēo Math̄o et heredibz suis totam p̄nominatam t̄ram ac p̄tinent<sup>9</sup> sicut predictum est cont<sup>ra</sup> om̄s homines et feminas p̄ redditū septem m<sup>ar</sup>carum sicut p̄dēum est. Hiis uero testibz Dño Joh̄e de Cobbham tūc constabula<sup>r</sup> castri Roff<sup>9</sup>, Dño Regiñ fr̄e ei<sup>9</sup>, Dño Simōe de Berelle, Nich<sup>9</sup> de Ores, Huḡ de Gillingehā, Dño Mich<sup>9</sup> de Wendeū, Rič<sup>9</sup> dauers, Rob̄ti de Wīdeham, Joh̄e de Roff<sup>9</sup> clico, Joh̄e de Hammes, Hyntum<sup>9</sup>, Ricardo panata<sup>r</sup>, Joh̄e Marresca<sup>r</sup>, Witto potin, Simōe potin, Wit<sup>9</sup> fit Aleḡ, Walḡo de Gillingehā, Witto fit Godwin, Elya m̄catore, Hen<sup>r</sup> janitore, Hen<sup>r</sup> de Baillet, Rob̄to de Infirmitō<sup>r</sup>, Matheo de Wīdeham clico, Witto fr̄e ei<sup>9</sup>, Rob̄to fit Math̄i clici, et Aliis. Nos igitur p̄dictas concessionē et carte dēe

confirmatōem ad utilitatem ecclie Roff<sup>9</sup> et dñi Epi cōmodū factas attendentes gratas et ratas habem<sup>9</sup> easdem et q<sup>u</sup>antum in nob<sup>is</sup> est auctoritate capti nri illas confirmamus et p<sup>r</sup>sentis sigilli nostri impressione roboramus. Actū anno dñi M<sup>o</sup>cc<sup>o</sup>xlj<sup>o</sup>. Ep<sup>u</sup>satus uero dñi R. Roff<sup>9</sup> epi anno tercio.

(Sealed with the seal of the Church of Rochester.)

*Translation.*—To all the sons of holy Mother Church who shall see these present letters, W. Prior of Rochester, and the convent of the same place, wishes eternal health in the Lord. Be it know to the whole of you that we have inspected the charter of our venerable father, Richard, by the Grace of God Bishop of Rochester, in these words. To all the faithful of Christ to whom this present writing shall come, Richard, Bishop of Rochester, (sends) health in the Lord. We wish that the knowledge should come to the whole of you that we have granted, and by this our charter have confirmed to Matthew de la Wike in fee farm all that our land of Northwood in the county of Middlesex, to hold and have of us and our successors freely and quietly, peaceably, entirely, and hereditarily, to wit in woods, in plains, in meadows, in pastures, in hedges, in ditches, homages, rents, services, and other liberties and customs accruing to the said land and belonging to us or to our successors, he and his heirs rendering yearly to us and our successors seven marks sterling at the four terms of the year, namely, at the feast of Saint Michael twenty and three shillings and four pence, at the Nativity of our Lord twenty and three shillings and four pence, at Easter twenty and three shillings and four pence, at the feast of Saint John the Baptist twenty and three shillings and four pence, for all services, customs, suits, exactions, and demands, saving the service of our lord the King. And saving that it shall be lawful for us to take the said land into our hands if by chance it should happen (which may it not!) that the said Matthew or his heirs in our time or the time of our successors should make destruction of the wood in the said land, and this should be properly proved against them, by means of which destruction we or our successors should be hindered from having the said rent of seven marks for ever from the said Matthew or his heirs. But we and our successors will warrant to the said Matthew and his heirs all the aforesaid land and its appurtenances as aforesaid against all men and women, for the rent of seven marks as aforesaid. These being witnesses, John de Cobbeham, then constable of the castle of Rochester; Sir Reginald, his



brother; Sir Simon de Brelle; Nicholas de Ores; Hugh de Gillingham; Sir Michael de Wendever; Richard Davers; Robert de Weldeham; John of Rochester, clerk; John de Hammes Hyntumer; Richard Panatar; John Mareschal; William Potin; Simon Potin; William, son of Alexander; Walter de Gillingeham; William, son of Godwin; Elias, the merchant; Henry, the porter; Henry de Baillel; Robert, of the infirmary; Matthew de Weldeham, clerk; William, his brother; Robert, son of Matthew the clerk; and others. WE, therefore, regarding the said grant and the confirmation of the said deed made for the benefit of the Church of Rochester and the Lord Bishop, hold the same good and true, and as much as in us lies we, by the authority of the said chapter, confirm the same, and with the impression of our present seal corroborate them. Done in the year of our Lord, 1241, and in the third year of the bishoprick of Richard, Lord Bishop of Rochester.

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My friend, John Gough Nichols, Esq. F.S.A., has kindly communicated the following particulars, elucidating the early history of the manor of Norwood:—

The way in which this estate came into the possession of the bishops of Rochester, together with several incidents of their tenure of it, may be traced in the records of that see which are printed in *Registrum Roffense*, folio, 1769. The church of Canterbury had possessed the manors of Harrow and Hayes, in Middlesex, for some centuries before the conquest. Northwood, which was part of the manor of Hayes, was alienated from the archiepiscopal see to that of Rochester by archbishop Anselm, who held the see from 1093 to 1109. This fact is thus stated in a catalogue enumerating the benefactors of the church of Rochester:—*“De datoribus beneficiorum ecclesiæ Roffensi.—Anselmus archiepiscopus dedit terram de Nortwode in villa de Hese.”*—(*Reg. Roffense*, pp. 2, 116.) The occasion of his liberality was his restoration to the see of Rochester of the manors of Freckenham, in Suffolk, and Iselham, in Cambridgeshire, after they had been for some time in the possession of the archiepiscopal see: and it seems to have been as some sort of recompense for the injury the church of Rochester had meanwhile sustained. The following are part of the words of the archbishop's charter to bishop Gundulph:—*“et eidem supradicto episcopo Gundulpho con-*

cedo quamdam terram valentem xx. solidos per annum in nostro dominico manerio de Heisa quod est in Middlesexia.”—(Reg. Roffense, pp. 32, 360.) In 1241, when the value of the estate had advanced to seven marks, or 4*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*, bishop Richard granted it to Matthew de la Wike, by the charter which has been rehearsed at length. This Matthew probably resided at the manor of “the Wyke,” in the neighbouring parish of Isleworth.—(See Aungier’s History of Syon Monastery and Isleworth, 8vo. 1840, p. 210.) In 1253, Nicholas bishop of Rochester, being summoned before the barons of the exchequer, acknowledged that he held his manors of the king in chief, and not of the archbishop of Canterbury, “*excepta modica terra apud Northwode.*”—(Reg. Roffense, p. 70.) At the taxation of 1255 it was returned that the bishop had at Northwode seven marks rent per annum: whereof sixty shillings were required for the maintenance of houses at Lambethe, *i. e.* Lambeth.—(Ibid. p. 64.) But, not long after, it appears that this estate was restored to the see of Canterbury; for, on the 14 kal. Aug. 43 Hen. III. (1259), in a composition between archbishop Boniface and Laurence bishop of Rochester, the latter quitclaimed to the former seven marks of annual rent at Northwood, in the county of Middlesex.—(Ibid. p. 84.)

During the time the bishops of Rochester held the estate the grant was made to Matthew de la Wike, the record of which remains in the Inspeximus charter still preserved at Ironmongers’ hall. When the manor came subsequently into the hands of the mystery of Ironmongers, this charter must have accompanied the other title-deeds: and on their next transfer it was accidentally left behind.

In the absence of any other particulars as to the connection of the Ironmongers’ Company with this estate, it may be added that Mr. Lysons further states, that Edward Cheseman, Esq., who died in the year 1510, was seized of the manor of Norwood held under the archbishop of Canterbury.\* His son, Robert, who died in 1547, left a daughter, Anne, married to Francis Chamberlayne, Esq.†; and it seems to have been alienated by Robert Chamberlayne, Esq. to Gregory Fynes, Lord Dacre, about the year 1580.‡ It is possible that the manor of Nor-

\* Cole’s Escheats, Harl. MS. No 756.

† Ibid.

‡ Robert Chamberlayne, son (it is probable) of Francis, was lord of the manor from 1570 to 1574. Lord Dacre held his first court in 1580.—Lysons’ Environs of London, vol. iii. p. 320.

wood continued in the Ironmongers' Company, or in some of their members, as feoffees up to this period, as the family of Chamberlayne are frequently mentioned in their records about this time, and in 1580 there must have been a Robert Chamberlayne on the court, as he served the office of master in 1594.

1483. (1 Ric. III.) The common council appointed a certain number of persons from each of the companies to ride in murrey-coloured coats to meet the King on his entering the city. The Ironmongers are ranked tenth in the list of companies mentioned, and supplied ten men.

On the 6th July in the same year, the Lord Mayor, Sir Edmund Shaa, attended by the aldermen and eleven members of the chief companies, proceeded in great state to Westminster, to officiate as Chief Butler of England at the coronation of the King and Queen. The particulars of this ceremony, with the Lord Mayor's claim, addressed to the Duke of Norfolk as Seneschal of England, are recorded in a contemporaneous manuscript, Liber L. preserved in the Town Clerk's Office, and were printed in a report to the Court of Common Council from the Committee of General Purposes in August, 1831.

The whole of this entry is too important and interesting to be omitted :—

COPY OF THE CITY'S CLAIM AT THE CORONATION OF KING  
RICHARD THE THIRD AND HIS QUEEN, A.D. 1483.

Shaa, Mayor.

Coronacio Dñi Ricardi Tercii et Dñe Anne consortis sue, &c.

To the right high and mighty prynce the Duc of Norff<sup>e</sup>, senesshall of England.

Shewen unto your goode and gracieux lordship the mair and citizeins of the citee of London, that where, after the lib'ties and comendable custumes of the said citee of tyme that no man's mynde is to the contrarye, used, enjoyed, and accustomed, the mair of the same citee for the tyme being, by reason of thoffice of mairaltie of the said citee, in his owne psone oweth of right and duetie to ſve the king our sovain lord in the day of his full noble coronacion after mete of wyne in a cup

of gold of our said sovaign lord the king, in suche place as it shall pleas his highnes to take his spices, and the same cup w<sup>t</sup> the kevyng belongyng y<sup>e</sup>unto, and a ewer of gold, the said mair to have, and w<sup>t</sup> hym to bere away att tyme of his depting, for his ffee and reward; And also that di<sup>v</sup>se other citezens that by the said mair and citie shall y<sup>e</sup>to be named and chosen owen of right by the said custume at the same day to 3ve in th'office of butlership in helpyng of the Chief Butler of England to the lords and estats that shall be at the said coronacion, as well at the table in the halle at mete as at after mete in the chambre: beseching your said lordship that Edmūd Shaa, now mair, and oyer citezeins of the citie aforesaid to the said office and 3vice now chosen, whos names in a schedul hereunto annexed be spẽfied, may be admitted to do the said 3vice as their predecessors, mairs and citizens of the said citie, in case semblable have used in daies passed. Also the said mair and citezens praien that thei may sitte in the day of the said coronacion at the table next the cupboard of the lifte side of the hall like as of olde tyme it hath been used and accustomed, and that the saide mair may have and enjoy the said fee and rewarde accordyng to his duetye.

A like bill was proffered to the same duke for the coronation of the queen, mutatis mutandis, &c.

The Lord Richard the Third, King of England, and the Lady Anne, his consort, were crowned at Westminster on the 6th day of July, in the first year of the same king's reign, and on the day of the coronation of the same lord the king and lady the queen, after the banquet was finished, at which as well Edmund Shaa, the mayor, as the aldermen and other citizens elected by the common council to wait upon the Chief Butler of England as was the custom, were benignly and honourably treated; and the same mayor, after the banquet as aforesaid was finished, offered the said lord the king his wine in a cup of gold, with a golden ewer filled with water to weaken the wine; and, after the wine had been taken by the lord the king, the same mayor retained the said cup with the ewer aforesaid for his own use; in like manner the same mayor, after the same banquet was completed, offered the said lady the queen wine in a cup of gold, with a golden ewer filled with water to weaken the wine as aforesaid; and, after the wine had been taken by the same lady the queen, the same lady the queen gave to the same mayor the said cup with the ewer aforesaid, according to the privileges, liberties, and customs of the city of London in like cases usual, &c.

The names of the citizens who were elected by the common council to wait upon the Chief Butler of England are written below :—

Henry Cote, goldsmith.	William Maryner, salter.
John Tate, mercer.	Richard Knyght, fishmonger.
William Sandes, grocer.	John Pasmer, skinner.
William Spark, clothworker.	Thomas Bretayn, ironmonger.
John Swan, tailor.	Roger Forde, vintner.*
Thomas Ostriche, haberdasher.	

The manufacturers of London and other towns having petitioned the government against the introduction of certain articles of foreign merchandize, by which their trade was considerably damaged, an act was passed in the commencement of this reign, which provides, “That no merchaunt straunger, after the fest of Ester nowe next comyng, brynge into this realme of England to be sold any maner gurdles, nor any harnes wrought for gurdles, poyntes, laces, lether purses, pouches, pynnes, gloves, knyves, hangers, taillourshires, scisors, andyrans, cobbards, tonggs, fireforkes, gridyrans, stoklokks, keys, hynges and garnetts, sporers, peynted glasses, paynted papers, paynted forcers, paynted ymages, paynted clothes, any beten gold or beten silver wrought in papers for payntours, sadels, sadeltrees, hors harnes, [boces,] bittes, sterops, bokels, cheynes, laten nayles with iron shankes, turrets, stondyng candelstykes, hangyng candelstiks, holywater stoppes, chafyng dishes, hangyng lavers, curteyn rynges, cardys for wolle, except roan cardes, claspes for gownes, bokels for shoes, broches, belles, except hawkes belles, spones of tyn and lede, cheynes of wire, as well of laton as of iron, candelstikks of iron, [plate,] grates, [hures,] and lantern hornes.†

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\* Liber L. fol. 191, and printed Report. I am obliged to James F. Firth, Esq. of the Town Clerk's Office, for allowing me the use of these documents, and for his politeness in affording me information on other occasions.

† Statutes of the Realm.

1487. (2 Hen. VII.) The common council directed a certain number of the companies, in all four hundred and thirty-four persons, to ride to meet the King on his coming towards the city from Kenilworth.

The introduction of LIVERIES as a distinguishing feature of the city companies is attributed to the reign of Edward the First, and the ordinances of the Grocers' Company in 1348 afford us, in the opinion of Mr. Herbert, the earliest instance in which they are particularised. "The common habit consisted of an upper and under garment called a coat and surcote, the cloak or gown and the hood being reserved for ceremonials, and completing what was termed the full suit." Most of the companies adopted different colours, and these varied from time to time, until about the beginning of the seventeenth century, when black became general. In 1414 the Grocers' livery was scarlet and green; in 1418 scarlet and black; and subsequently murrey and plunket, which latter colours are explained as being a darkly-red and a kind of blue. The brewers in the reign of Henry the Fifth wore "sanguine, or cloth of blood colour parted with rayes;" and, to mention only one other instance, the livery of the Leather-sellers' Company, delineated in a beautiful initial letter at the commencement of their charter, granted by Henry the Sixth in 1444, is red and blue, or murrey and plunket, divided into equal halves, furred at the collar and skirts, and confined at the waist with a white girdle.

The general assumption of liveries by the retainers of the nobility in the 14th century, having led to various quarrels, and a frequent disturbance of the public peace, their further use and adoption was forbidden by act of parliament, and Herbert asserts that the guilds and fraternities were thenceforth obliged to have the king's licence



to wear liveries. He seems to found this opinion on a petition presented to parliament in the 13th of Ric. II.\* praying that no spiritual or temporal lord, or other of less estate, should give livery except to his household or relations, and that no livery should be given under colour of guild or fraternity, &c., but that the whole should be abolished within half a month next after the parliament then sitting; that any taking livery contrary to that ordinance should be imprisoned for a year, and the guilds and

fraternities offending should lose their franchises, and those having no franchise to forfeit £100 to the king. But this petition was not enacted. The king's reply was "Le Roy s'advisera," not "Le Roy le voet."† The several acts passed in the 13th, 16th, and 20th of Ric. II.‡ respecting liveries are all of similar import, and bear no reference whatever to the guilds; they ordain "that no varlets called yeomen, nor none other of less estate than esquire, shall use nor bear any sign of livery, called livery of company, of any lord within the realm, unless he be menial and familiar, or continual officer of his said lord, and that the justice of the peace shall have power to

\* Misprinted 26th Ric. II. in Herbert's *Livery Companies*, vol. i. p. 60.

† Rot. Parl. 13 Ric. II. vol. iii. p. 266.

‡ "Item q' Vaudletz, appelez yomen ne null' aut' de meindre estat qu'esquier ne use ne porte null' signe ne liv'ee appelle liv'ee de compaignie dascun s'r deins le roialme, sil ne soit menial et familier ou officer continuel de son dit s'r et q' les justices de la paix aient poair denquer de ceux qi font a l'encontre et de les punir selonc leur discrecion."—*Statutes of the Realm*, 20 Ric. II.

inquire of them which do to the contrary, and them to punish according to their discretion." In every act of parliament for the suppression of liveries, from the 1st Ric. II. to the 12th Edw. IV.\* when any mention is made of the guilds, a special clause of exemption is introduced. No entries appear in the Ironmongers' records for the obtaining of licence to wear liveries, and we have the testimony of Stowe to the same effect; "But I read not of licence by them (the companies) procured for liveries to be worn, but at their governors' discretion to appoint as occasion asketh, some time in triumphant manner, some time more mourning-like, and such liveries have they taken upon them as well before as since they were by licence associated into brotherhoods or corporations."

At a common council holden on Wednesday, the 23rd day of September, 7 Edw. IV. (1467,) it was agreed by John Younge, mayor, the recorder, sixteen aldermen, and the commonalty of the city, that no freeman or officer of the city of London shall take or use the livery of any lord or any other grandee under penalty of losing his freedom and office for ever. Also at the same common council it was agreed by the said mayor and aldermen that from henceforth the election of mayor and sheriffs shall be only made by the common council, the masters and wardens of each mystery of this city coming in their livery, and by other good men for this purpose specially summoned.

At another common council, holden on the 13th Sept. 15 Edw. IV. (1476,) it was agreed that the masters and wardens of the mysteries of the city in their halls or other fit and convenient places of the city, associating with themselves the honest men of their mysteries, being clad in their

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\* The several acts for the suppression of liveries are as follow:—1 Ric. II. c. 7; 13 Ric. II. stat. 3; 16 Ric. II. c. 4; 20 Ric. II. c. 2; 1 Hen. IV. c. 7; 2 Hen. IV. c. 21; 7 Hen. IV. c. 14; 13 Hen. IV. c. 3; 8 Hen. VI. c. 4; 8 Edw. IV. c. 2; 12 Edw. IV. c. 4.—Statutes of the Realm.



last livery, shall meet together at the guildhall of the city, for the election of mayor, &c. and in their last livery but one for the election of sheriffs of the city, and that none others except the good-men of the common council of the city be present at the elections aforesaid.

The principal notice in the Ironmongers' books respecting liveries, is found in the ordinances of 1498, which provide that—

No warden shall purchase any clothing for the fellowship without the consent of the whole fellowship, or of iiij. persons by them appointed, which iiij. persons so assigned, or iij. of theym at the leste, shall goo with the wardyns whether it be to drapers' shoppe, citzens or straungers at blakewellhalle, and the said persons to have knowledge of the price of every yard of cloth, and to be assistant at the measury of every piece of cloth. And after the price of cloth is known, the iiij. persons shall alonghe to the wardens for every yard after the rate of the the first buying iiij*d*. in recompence for their labour, &c. And in allowance of a gown cloth for the bedell, and also in relieving of other charges that happen to fall for the dyner otherwise, above the stynted and payments rated in theis actes comprised. Provided alwey that the payments of every particulere persone assigned to the dyner, is for the man ijs. and for the wyf, if she be at the dyner, xij*d*. Also it is inacted that for as moche as it is convenient and worshipfull, and also used in craftis of worshippe, to have double clothing, therefore they wille that the wardeyns for the tyme being shall renewe the clothing after ye courte of every iii<sup>de</sup> yere, so the clothing be renewed every iii<sup>de</sup> yere, and that to be done against the . . . upon which fest the felasshippe have enacted to holde their principal assemble, and for their principal ffeeste.

Euery person of the fellowship to receve such livery as the wardens with the felowshep do purvey, upon pain of paying to the coñon box xls.

If the wardens do anything contrary to the aforesaid rules concerning the clothing or livery, then each of them to lese and pay to the coñon box xli. without redemption.

It was further enacted on the 8th May, 1512, at a

general court “kepte by the hoole body of y<sup>e</sup> ffelyshyppe of Iremongers, that eu<sup>y</sup> pson of y<sup>e</sup> company of the bachelars that is amytted to com into the clothyng of y<sup>e</sup> seyde ffelyshyppe shall pay, as sone as he hath receyvyd his gowne clothe or lyvery, to the comyn box, vjs. viij*d*. And likewise eu<sup>y</sup> redempcyonar at hys ffyrst comyng into y<sup>e</sup> clothyng shall pay vjs. viij*d*. And eu<sup>y</sup> man of y<sup>e</sup> ffelyshyppe, be syde yt is of y<sup>e</sup> olde clothyng, shall pay at y<sup>e</sup> receyving of y<sup>er</sup> clothing ijs. a pece.”

Stowe, in speaking of the Liveries in his time, observes :—



“But yet in London amongst the graver sort (I mean the liveries of companies) remaineth a memory of the hoods of old time worn by their predecessors: these hoods were worn, the roundlets upon their heads, the skirts to hang behind in their necks to keep them warm, the tippet to lie on their shoulder to wind about their necks; these hoods were, of old time, made in colours according to their gowns, which were of two colours, as red and blue, red and purple, murrey, or as it pleased their masters and wardens to appoint to the companies; but now of late time they have used their gowns to be all of one colour, and those of the saddest; but their hoods being made, the one-half of the same cloth their gowns be of, the other half

remaineth red as of old time.”

A charter granted to the Leathersellers' Company by James the First is also illuminated, and represents the liverymen of that period habited in a dress which differs but little from that which is worn at present.\* We ought

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\* The engravings in the margin of pages 47 and 50 are from sketches

not, perhaps, to close this sketch of the liveries without noticing another example which is preserved in the celebrated picture by Holbein, representing the members of the Barber-Surgeons' Company receiving their charter of incorporation from the hands of Henry the Eighth in 1541.



These dresses, it is true, may have been provided for the occasion, and therefore somewhat better than usual; they are certainly both costly and elegant.

1497. 'The yeomanry preferred a petition to the master,

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taken from these charters by permission of the late Mr. Vines, clerk of the Leathersellers' Company. In the charter of 1444, the liverymen are represented kneeling; I have placed them here in a standing posture for the purpose of better exhibiting the costume. The engraving on page 51 is sketched from Holbein's picture in the Barbers' Hall by permission of the court of that company.

wardens, and court of the livery, praying that they might be allowed to nominate annually two wardens for the government of their own body, who should be empowered to collect eight pence a-year from each of their members, for the general good, and other regulations to be observed at the feast of Corpus Christi. This document is appended at page 74 to an ancient Book of Orders; it consists of three leaves only, and is evidently imperfect. We select the following extract as a specimen of the orthography:—

Und<sup>r</sup> youre suffrage and correccion it shall plesse your good maistershippes all to graunte unto us the yemenry of this yo<sup>r</sup> worshipfull felishipe of this craffte of Iermongers theis petic<sup>o</sup>ns here after ffollowinge at oure enstaunce and in þ<sup>e</sup> weye of charyte:—

Firste, that they may haue licences to chesse ij. newe rulars at seche season of the yere as it shall be thought be youre grete wysdomys moste expedent.

The said rewlars alway here after shall mowe gedir of euery broder covenante and other viij<sup>d</sup> a yeerre, for the wele and onesté of us yo<sup>r</sup> seide yemenry.

Also that at suche season herre after as it shall falle that the onerabell masse of the holy ffeste of Corpus Xpi shall be and by youre maister shippes worshipfully kepte at any cherche wher so it be, that eny of us, youre yemenry, iff it shall please you, in the onowre of the aforeseide holie and solempe ffeste to offer j<sup>d</sup> at the seide masse, and he or thei that wille not so doo but dissabei it, or failethe when he is lawfully warnede, shall mowe paye to the rulers for the tyme beyng of us yo<sup>r</sup> yemenry, to the encresynge of oure porre boxe di. lb. waxe to the valewe of iiij<sup>d</sup> w<sup>o</sup>ute any redempcion.

1516. RICHARD GREY, a member of the Ironmongers' Company, and one of the aldermen of the city, was this year elected sheriff of London. He was buried at St. Michael's, Queenhithe, and left five pounds to the master and wardens of the Ironmongers for the purpose of keeping his obit for five years in the said church; twenty shillings

to be expended at each obit. To the priest and clerk of the said parish, ringing of bells, ij. tapers of wax, and bread and drink for the master and wardens of the said craft, viijs. iiij*d*. The master, if present, was to receive ijs. and either of the wardens xx*d*. and the residue of the xxs. to be divided among poor householders, iiij*d*. to each person.

Arms : Argent, on a bend cottised dancetté gules, three lion's heads erased of the field, all within a bordure azure bezantée.—MS. Harl. No. 6860, and Coll. Arms.

1523. Kyng Harey the viij<sup>th</sup> in the xiiij. yere off hys rayn borowd off the site of London xxM<sup>li</sup>. off the whyche som off money he comādyd to haue all the money and platt that was belonging to every hawlle or craft in London, to the ententt that the money myght be lentt w<sup>th</sup> the more esse, at the whyche commandmentt he hade all oure money belonging to oure hawlle, that was the sm<sup>e</sup> off xxv<sup>li</sup> xiiij<sup>d</sup>; and also was solde at thatt tyme theys passell off platt here after foloyng—

Im. p. m<sup>o</sup> ij. basons off sylu of the gyft off mas<sup>r</sup> Byfylde late Irmon<sup>r</sup> and shreeve off London, weying le troy ciiij. vnecs di at iij<sup>s</sup> iiij<sup>d</sup> pr. vnc. xvij<sup>li</sup> viij<sup>s</sup> iiij<sup>d</sup>. If a old stondyng cuppe w<sup>th</sup> a col<sup>r</sup>, all gyltt, off the gyft off mas<sup>r</sup> Batte, lat Irōmong<sup>r</sup> of London, and Fyllys hys wyff, weying le troy xlj. vnecs q<sup>r</sup> at iij<sup>s</sup> vij<sup>d</sup> pr. vnc. vij<sup>li</sup> vij<sup>s</sup> x<sup>d</sup>. And also we layd to pleg all the resewdewe off our platt for xxj<sup>li</sup> xvj<sup>s</sup> x<sup>d</sup>.

S<sup>ma</sup>, That the kyng hadd owtt off owre hawlle iij<sup>xx</sup>xj<sup>li</sup> xiiij<sup>s</sup> ij<sup>d</sup> and also euy man off our company that was off the valewe namyd off xx<sup>li</sup> and aboue, lentt to the kyng the same tyme as here after foloyth—

Mr. Wyffm Denh<sup>m</sup>, owre war-  
den, xxx<sup>li</sup>  
Edmond Cyrtwyn, y<sup>e</sup> oder war-  
den, iiij<sup>li</sup>  
Harry Sturgon, xx<sup>li</sup>

Wyffm Ryng, xli<sup>li</sup>  
Thomas Mychell, xxx<sup>li</sup>  
Thomas P<sup>r</sup>kay, xx<sup>li</sup>  
Humfrey Barne, xv<sup>li</sup>  
John Arowley, xx<sup>li</sup>

Rychard Dobbys, xx <sup>s</sup>	Thomas Gray, xl <sup>s</sup>
Helm Byrd, xx <sup>s</sup>	Wythm Farmar, xl <sup>s</sup>
Wythm Steuyns, xv <sup>li</sup>	Thomas Eton, xl <sup>s</sup>
Robert Downe, v <sup>li</sup>	Thomas Eyre, xx <sup>s</sup>
Wythm Whyteyng, xx <sup>s</sup>	Thomas Syngwelle, xx <sup>s</sup>
Robard Lyng, v <sup>li</sup>	Thomas Lewen, v <sup>li</sup>

1524. Under this date we find the names of fifty-six persons of the yeomanry recorded, also the receipts and expenditure of the yeomanry for one year ending at Midsummer, and the particulars of their four quarterly suppers :—

Thys ys the account of us Robt Wenham, Robt Mannyng, of all souch soñies of money as we have resseyued and payde from the fest of mydsom in the yere of owre lord God M v<sup>c</sup> xxiiij. for the space of a hole yere endyde at the sayde ffest of mydsom in the yere M v<sup>c</sup> xxiiiij. then beyng mast<sup>rs</sup> wardens Humfrey Barnys and Richard Dobbys, of owre craft of Iremongers, in pressence of souch as was warned to come to this sayde account.

Fyrst we answer of all and euý souch pssells of goods as by us resseyued, as more pleynly apperyeth by an inuytory ther of made in the foote of thys boke, which goods we make delyuý of at this day of owre accounte.

And we answer of vj <sup>s</sup> iiij <sup>d</sup> by us resseyued of owre former account . . . . .	vj <sup>s</sup> iiij <sup>d</sup>
And we answer of viij <sup>s</sup> by us resseyved of and for myg- helm <sup>s</sup> q <sup>r</sup> ter . . . . .	viij <sup>s</sup> —
And we answer of ix <sup>s</sup> iiij <sup>d</sup> by us resseyued of and for Crysteñs q <sup>r</sup> ter . . . . .	ix <sup>s</sup> iiij <sup>d</sup>
And we answer of v <sup>s</sup> iiij <sup>d</sup> by us resseyued of and for owre lady q <sup>r</sup> ter . . . . .	v <sup>s</sup> iiij <sup>d</sup>
And we answer of vij <sup>s</sup> viij <sup>d</sup> by us resseued of and for mydsom q <sup>r</sup> ter . . . . .	vij <sup>s</sup> viij <sup>d</sup>
And we answer of ij <sup>s</sup> viij <sup>d</sup> by us resseyued of Rob <sup>t</sup> Smyth of and for his areraygs . . . . .	ij <sup>s</sup> viij <sup>d</sup>

And we answer of xij<sup>d</sup> by us ressed of Thomſ Shyng-  
 well of and for his arerags . . . . . xij<sup>d</sup>  
 And we answer of xvj<sup>d</sup> by us r<sup>d</sup> of Wiffm Basset iiij<sup>d</sup>,  
 and of Thomas Dykynson iiij<sup>d</sup>, and of Thomas Bolt  
 iiij<sup>d</sup>, and of Rob. Fermer iiij<sup>d</sup> . . . . . xvj<sup>d</sup>  
 S<sup>m</sup> tot<sup>lis</sup> le charg<sup>s</sup> xli<sup>s</sup> vii<sup>d</sup>

Where of we aske alowuns of and for dy<sup>u</sup>se and necessary ex-  
 penses by us done vsed of custom p<sup>ly</sup>, as y<sup>t</sup> apperyth followyng as  
 tochyng eu<sup>y</sup> q<sup>r</sup> :—

It'm the fyrst q<sup>r</sup>ter at myghelm<sup>s</sup> for brede v<sup>d</sup>,  
 ale and beere x<sup>d</sup> ob.  
 It. for fyve shulders of motton, xix<sup>d</sup>  
 It. for iiij copull of conyes, xxii<sup>d</sup>  
 It. for but<sup>t</sup> and cheese, ii<sup>d</sup>  
 It. for wode and colle, vij<sup>d</sup> ob.  
 It. for oyneons, viny<sup>g</sup>, and salt, i<sup>d</sup>  
 It. payd to a woman to dresse the sopper, ii<sup>d</sup>  
 It. the spytt torner, i<sup>d</sup> . . . . . v<sup>s</sup> x<sup>d</sup>

The second q<sup>r</sup>ter for brede, v<sup>d</sup>  
 It. for iiij shulders of motton, xv<sup>d</sup> .  
 It. for ij. lamys, ij<sup>s</sup> vj<sup>d</sup>  
 It. for orengs, butter, and cheese, iiij<sup>d</sup>  
 It. for woode and coole, vij<sup>d</sup>  
 It. for ale and beer, x<sup>d</sup>  
 It. for a woman to dresse the sopper, ij<sup>d</sup>  
 And for the spytt torner, i<sup>d</sup> . . . . . v<sup>s</sup>

The thyrd sopper, for brede, v<sup>d</sup> ob.  
 For ale and beere, ix<sup>d</sup> ob.  
 For fyve shuleders of mutton, xviiij<sup>d</sup>  
 It. for ij. dossyn pyggons, xxiij<sup>d</sup>  
 It. for butter, chese, aud sugar, iiij<sup>d</sup>  
 It. for venyg<sup>r</sup>, pepper, salt, and oyneons, j<sup>d</sup>  
 It. for wode and coole, v<sup>d</sup>  
 For a woman to dresse the sopper, ij<sup>d</sup>  
 And ffor the spytt torner, j<sup>d</sup> . . . . . v<sup>s</sup> vij<sup>d</sup>





for them, ther wyffes, and to no nother, and then the sayd partté to give attendans to see yt in safeguard, and to delyu it vnto the warden or wardens of the yemanry of Iremonges, and the sayd pson so doynge shall have at eue so caryng yt or thenforthe of the partté y<sup>t</sup> so shall requyre y<sup>t</sup> or them for the best clothe iiij<sup>d</sup> and for the other clothe ij<sup>d</sup> and for bothe together vj<sup>d</sup>; and thus God haue mcy on Mystres Gyver sowle, and all crystten sowlls, a men."

None of the duties incumbent on the brethren of the guilds were more regularly observed than those which respected the FUNERALS of deceased members. Such observances seem to have been instituted at the foundation of these societies; and, as they originated in the rites of the Roman church, they partook largely of its ceremonial character. State palls, or as they were then called herse-cloths, were kept by all the principal fraternities for the purpose of doing honour to their departed brethren. Several of these have been preserved, and, though somewhat faded, are objects of considerable beauty and elegance.

The Ironmongers' state pall in its present state is greatly inferior to that belonging to the Fishmongers' Company. It consists of a centrepiece six feet five inches and a half long, and twenty-one inches and a half wide, with a deep border of black velvet, and another of white sarsenet. The centrepiece is a rich ornament of flowers and fruit in dark crimson on cloth of gold. On the black border at the head and feet are two pixes or tabernacles, beneath one of which is the following inscription:—

**t . . . of John · gya · late Iremongr · of · london · and · Elizabeth · hys · wyffe, · wythe · whos' · good · thys · cloth · was · made · th. ih.**

and on each side shields of the Company's arms, and figures of several of the New Testament Saints and of the

blessed Virgin, surrounded with angels in glory, the whole richly wrought in various coloured silks and gold.

There can be no doubt that the Ironmongers' pall consisted originally of one entire piece of cloth of gold, ornamented probably throughout like the present centre, and fringed with a deep border of gold lace, which having become dilapidated, some worthy but injudicious warden of the craft caused the figures to be taken off and placed upon a border of black velvet, and completed the travesty by adding to this, another border of white sarsnet.

It is to be hoped that some future warden of the Company will think it worth while to restore this ancient relic as nearly as possible to its original appearance.

1537. A list of the Ironmongers' Company at this period is preserved in a manuscript deposited in the Chapter-house at Westminster, which purports to be "Touchinge the Parliament, the seuerall companyes of all the mysteryes, crafts, and occupaciones w<sup>th</sup>in the citie of London, w<sup>th</sup> the names of eu<sup>er</sup>y freeman beyng householder w<sup>th</sup>in the same."\*

#### YRENMONGERS.

Will <sup>m</sup> Denham, Alderman.	Thomas Parker.
Tho <sup>s</sup> Lewen, Sheriff of London.	Richard Neele.
	Robert Downe.
Robert Lyng.	Will <sup>m</sup> Whitryche.
Rob <sup>t</sup> Mannyng.	John Fene.
Humfrey Baron.	Thomas Eyre.

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\* This list, with several others, was communicated by the late Mr. Caley of the Chapter-house to Mr. Thomas Allen, and was first printed in his History of London in 1828. Mr. Herbert has since printed it in the History of the Livery Companies. I have been enabled by permission of one of the principal officers of the Chapter-house to compare it with the original manuscript.

Richard Hall.	Thomas Jaggard.
John Stocker jekell.	John Palmer.
John Lawden.	Jasper Save.
Thomas Lawden.	Alexander Avenon.
John Berman.	John Yeoman.
John Nevill.	John Steward.
Robert Fermer.	George Thorneton.
John Stanys.	Robert Cowche.
John Haskey.	John Felde.
Richard Westmore.	Thomas Parker.
Harry Moptyd.	Robert Dykynson.
Clement Cornewell.	Rich <sup>d</sup> Chamberlayn.
Will <sup>m</sup> Stanes.	Humfrey Jeno <sup>r</sup> .
Richard Horsted.	Thomas Barne.
James Kettyll.	Christopher Draper.
Richard Slough.	John Skenner.
Thomas Bartilmewe.	Will <sup>m</sup> Batt.
Robert Wenham.	Robert Corwyn.
Richard Barne.	Will <sup>m</sup> Parker.
Harry Warwike.	Raufe Stage.
Richard Benett.	Rob <sup>t</sup> Chamberlayn.
George Giles.	Folk Lynggen.
John Styll.	John Haywood.
Robert Ferrant.	Thomas Bolt.

1540. The Company's accounts of receipts and expenditure commence in 1540, and are very neatly and regularly kept in a series of books denominated Register-books.

The following are some of the entries in the accompte of Robart Lyng and Robart Mannÿg, wardens of the craft of Iermongers, geven the ffirste daye of Jully, in the xxxij yere of the rayne of owre sufferen lorde King Henry the VIII<sup>th</sup> :—

Receuyd ffor the quarterrige of ij. hole yerrs . vi<sup>li</sup>  
off oure holle company ffor sessyng that  
was gathered agaynste the comyng in  
of the quenne, the sum of . . . . . vj<sup>li</sup> xvijs iiij<sup>d</sup>

off the clothing towards the prests gowne and the bedell's gowne . . . . .	xlviij <sup>s</sup>	—
off Allexander Avenon and Richard Chamblayne, at there entravnse in the levere . . . . .	xiiij <sup>s</sup>	iiij <sup>d</sup>
off John Bereman, ffor p̄essenting of his p̄nts . . . . .	ij <sup>s</sup>	vj <sup>d</sup>
off Robert Farmer, renter, ffor ij. yerrs rent ending at owre lady day in lente A° 1539 . . . . .	xx <sup>li</sup>	iiij <sup>s</sup> x <sup>d</sup>
Payde ffor oure barge ffor ij. yers to Westmynster	xxxix <sup>s</sup>	—
Payde ffor xx. sacks of coll . . . . .	vj <sup>s</sup>	viiij <sup>d</sup>
Payd ffor iiij. bundell of rushes . . . . .		j <sup>d</sup> ob.
Payd to iiij. men that went in the generall mosster, and ffor mette and drinke ffor them . . . . .	vj <sup>s</sup>	—
Payde ffor mending of ij. sallets and a breste platte		ij <sup>d</sup>
Payd ffor bred and mette at the cunstabells howse in pater noster rowe at y <sup>e</sup> brekyng up of the dore in Ive laene . . . . .		viiij <sup>d</sup>
Payd ffor bred and alle, wyne, ffyshe, and hother vyttayells as y <sup>t</sup> a peres by a byll ffor a dynner at owre hall at the berrying of M <sup>r</sup> Dennam, s <sup>m</sup> a . .	xliiiij <sup>s</sup>	iiij <sup>d</sup>
Payd to a glasseer ffor xxviiij. quarells of glasse . .	ij <sup>s</sup>	viiij <sup>d</sup>
Payd ffor mendyng of the wall be twene y <sup>e</sup> gatts . .		ij <sup>d</sup>
Payde ffor C. of faggotts . . . . .	iiij <sup>s</sup>	—
ffor a quartarne of tallwood . . . . .		xvj <sup>d</sup>
to the clarke ffor hys wages ffor ij. holle yers ffor keping a dyrge and masse ffor M <sup>r</sup> Tho <sup>m</sup> s Dorcheseter at Saynt Marehill ffor ij. yerrs . . . . .	iiij <sup>s</sup>	—
to a skreuenner to rede owre writings . . . . .	xvj <sup>s</sup>	ij <sup>d</sup>
ffor a gardener ffor a daye and a hallffe ffor cvttyng of vynes and dressing of Rosses . .		xij <sup>d</sup>
to a gardener for v. dayes worke . . . . .	iiij <sup>s</sup>	iiij <sup>d</sup>
ffor cutting of the knotts of y <sup>e</sup> rosemarie in the garden . . . . .		x <sup>d</sup>
ffor bowes and fflowrrs . . . . .		ij <sup>d</sup>

ffor v. yards of pewke ffor ower chaplins  
gowne, and hys at viij<sup>s</sup> vj<sup>d</sup> the yarde, s<sup>m</sup>      xlvj<sup>s</sup>    ix<sup>d</sup>

Payments layde owght ffor owre sollem mas the  
fyrste yere here ffolowyth:—

Payde unto the cewrat of the churche . . . . .		xiij <sup>d</sup>
to the ij. deconns . . . . .		xiiiij <sup>d</sup>
to the clarke for the ringyng of the bells . . . . .	ij <sup>s</sup>	—
to the prest and clarks ffor dyrge and masse . . . . .		xvj <sup>d</sup>
to the sexton . . . . .		iiij <sup>d</sup>
to the clark ffor owr sollum masse . . . . .	iiiij <sup>s</sup>	—
ffor iij gallons of gaysken wyne . . . . .	ij <sup>s</sup>	—
ffor iiij <sup>lb</sup> of chumffitts . . . . .	ij <sup>s</sup>	—
ffor iij. gallons of swete wyne . . . . .	iiij <sup>s</sup>	—
ffor a Suffolke chesse . . . . .		xix <sup>d</sup>
ffor ij. Banbery chesses . . . . .		xviij <sup>d</sup>
ffor spyesbrede and all hother thyngs thereto belonngyng . . . . .	xiij <sup>s</sup>	vj <sup>d</sup>
ffor whyght bowns . . . . .	iiij <sup>s</sup>	—
ffor rossezes and lavender . . . . .		iiij <sup>d</sup>
ffor swete hally watter . . . . .		vj <sup>d</sup>
ffor a chyllderkyn of alle . . . . .		xij <sup>d</sup>
ffor ij. dossen of trenchers . . . . .	iiiij <sup>s</sup>	—
ffor hyurryng of iiij. garneshe of vessells . . . . .	ij <sup>s</sup>	viiij <sup>d</sup>
ffor bowes, fflowrrs, and rosses . . . . .		iiij <sup>d</sup>
&c. &c. &c.		

#### FOR REPARAÇONS OF THE COMPA<sup>s</sup> HOUSES.

Payde ffor iijc playnche bowrd . . . . .	vij <sup>s</sup>	
ffor iijc q <sup>r</sup> tor bowrd . . . . .	vij <sup>s</sup>	
ffor ij <sup>c</sup> of vj <sup>d</sup> nalls . . . . .		viiij <sup>d</sup>
ffor a c. Inglyshe v <sup>d</sup> nalls . . . . .		iiij <sup>d</sup>
ffor iij. lode of lyeme . . . . .	ij <sup>s</sup>	—
ffor ij <sup>c</sup> of laths . . . . .		xj <sup>d</sup>
ffor a M. of sprygs . . . . .		vj <sup>d</sup>
to a brycklar ffor iij. dayes . . . . .	ij <sup>s</sup>	—
to hys sarvaunte ffor iij. dayes . . . . .		xv <sup>d</sup>
to a dawber ffor ij. dayes . . . . .		xvj <sup>d</sup>

to hys sarvaunte ffor ij. dayes . . . . .		x <sup>d</sup>
ffor a lode of brycks . . . . .	ij <sup>s</sup>	vj <sup>d</sup>
to a carpender ffor vj. dayes and a hallffe . . . . .	iiij <sup>s</sup>	iiij <sup>d</sup>
ffor a loode of tyells . . . . .	vj <sup>s</sup>	iiij <sup>d</sup>

Payments leyde ought at the cōing in off the quene  
to Greneweche:—

Payd ffor oure barge to Grenewyche . . . . .	xxvj <sup>s</sup>	viiij <sup>d</sup>
Payd for brede . . . . .		x <sup>d</sup>
Payd ffor a kyllderkyng of alle and beryng to y <sup>e</sup> watter syede . . . . .	ij <sup>s</sup>	—
Payde ffor Mawmese and Claret wyne . . . . .		xvij <sup>d</sup>
Payde ffor a lyng ffyshe . . . . .		xx <sup>d</sup>
Payd ffor ij. gurnerds and a pesse of ffreshe sa- monde . . . . .	iiij <sup>s</sup>	viiij <sup>d</sup>
Payd ffor grete ells . . . . .		xv <sup>d</sup>
Payd ffor spysce and ffor bakying of ij. pyes . . . . .	ij <sup>s</sup>	j <sup>d</sup>
Payd ffor a chese . . . . .		ix <sup>d</sup>
Payd to owre drowesslow pleyer . . . . .	iiij <sup>s</sup>	viiiij <sup>d</sup>
Payd to Rychard Decon ffor botte hyere and ffor hys expensses . . . . .		iiiij <sup>d</sup>
Payd ffor viij. banner staves . . . . .		xvj <sup>d</sup>
Payd ffor paynting of the same staves . . . . .		xvj <sup>d</sup>
Payd for a botte and ffor candells and hother ex- penses when owre m <sup>rs</sup> came home from Grene- weche . . . . .		iiiij <sup>d</sup>
Payd to a porter to bere the coysshens and baynk- kers and hother thynggs . . . . .		iiiij <sup>d</sup>

THE COMYNG OF THE QUENE FROM GRENEWECH  
TO WESTEMYNSTER.

Payde ffor owre barge hyere . . . . .	xxvj <sup>s</sup>	viiij <sup>d</sup>
Payde ffor the drowesslowe player . . . . .	iiij <sup>s</sup>	—
Payde to Mr Lyng and me and to Mr. Downe and Mr Fenn ffor a lowanse ffor owre velvat chotts and ffor owre s'vaunts chotts and ffor owre horses . . . . .	vij <sup>li</sup>	xvij <sup>s</sup> iiiij <sup>d</sup>

Payde to a porter ffor carrying of chusshyngs and bankkars to the barge and home agayne when the kyng and the quene went to Westmynster .	iiij <sup>d</sup>
Payd to Robart Dyckyngson ffor hys costs and ffor lokyng ffor a barge . . . . .	vj <sup>d</sup>
Payd ffor bred and drynke . . . . .	xxij <sup>d</sup>
Payd ffor chese . . . . .	xj <sup>d</sup>
&c. &c.	
S <sup>m</sup> . . . . .	xj <sup>li</sup> xvij <sup>s</sup> x <sup>d</sup>

A large portion of all the property of families and individuals was at this time absorbed in superstitious observances. The following will of Humphrey Barnes is a specimen of several others in the possession of the Company, and a sample of such documents generally, during the dominance of the Roman church.

In the name of God amen. The last will of Humphrey Barnes, touchinge my lands and ten<sup>ts</sup> in London. First I bequeath my soul to Almighty God, his mother Saint Mary, and to all the holy company of heaven, and my body to be buried in St. Leonard's, as I am a parishioner. Item, I beq<sup>th</sup> to the master, wardens, and commonalty of Ironmongers in London, my iiij. houses, w<sup>th</sup> their appurtenances, w<sup>ch</sup> two of them Elizabeth my late wife and I purchased together of one Thomas Sem<sup>n</sup>, haberdasher, whereof one house lyeth in Great Eastcheap, called the Christopher, in the parish of Saint Leonard's, and the other house lyeth in Wood-street, in the parish of St. Peter's in Cheap, which houses Elizabeth late my wife and I bought together of John Fysher and Agnes his wife, and of Harry Fenning and Gertrude his wyfe, and two other tenements and void ground, the which I late bought of Thomas Moyar, skinner, of London, the which houses were late burnt, and now of late I have builded them again, and lyeth together in Smythe-lane, in the parish of St. Margaret Patens, and part of the void ground lyeth in the parish of Saint Mary at Hill, in this condition following. To the master and wardens of the Company of Ironmongers and their successors for ever, once every year, to spend of the profits of the said houses, one obitt in the church of Saint Mary att Hill the 8th February, or within eight days following, the dirge by

note on the even, and mass of requiem by note on the morrow, for the soul of Thomas Watts, draper, and Elizabeth, late his wife, and for the soul of Humphrey Barnes, Ironmonger, and all his wives souls and childrens' souls, spending thereat, to the parson viij<sup>d</sup>, and to eight priests and clerks, if there be so many, ij<sup>s</sup> viij<sup>d</sup>; to the sexton ij<sup>d</sup>, but not to no more, for ringing the bells; xx<sup>d</sup> or less for wax to burn on the grave of Thomas Watts, on great candlesticks called standards; xvj<sup>d</sup> to the parish priest to pray for my soul and Thomas Watts soul, and Elizabeth his wifes soul, and all the souls aforesaid, and all  $\bar{x}$ pen souls in the Bedderolle, yearly, if there be any bedderolle; iiij<sup>d</sup> to be given in alms at St. Mary att Hill at a penny or ob. a peece, xij<sup>d</sup>. An other obitt to be kept on the day of his decease in the parish church of St. Leonard, where I am now parish<sup>r</sup>, spending, to the parson viij<sup>d</sup>, to six priests, if so many serve by the year, ij<sup>s</sup>, if there do lack, take the Ironmongers' priest for one; to the clerk and sexton for dirge and mass, and ringing bells, xx<sup>d</sup>; for four waxes to burn on my grave on great standards xvj<sup>d</sup>; to the churchwarden of St. Leonards to make the priest and persons of the same parish to drink, for bread, ale and cheese, iij<sup>s</sup> iiij<sup>d</sup>; to the churchwardens for their labour ij<sup>s</sup>—xij<sup>d</sup> each. If the churehwardens will not provide the bread, ale, and cheese for iij<sup>s</sup> iiij<sup>d</sup> for the priest and persons to drink for the ij<sup>s</sup> bequeathed to them, then I will the master and wardens of the Ironmongers shall have all the said v<sup>s</sup> iiij<sup>d</sup> to bestow and give it among the poor men and women of the craft of Ironmongers at their pleasure as they see best. Item, to the parson or his deputes to pray for my soul and to rehearse our names before written in the bedderolle every yeare, iiij<sup>d</sup>. To thirteen poor men and women of the same parish or near to be at my obitt at St. Leonard's, ij<sup>s</sup> ij<sup>d</sup>, *i. e.* ij<sup>d</sup> a-peece, to pray for my soul. To be given to poor people at ob. or a penny a-peece, viij<sup>d</sup>.—j<sup>s</sup> if there be so many people there, or else give it as you please. To the Ironmongers' priest to be at both the obitts xij<sup>d</sup>, to pray for my soul. To the beadle and clerk of the Ironmongers to be at both obitts, and to warn the master and wardens and Company to come and pray for my soul, xx<sup>d</sup>. To the master of the Ironmongers, or his deputy that hath been master, ij<sup>s</sup> to be at both obits. To the wardens or their deputies that have been wardens, for their labour to be at both obits, iiij<sup>d</sup>. To twenty of the Clothing to come to my obitt at St. Leonard's, x<sup>s</sup>, that is vj<sup>d</sup> each man, if there be so many in the Clothing and in London, if not, the rest of the x<sup>s</sup> to the poor of the Company at your



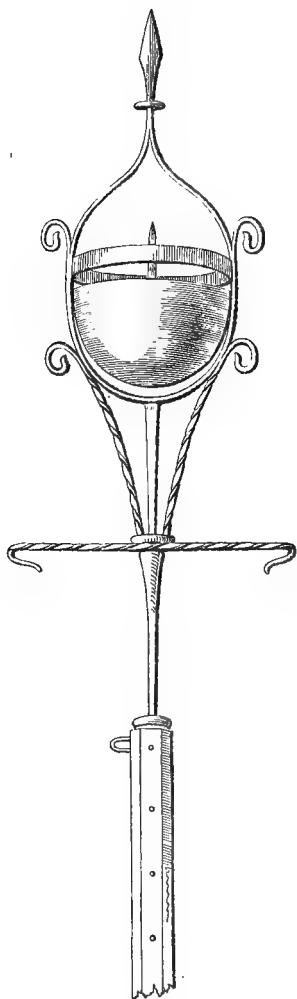
pleasure. To the master and two wardens to offer at both my obitts, vj<sup>d</sup>. To the twenty men of the Clothing that come to my obitt to offer at the mass, x<sup>d</sup>. To give in alms the rest that lieth unspent of xliij<sup>s</sup> iiij<sup>d</sup> in the Company at your pleasure.

Item, every quarter day when the rents of the tent<sup>s</sup> come to your hands, by the advice of the master and wardens of the Company, you shall spend out of the profits, beside the charges that I have bound you to, every quarter day, or at least once a year, that is, on your solemn mass day, as much money as shall be thought best to ease the charges of the wardens what they are wont to be so charged, and when breakfast or dinner is done for to say for my soul, and all the souls of the Ironmongers, De profundis, or a Pater noster, in the worship of God and all saints. Amen.

I will that the poor men and women of the Company have yearly some refreshing at your pleasures. Item, I will that Agnes my wife have all the four tenements during her life, doing and keeping my two obitts during her life, and all repairs, &c. And after her death to the master and wardens of the Ironmongers for ever, doing and keeping all manner of charges aforesaid. Item, I also give to the said Agnes my wife my other tenements w<sup>t</sup> the appurtenances in Smyth Lane, in the parish of St. Andrew Hubbard, during her life, and after her decease to my heir, and for lack of any heir to remain to the right heir of the Barnes. I will that the craft of Ironmongers, neither my wife, be not charged no further than the land is able to pay; I mean for casulties, as by fire or otherwise. And if the master and wardens of Ironmongers refuse to do all truly, &c., then the Company of Drapers shall have all these my tenements and to keep my two obitts, &c.

Also it shall be lawful for the master and wardens of the Company to sell or change away any part thereof and buy other lands. And of this my last will of all my lands in London I make my executors John Storgyon, haberdasher, and Richard Slow, ironmonger, and bequeath to either of them vj<sup>s</sup> viij<sup>d</sup>. Written with my own hand per me Humfre Barn. Ann<sup>o</sup> dñi M<sup>o</sup> v<sup>o</sup> xlj. the iij. daye of August, A<sup>o</sup> xxxiiij. Hen. Oct.

The setting of the MIDSUMMER WATCH on the Eve of Saint John the Baptist was one of those gorgeous spectacles which amused and delighted the citizens of London till towards the latter half of the sixteenth century. The



marching watch, which formed part of this ceremony, consisted of two thousand persons variously appareled, who passed through all the principal streets of the city, to wit, from the little conduit by Paul's gate, through West Cheap, by the stocks, through Cornhill, by Leadenhall to Aldgate, then back down Fenchurch-street by Grassechurch, about Grassechurch conduit, and up Grassechurch-street into Cornhill, and through it into West Cheap again. Seven hundred cressets were borne on this occasion: these were supplied partly by the city, and partly by the companies. There were also divers pageants and morris dancers, with the constables, one-half of whom, to the amount of one hundred and twenty, went out on the Eve of Saint John, and the other half on the Eve of Saint Peter. The constables were dressed in bright harness, some overgilt, and every one had a jorjet of scarlet there-

upon, and a chain of gold; his henchman following him, his minstrels before him, and his cresset-light at his side.\* The mayor and sheriffs also formed part of the procession,

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\* The cressets were of various forms and patterns. Mr. Douce, in his *Illustrations of Shakespeare*, has engraved four specimens of these ancient street-lamps, which are copied by Hone in the "Every-day Book," vol. i. p. 831. The cresset represented in the margin is drawn from one preserved in the Tower of London.

attended by their giants, torch-bearers, and a numerous staff of officers, all calculated by their various dresses and appointments to add to the singularity and splendour of the show.

Strutt observes, evidently with a slight error as regards the date,\* that the custom of setting the midsummer watch was maintained till the year 1539, the 31st Hen. VIII. when it was discontinued, as stated by some, in consequence of the expense, but more probably on account of the great number of citizens who joined the procession, amounting, it is said, on some occasions to fifteen thousand persons. The muster of so many armed men was considered unsafe, and the setting of the watch was consequently prohibited. It was revived again in 1548, the 2nd Edw. VI. but shortly afterwards finally abolished.

The first institution of nightly watches in the cities and principal towns of the kingdom was in 1253, Henry III. having commanded the adoption of this measure with a view to preserve the peace, and suppress the disorders which were common at that period.†

In the accounts of Mr. Jeckall and John Beryman, wardens of the Fellowship from the 8th of June, 1540, to the 20th of June, 1542, we find the following payments for setting the midsummer watch.

Payments for the wache at the mydsomer A° xvc xl.		
Payd for vic cresset lights at ij <sup>s</sup> vj <sup>d</sup> the c . . . .	xv <sup>s</sup>	—
vnto x. cresset berras, and ij. bage bearras, for the labour for beryng and holdyng the cressets both nyghts . . . . .	xij <sup>s</sup>	—
ffor j. doss. strawe hattys . . . . .	x <sup>d</sup>	
ffor the makyng of xij. skochens . . . . .	xij <sup>d</sup>	
vnto ij. men for gevyng atendaunce vpon the cressets, and kepyng of the light, for the labor, for both nyghts . . . . .	ij <sup>s</sup>	—

\* See also 1542, and 1544.

† See Stowe, Strutt's Sports, 361 ; Hone's Every-day Book, i. 827.

Payd ffor mendyng of iiij. cressets, and for ij. new pynes	vj <sup>d</sup>
ffor the caryage of the cresset lyght ffrō Robard	
Wenham hows to the halle, at ij tymes . . . .	iiij <sup>d</sup>
vnto iiij. bowemen for goyng in the mayer's wache,	
for the labour for both nyghts . . . .	ij <sup>s</sup> viij <sup>d</sup>
ffor iiij. doss. poynts . . . . .	iiij <sup>d</sup>
ffor bowstrings . . . . .	j <sup>d</sup>
ffor brede and drynke vnto the cresset bearars, and	
the wachemen, for both nyghts . . . .	viij <sup>d</sup>
ffor the dressyng and nayllyng, letheryng, and book-	
lyng of vij. Almayn revetts . . . .	ij <sup>s</sup> viij <sup>d</sup>
Sma . . . . xxxviij <sup>s</sup>	

1544. Hereaft<sup>r</sup> followythe the parcelles of plate that was layd to plege the xxij. day of May, in the xxxvi<sup>th</sup> yere of the reygne of our souraynge lord King Henry the VIII<sup>th</sup> when the Company ffound xiiij. men in harnes to goe over the see w<sup>th</sup> the kyngs army in to France, that was iiij. bowmen and x. byll men, w<sup>th</sup> all ther . . . . . that is to say, howsse, dubletts, cotts, hatts of blew and red, aft<sup>r</sup> the Duke of Norfolk's facyon.

In p̄mis to Mr. Robart Down ij. euers p'cell gylt, waying liij. vnecs at iiij<sup>s</sup> viij<sup>d</sup> the vnc. s̄ma ix<sup>li</sup> xiiij<sup>s</sup> iiij<sup>d</sup>.

Iſm to M<sup>r</sup>. Thomas Gyve, ij. salts, w<sup>th</sup> a coũ p'cell gylt waying liij. vnecs. at iiij<sup>s</sup> viij. the vnc. s̄ma ix<sup>li</sup> xiiij<sup>s</sup> iiij<sup>d</sup>.

Iſm to Thomas Bartylmew, a great standyng gylt cvp w<sup>h</sup> a coũ, wayng xlix. vnecs. at iiij<sup>s</sup>. the vnc. s̄ma ix<sup>li</sup> xvj<sup>s</sup>.

Iſm to Alexander Avenon, a standyng gylt cvp, w<sup>th</sup> a coũ, wayng xxv. vnecs. at iiij. the vnc. graven w<sup>th</sup> a rose and peulyo<sup>s</sup>, s̄ma v<sup>li</sup>.

The following are some of the payments which occur between the years 1542 and 1544:—

Payde to iiij. men that went in harnys upon Sent John and Sent Peter nyght in the mayer's watch w <sup>h</sup> bowes and arrowes . . . . .	ij <sup>s</sup> viij <sup>d</sup>
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Payd for the breckefastes made at M<sup>r</sup> Barymas cownte, as followeth:—

Payd ffor necke and breste of motton . . . . .	vj <sup>d</sup>
ffor a piece of beoff . . . . .	iiij <sup>d</sup>
ffor a breste of vealle . . . . .	vij <sup>d</sup>
ffor a goose . . . . .	ix <sup>d</sup>
ffor ij. couppell rabitts . . . . .	xij <sup>d</sup>
ffor brede . . . . .	vj <sup>d</sup>
ffor suĝ and peṑ, cloves and mac's, and saffrone .	vj <sup>d</sup>
ffor onyons and erbys . . . . .	j <sup>d</sup>
ffor mostard and venyĝ . . . . .	j <sup>d</sup>
ffor butter . . . . .	j <sup>d</sup> ob.
ffor bere . . . . .	iiij <sup>d</sup>
ffor clarret wyne and reede . . . . .	vj <sup>d</sup>
ffor the cooke, and to the torne spete and the womā	vij <sup>d</sup>
ffor water . . . . .	j <sup>d</sup>
Payde ffor iij. galons of Gaskone wyne . . . . .	iijs —
ffor iij. galons of swete wyne . . . . .	iijs —
ffor iij <sup>ti</sup> of comfitts . . . . .	xxj <sup>d</sup>
ffor whit bonnes . . . . .	iijs —
ffor spyce bred . . . . .	vj <sup>d</sup>
ffor vij <sup>lb</sup> of suĝ . . . . .	iijs j <sup>d</sup>
ffor halff a lb. pēp <sup>r</sup> . . . . .	xj <sup>d</sup> ob.
ffor di. ouz. cloves and mase . . . . .	ij <sup>d</sup> ob.
ffor a gallon of alle . . . . .	ij <sup>d</sup>
ffor butt <sup>r</sup> . . . . .	xij <sup>d</sup> ob.
ffor sete wāt for holly watter . . . . .	vij <sup>d</sup>
ffor st <sup>e</sup> wyngs and noseveys . . . . .	xij <sup>d</sup>
ffor ij. Banberry chesys . . . . .	xvj <sup>d</sup>
ffor ij. Soffolke chesys . . . . .	ijs ijd
ffor a kylderkyn alle . . . . .	ijs —
ffor hire of v. garnyshe vessells . . . . .	iijs iiij <sup>d</sup>
ffor di. a q <sup>r</sup> of a yard of blew to make pattarns .	xvj <sup>d</sup>
Payde (1543) to Thomas P <sup>r</sup> ker and W <sup>m</sup> Drap, stew-	
ards, towards the dynner at the mayer's feste .	x <sup>s</sup> —
to Jasper Sabbe for the wretynge of M <sup>r</sup> Jakes, M <sup>r</sup>	
Beryman, John Askey, and Henry Moptyd ac-	
counte . . . . .	xx <sup>d</sup>
to M <sup>r</sup> Beryman for the armyrar for nalyng and	
bocklyng and dressyng of xiiij. Almon ryvetts .	vjs —

Payde more to hym for a blake byll . . . . .	xvj <sup>d</sup>
ffor iiij. bowes . . . . .	x <sup>s</sup> —
ffor iiij. shottying gloves . . . . .	xvj <sup>d</sup>
ffor xiiij. armyng swerds . . . . .	xxxij <sup>s</sup> vj <sup>d</sup>
ffor xiiij. gyrdells . . . . .	iiij <sup>s</sup> —
ffor iiij. bowe strynggs . . . . .	ij <sup>d</sup>
ffor xiiij. daggars . . . . .	xviiij <sup>s</sup> viij <sup>d</sup>
ffor a peysse of reed kersse . . . . .	xxvij <sup>s</sup> —
ffor xxvij. yards of whit cotten at v <sup>d</sup> ob. . . . .	xxij <sup>s</sup> iiij <sup>d</sup> ob.
ffor makying of xiiij. cottis, at viij <sup>d</sup> the cotte . . . . .	
ffor makying of xiiij. doblets, at x <sup>d</sup> the doblet . . . . .	xj <sup>s</sup> viij <sup>d</sup>
ffor Mr Ayer for v. payer of harneys . . . . .	lv <sup>s</sup> —
ffor iiij. dozen of thred poynts . . . . .	iiij <sup>d</sup>
Payd (1544-6) for a lode of sande for the halle fflowre . . . . .	vj <sup>d</sup>

The Acts passed in the 37th of Henry the Eighth and the 1st of Edward the Sixth, for the “dissolucion of colleges, ch<sup>u</sup>ntries, and free chapels, at the King’s Majesties pleasure,” and the appointment of Commissioners to examine into all payments made by corporations and mysteries for the maintenance of priests, obits, and other superstitious observances, transferred a large portion of the revenues of the civic companies to the crown; nor was there any other way for them, as Strype observes, “but to purchase and buy off these rent charges, and get as good a pennyworth as they could of the King, and this they did (3 Edw. VI.), by selling other of their lands to enable them to make these purchases.”\*

The following entries seem in part to refer to circumstances arising out of these enactments, and furnish us with some curious particulars:—

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\* Strype, Book 5, p. 249, Ed. 1720.

1547. 1 Edw. VI. Payd to Master Attkyns for cowncell of owr landes and owr corporacion, and for making y <sup>e</sup> copy of y <sup>m</sup> ij. tymes, and y <sup>t</sup> the writing wolde not be alowyd . . . . .	j <sup>li</sup> xij <sup>s</sup> viij <sup>d</sup>
Payd to Master Bryght, for new wryting owt of o <sup>r</sup> landes, consnyng the kyngs comyssonars . . . . .	j <sup>li</sup> x <sup>s</sup> —
to Barby pursevaunte for his paynes at ij. tymes to my lorde cheffe bar <sup>nes</sup> clarke, for wryt <sup>ge</sup> agayne our corporacion . . . . .	ij <sup>s</sup> — iij <sup>s</sup> viij <sup>d</sup>
and gevyne to iij. of my lord cheffe bar <sup>nes</sup> s <sup>va</sup> untes for to come to the speche of my lorde, for to haue o <sup>r</sup> corporacion . . . . .	vj <sup>s</sup> —
ffor my dynen and the bedylls, and for bote hyre at Westmynster . . . . .	ij <sup>s</sup> iij <sup>d</sup>
to Ric. Deacon and James Ketell, for ther paynes day by daye, consnyng our corpora <sup>con</sup> . . . . .	iiij <sup>s</sup> —
Payde for a quarter of a yarde of puke cloth for y <sup>e</sup> sample . . . . .	ij <sup>s</sup> iij <sup>d</sup>
ffor James Kettell's livery gowne, and his hode ffor di. quartar of crymsson for the hodes . . . . .	ij <sup>li</sup> vij <sup>s</sup> iij <sup>d</sup> j <sup>s</sup> —
to Ric. Deacon in redy monye for his gowne . . . . .	ij <sup>li</sup> — —
geven to Mr. Losse to haue his good will con- snyng o <sup>r</sup> corpora <sup>con</sup> . . . . .	j <sup>li</sup> — —

1549. Anno secundo et tertio Edwardi sexti. An act was passed in this year against false forging of iron gads, instead of gads of steel.

Where divers persons of late have deceitfully forged and made of certain iron called Bilbow iron like to the fashion and manner of gadds of steel, and have sold the same so forged to divers of the king's subjects for steel, whereby the greatest part of edged tools, weapons, and other necessary things having edges are of little or no value or goodness, to the great hurt of the king's loving subjects; for the reformation whereof, be it enacted by the king's highness, by the assent of the lords spiritual and temporal and of the commons in this present parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, that if any person after the first of May next coming do forge or make any

such gads of iron, or do utter or put to sale any such gads of iron, he shall forfeit for every gad so forged, or uttered, or put to sale, four pence; the moiety of which forfeiture shall be to the king, and the other moiety to him or them that will sue for the same in any of the king's Courts of Record, by action, bill, plaint, or information, on the which action, bill, plaint, or information no wager of law, protection, or essoin shall be allowed or admitted.

Another act of the same year, reciting and confirming a previous one made in the 33 Hen. VIII. prohibits the exportation of brass, copper, latten, bell metal, pan metal, gun metal, or shruff metal, whether it be clean or mired (tin and lead only excepted), into any part beyond the sea, upon pain to forfeit double the value thereof, and £10 for every thousand weight of the same so exported.\*

1550. (4 Edw. VI.) In this year the king confirmed the chantry lands to the city and principal companies. The following is so much of the letters patent as relates to the Ironmongers' Company :—

The King, to all to whom, &c. health. Know ye, that we for the sum of eighteen thousand seven hundred and forty-four pounds, eleven shillings, and two pence, of lawful money of England, paid into the hands of the treasurer of our Court of Augmentations and Reversions of our crown for our use by our beloved Augustine Hinde and Richard Turke, citizens and aldermen of the city of London, and William Blackwell, gent. clerk of the said city, by which we confess ourselves fully satisfied and freed, and the said Augustine, Richard, and William, their heirs, executors, and administrators, acquitted and exonerated, of our special grace and certain knowledge and mere motion, also with advice of our council, have given and granted and by these presents give and grant to the said Augustine Hinde, Richard Turke, and William Blackwell, all that our annual receipts and sum of seven pounds, seven shillings, and eight pence, issuing out of a messuage of the

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\* Statutes of the Realm, 2 and 3 Edw. VI. cap. xxvii. xxxvii.



master, wardens, and community of the mystery of Ironmongers, London, situate and being in the Poultry, in the parish of St. Mildred, London, and out of two messuages or tenements called the Nonne Head of the said master, &c. situate and being in the parish of St. Leonard, London, and out of a tenement or croft with gardens adjoining of the said master, &c. situate and being in the parish of St. Giles without Cripplegate, London, which said annual sum, receipt, or annuity, the said master, &c. lately paid and were accustomed annually to pay to the support of a priest officiating in the church of Saint Olave, in the Old Jury, London, according to custom made by Thomas Michell. And all that our annual receipt, annuity, and annual sum of sixteen shillings and six pence per year, issuing out of the said messuages, tenements, croft, and gardens, which said annual sum, receipt, or annuity the said master, &c. lately paid and annually have been accustomed to pay for the anniversary of the said Thomas Michell to be observed in the said church of Saint Olave, in the Old Jury, London. And all that our receipt, annuity, and annual sum of thirty-seven shillings and ten pence a-year issuing out of four messuages or tenements of the said master, &c. situate and being in the parish of Saint Leonard in Eastcheap, of Saint Peter in Westcheap, of Saint Margaret Patten, and Saint Mary at Hill, within the city of London, which said annual sum, receipt, or annuity, the said master, &c. lately paid and annually were accustomed to pay for two anniversaries of Humphry Barnes observed in the church of Saint Mary at Hill and St. Leonard's in Eastcheap, London, aforesaid. And all that our receipt, annuity, and annual sum of four shillings and four pence which the said master, &c. lately paid and annually were accustomed to pay for the anniversary of Thomas Dorchester, celebrated in the church of Saint Faith under Saint Paul's, London. And all that our receipt, annuity, and annual sum of thirty-seven shillings and two pence per annum issuing out of messuages and tenements called Horse-head Alley of the said master, &c. situate and being in the parish of Saint Sepulchre without Newgate, London, which said annual sum, &c. the said wardens, &c. lately paid and annually were accustomed to pay for the anniversary of Richard Filde, observed in the church of Saint Benedict, Gracechurch, London: to have, hold, and enjoy all and singular the said annuities, &c. and all and singular the premises above mentioned and specified, with all and singular their appurtenants, to the said Augustine Hinde,

Richard Turke, and Will<sup>m</sup> Blackwell, their heirs and assigns, for ever, to their own use and the use of the said Augustine, Richard, and William, their heirs and assigns, for ever, without any service, &c. to be paid, &c. to us or our heirs or successors, any laws, &c. to the contrary, &c. notwithstanding.

In witness whereof, &c. at Leighes, the . . . day of July, in the fourth year of the reign of King Edward the Sixth.

The following entries occur between the years 1548 and 1554 :—

Payd for vj. labourers for the town dyche for the space of one mownth at vij <sup>d</sup> the daye . . .	iiij <sup>li</sup>	iiij <sup>s</sup>	—
for iiij. laborars for a nother m <sup>n</sup> the, by my lord's co <sup>m</sup> aundment . . . . .		lvj <sup>s</sup>	—
to lord tressurer, for purchasyng of ouer chan- tre lands . . . . .	ij <sup>c</sup> xliij <sup>li</sup>	x <sup>s</sup>	—
to Will <sup>m</sup> East, for x. paire of Almayne revitts . . .	v <sup>li</sup>	—	—
to viij. synging men, that did sing and play at our solempne masse . . . . .		viiiij <sup>s</sup>	—
for a pottell of muskadell for the synging men at the churche . . . . .			xij <sup>d</sup>
for iiij. gallons of sweate wyne . . . . .		viiij <sup>s</sup>	—
for c. faggotts . . . . .		iiij <sup>s</sup>	ij <sup>d</sup>
for iiij. gallons of Gascon wine . . . . .		iiij <sup>s</sup>	—
for o <sup>r</sup> standing in Chepe side the xviiij <sup>th</sup> day of August, a <sup>o</sup> 1554, at the comyng through the cite of the king and quenes highenes . . .		viiij <sup>s</sup>	ix <sup>d</sup>

Some items from the inventory of goods about this period :—

The corporaçon granted by King Edward y<sup>e</sup> IIII.

The seall of the corporacyon.

The armes geven by the harrollds.

A comyssyon from Kinge Edward the VI. con<sup>s</sup>nyng chauntry lands and gyld lands w<sup>t</sup> the comyssions hondys.

A dyde of y<sup>e</sup> chantre lands bought agay'e of Kinge Edward the Syxt.

1555. (1 and 2 Phil. and Mary.) Several entries occur in the Company's books at this period relating to the unloading of coals, and the rules and regulations laid down for the coalmeasures, over whom the Company appear to have exercised a considerable control.

INTRODUCTION OF THE USE OF COAL.—We have no conclusive and satisfactory evidence as to the period when pit-coal was first discovered and used as fuel in this country. Whitaker, in his History of Manchester, supposes that it was known and used by the aboriginal Britons; but this opinion has been opposed by other writers. He, however, cites a grant of lands made by the abbey of Peterborough, A.D. 853, which “proves, as it should seem, that this fuel was known and used amongst us while the Saxons were masters of Britain. By this grant certain boons and payments in kind were reserved to the monastery, consisting of Welsh ale, wood, and twelve cartloads of fossil or pit-coal: the original words are, *twælƿ foður gnræfan*, which Bishop Gibson translates, “duodecem plaustra carbonum fossilium.” In 1239, Henry the Third is said to have granted a charter to the townsmen of Newcastle-upon-Tyne for liberty to dig coals and stones. This licence, which issued on the supplication of the parties interested, is the earliest direct notice of the actual working for coals extant. The strongest and most unequivocal proof, however, that this species of fuel was in use during the reign of Henry the Third, is to be found in an inquisition preserved among the Additions to Matthew Paris's History, of the date of 1245. Here we find it called “*carbo maris*”—sea-coal,—an appellation retained through succeeding centuries,—with express mention of making pits to win, and of the wages of the colliers that wrought in them.

We have no distinct notice of the earliest shipment of coal for London. The use of it in the metropolis was prohibited in 1306 by royal proclamation: nevertheless within about twenty years afterwards it appears to have been used in the royal palace.

In 1325, a vessel, the property of one Thomas Rente, of Pontoise, a town in the ancient dominions of the kings of England in France, is mentioned as trading to Newcastle-upon-Tyne with corn, and returning with a freight of sea-coal.

Harrison, in his description of England, prefixed to Holinshed's Chronicle," edited in 1577, observes, "of cole-mines we have such plenty in the north and western parts of our island as may suffice for all the realme of Englande, and soe must they doe hereafter indeede if wood be not better cherished than it is at this present; and, to say the truth, notwithstanding that very many of them are carried into other countryes of the maine, yet theyr greatest trade beginneth to growe from the forge into the kitchen and halle, as may appear already in most cities and townes that lye about the coast where they have little other fewel excepte it be turfe or hassocke. I marvayle not a little that there is no trade of these into Sussex and Southamptonshire, for want whereof the smiths do work their yron with charrecoal."

Towards the end of the prosperous reign of Elizabeth, the coal trade flourished greatly, and it continued to be regarded as an important source not only of local but of government revenue by succeeding monarchs. But the prejudice against the use of sea-coal in London continued long after the trade had become established, indeed almost until the complaint was transferred from the smell and smoke of pit-coal to the wasteful consumption and decay of the forests.

Duties were laid upon sea-borne coal to assist in building St. Paul's church and fifty parish churches in London after the great fire in that city; and in 1677 Charles the Second granted to his natural son, Charles Lennox, Duke of Richmond, and his heirs, a duty of one shilling a chaldron on coals, which continued in the family till it was purchased by government.

In 1699 Newcastle had two-thirds of the coal trade, and three hundred thousand chaldrons in all went annually to London. The over-sea trade employed nine hundred thousand tons of shipping. Coals, about that time, sold in London for eighteen shillings a chaldron, out of which five shillings were paid to the king, one shilling and six pence to St. Paul's, and one shilling and six pence metage. It was then also stated to the House of Commons that six hundred ships, one with another of the burden of eighty Newcastle chaldrons, with four thousand five hundred men, were requisite for carrying on this trade. There were also then employed on the Tyne four hundred keels, and from fifteen to sixteen thousand keelmen.—See History and Description of Fossil Fuel, Lond. 1835.

THE OTHE OF THE COLEMETERS.—Ye swere that ye shall indifferently mesure al coles that to you belongeth for to mesure, and juste mesure ye shall give to every persone, as well to pore as to riche, without pcyalite shewing or favour; and if ye be at any contension or stryff with youre felaship for metyng of coles, or eny other thing at eny tyme, ye shall alway be obedient to be rewled and juged by the maister and wardyns of the felaship of Iremongers that now be, and to their successours that be to com, as it hath been acoustomed of olde time for to be. And on this ye shal mete no coles except ye deli<sup>u</sup> to eche of youre felawes for eu<sup>y</sup> four chalder a peny, soo youre felows passe not the nombre of v. persones beside youreself; and yf ye kepe not these wordes aforesaid ye lese your office; and al these premisses aforesaid ye shall wele and truely doo, as nye as God wol geve you grace.

THE ORDINAUNCE OF COLEMETERS.—A meter at any time having meted a ship, shall deli<sup>u</sup> to eche of his fellowship for every four chal-dron j<sup>d</sup>, euery meter to follow op in lott, that is to sey: ffirst, William Alye, John Jakett, William Sylk, Rauf a mor, Richard Taylfor, and so oon to mete a ship; he that happeth to be sike, he that followeth next to mete for him. No one to mete more than j. ship till the lott com to him again; if any lak sakkes, he shall require them of his fel-lowes, and when don deli<sup>u</sup> them again. Ye shall not take or occupie no sakks of o<sup>r</sup> manns w<sup>th</sup>out licence of the wardeyns. You shall tak up y<sup>r</sup> hole mony of him y<sup>t</sup> setteth you first a-werke.\*

At a court, or quarter-day, holden quarto die Novemb<sup>r</sup> a<sup>o</sup> 1555:—

“At this same courte it is ordaigned and concluded by the holle bodye of the same Cumpany, that Robert Wennam, one of the iiij. cole-meaters, for certain matters and good cause to this courte showyd, shall give and pay for a fine to theese of this house the somme of three pounds, to be paid by the same Wennam unto the wardens before the

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\* This is probably an ancient ordinance, as we find, in 1555, that the coal-meters named were John Palmer, Robert Wennam, John Style, and Richard Gyles. How long the supervision of the coal-meters continued in the Iron-mongers' Company I have not been able to discover. A manuscript volume belonging to the corporation of London, and supposed to be about the time of James the First, contains the oath to be taken by coal-meters, and other regulations; and it is concluded that their appointment has been by the city since about that period.

tenth day of the same Novembre, upon the paine and penaltie of v<sup>li</sup>, to be paid and levied for none-paymente of the ij<sup>li</sup> accordingly."

At the courte or quarter-day kepte the seconde Tuesday after twelveth day, anno 1555.

. "At the same courte it was ordened, concluded, and agreed that the iiij. colemeaters, before the xiiij<sup>th</sup> daye of February next commyng, shall come unto an accompte in all their doings and busynes, as towching the meting of shippes of coles, before William Clarke, William Draper, and Robart Cowche, or before twoo of them. And that the same their accompte and reconing be perused and seen by the same William Clarke, Wifm Draper, and Robart Cowche, or by ij. of them, and they the said Wifm Clarke, Willm. Draper, and Robert Cowche to inform and certyfie to the wardens and assistants, what they shall parceive and finde in and by their accompte.

"And where also at this courte, William Clarke, William Draper, and Robert Cowche, were named and appointed at this saide courte, holden the seconde Twesday after the twelveth day 1555, to have the hyring and determinaçon of the varyaunces and controversyes that were depending betwene the colemeaters, That is to saye John Palmer, Robert Wennam, John Style, and Richard Gyles; Be it knowen, that it is determined, concluded, and agreed, by us the said Wifm Clarke, Wifm Draper, and Robert Cowche, w<sup>th</sup> the mutual assentes and consentes of the same colemeaters, as followyth:—that is to say, that xxv. chalder of coles water labo<sup>r</sup> shalbe accompted for a turne, and that xx<sup>ty</sup> chalder of coles land labo<sup>r</sup> shall be reconned for a turne, and that they shall alwayes make their accompt from tyme to tyme w<sup>th</sup>in x. dayes, and that by writyng. And that immediately shalbe paide the over messurage that either of them ought to pay to his ffellows, w<sup>ch</sup> is a peny upon eny chalder mette upon the water above his torne; and that upon the penaltie to pay to ovr common box for neglecting or slackyng hereof fyve pounds. And farther, that if it chaunce any suche offender hereafter to be founde, and that he be not presented by the others of them to our m<sup>r</sup> or wardens for the tyme being, within twoo dayes next after the offence so made, that then he which was remisse or slack in the none-presentment thereof (and not he or any other that did not make the accompt thereof), shall pay to the coñon box of this house, w<sup>th</sup>out redempcōn, xx<sup>s</sup> also in the name of a penaltie or fyne."

1556. (2 and 3 Phil. and Mary.) An act of common

council was this year framed for the purpose of preventing early marriages, which at this period had become very general in the city, and were supposed to be the cause of much poverty and distress.

A copy of this act is preserved in an old book of orders belonging to the Ironmongers' Company, in hæc verba :—

“ At the comon counsell holden in y<sup>e</sup> iner chamber of the guyldde halle of y<sup>e</sup> citte of London the xxvij<sup>th</sup> daye of September, anno 1556, before Sir Wiltm Garate, knyght, being then lorde mayer of London, and y<sup>e</sup> aldermen of the cittie aforesaide, among oder things it was ordenyd and establisshed as followith:—Forasmuch as great povertie, penury, and lacke of livyng hath of late years followith by diuers and sondry occasions, wayes, and meanes, rysen, growne, and encreased within this citie of London, not only amongst the poore artificers and handicraftesmen of the same citie, but also amongst other citezens of such companies as in times paste hath lived prosperously and in great wealthe, and one of the chiefest occasions thereof, as it is thought and semethe to all men who by longe tyme hath knowne the same citie, and have had experience of the state thereof, is by reason of the over hastie marriges and over sone setting up of houtholdes of and by the youth and young folkes of the sayde citie, which hath coñonly used, and yet do, to marry themselves as sone as ever thay come oute of theyr apprentishode, be thaye never so young and unskilful, yea, and often tymes many of them so poore that they scantly have of there proper goodeyes wherewith to buye their marriage apparel and to furnyshe ther houses with implementes and other thinges necessary for the exercise of ther occupations, whereby they should be able to sustayne themselves and their family. And forasmuch as the chefest occasion of the sayde inconvenience is, as it is very evydent, by reson that dyvers and sundry apprentices, as well of the sayde artificers as also of other citezens of the saide citie, are commonly bounden for so fewe yeres that their tearmes of apprenticallitie expireth and endeth oversone, and that thei are therupon incontiently made fre of the said citie, whatsoever their ages, disposicions, with discreSSIONS or knowledges of their artes or occupations be, to the great hinderaunce, losse, and inestimable slander of the sayde citie, and to the undoyng of a great nnumber of such youth, who other wise might and shoulde seme

very well in the common welth; for remedy, stay, and reformation wherof it is ordained, enacted, and establyshed by the lorde mayer, aldermen, and commons, in this present common counsail assembled, and by authoritie of the same, that no maner of person or persons, from and after the feaste of all Saintes next commynge, shall be by any maner of wayes or meanes made free of the sayde cytie, or shall be receyved or admitted into the liberties and freedom of the same, by reason of apprentishod or redemcion onlye, untill shuche time as he and they shall severallye attayne and come to the age of twenty-four yeares, fully complete; and further, be itt enacted, by auctoritie afore sayde, that no fre man or fre woman of this citie shall, from and after the said feast of all Saintes, take any apprentis or apprentices for any fewer yeares than for so many that every suche apprentise or apprentices, from and after the sayd feaste of al Sayntes, so to be taken, shall be of the full age of twenty-four yeares at the least before the expiration of the terme of the apprentishod of every shuch apprentise, upon payne that everie person or persons that, from and after the sayde feaste, shall take any apprentice or apprentices into his or ther service that shall not be of the full age of twenty-four yeares at the least at the end of the term of the same his apprentishode, as is afore said, shall forfaitte or lose £20 to the use of the mayor and commonalti and citezens of the saide city, to be recovered in the name of the chamberlayn of this citie for the tyme being, by byll, playnt, exaction of debt, to be commensed in the Lorde Mayor's Courte within the sayd citie, wherein no essoine or wager of law shall be amited or allowed for the partie defendaut; and for the just triall and true knoledge of the very true aege and aeges such person or persons making sute or petition to the lorde mayor and his brethren the aldermen, or to the chambarlain of the sayde citie for the time being, and his successours, to be made free of the saide citie from and after the said feast of al Saintes next comming after the date hereof, be it ordayned and enacted, by the authoritie afore said, that the said chamberlain and his successors for the tyme beyng shall not only do his best diligence, by inspection, to discern the aege of every such person, but shall also examine and appose the master and masters of every such person so to him and them brought and presented to be made free of the said citie, and als such of the wardens and assittauntes of every company or felowship that shall ioynes with the master or masters that shall make any such presentments of any person



or persons to him or them straytely upon ther othes made unto the sayde citie when they and every of them did fyrst enter into the fredom of the same citie, to declare to him or them as much as in them lieth the perfect and true age of every suche person beinge presented to be made free as afore sayde, and be it further ordayned and enacted by authoritie afore said, that the chamberlain of the said citie for the time being, and his successors, shall at all tymes hereafter truely, diligently, and effectuallye execute, observe, and kepe, for his or their parte and partes, this preasent acte and ordinaunce in every poynt, upon payne of forfeiture for every his or theyr offence in that behalfe, to the use of the mayor and cominaltie and citezens of the said citie, and of ther successors, the same alwayes to be recovered and optained by action of debt, to be commensed in the King and Quenes Maiesties Court commonly called the Lorde Mayer's court within the sayde citie, in the name of y<sup>e</sup> Lorde Mayer of the said citie for the tyme beinge, in which action no wager of lawe or essoynе shall be admitted or allowed for the defendaunt. Provided always, that this act, or any thyng therin contained, shal not in any wyse extende, or be hurtfull, or prejudicial, at any time hereafter, to any person or persons now bound apprentices, or to any woman or mayden that shall be justly intituled to have or enjoy the liberties and fredom of the sayd citie, by reason of service or other wyse, but that they and every of them shal be receved and admitted into the fredome of the said citie, from tyme to time, in such forme and manner to al intentes and purposes as they or any of them should or oughte to have byn admitted if this act had never byn had or made, anything in this act mencioned or contained to the contrary notwithstanding."—Ancient Book of Orders, fo. 35.

1556. The Hall was assessed in the sum of £40 "for setting on work the work-folkes in Brydwell."

1558. The privileges granted to the Ironmongers' Company by the charter of Edward the Fourth were this year confirmed by an inspeximus charter of Philip and Mary, dated at Westminster, on the 20th June, and in the 4th and 5th years of their reign.

"Paide more to the Quenes Ma<sup>tie</sup> for a fyne by the iudgement of the Lorde Chauncelor for the allowing of o<sup>r</sup> corporacion, graunted by King

Edward the iiij. vnto this Company, the some of x<sup>li</sup> iiij<sup>s</sup> iiij<sup>d</sup>, for which some of mony we be conformed vnder the Kyng and Quenes great seal, as may appear at large."

In the same year the Company advanced the sum of £666 13s. 4d. for the service of the crown, being their proportion of the compulsory loan levied on the city for the purpose of enabling the Queen to prosecute the French war, which terminated to the disadvantage of the English, and with the loss of the town of Calais, after it had been possessed by this country for two hundred and ten years.

"From this period," observes Herbert, "the extracting of money from the trading corporations became a regular source of supply to Government, and was prosecuted during Elizabeth's and the succeeding reigns with a greediness and injustice that scarcely left those societies time to breathe."—"Specie in their hands," as Malcolm observes, "had the faculty of attracting clouds of *precepts*; and whatever the companies were compelled to lavish the crown was ready to receive."\*

1559. (1 Eliz.) The Ironmongers sent forty-two men in armour to the May-game that went before the Queen's Majesty to Greenwich.

Fosbroke, in noticing these games, says, "The accounts of the May Games are imperfect, and of such different origins as to require a fresh deduction. The first kind is not so precisely a relic of the Floralia as of the Maiuma celebrated at Ostia, instituted by Claudius, and grafted upon the Floralia. Constantine suppressed them through licentiousness. They were revived by Arcadius and Honorius upon condition of good conduct, but again abolished. Evelyn condemns the custom of erecting May-poles, as

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\* Herbert's Livery Comp. i. 119; and Malcolm's Londinium Redivivum.

being often destructive of fine straight trees, and says that Anastasius, the emperor, introduced it in order to abolish the Gentile Maiuma at Ostia, when they were allowed to transfer an oak or other tree of the forest into the town, and erect it before the doors of their mistresses. But the May-pole is also adorned with garlands of flowers. These are the *rami coronati* of Apuleius. The May-maid, decorated with flowers and ribbons, is the undoubted representative of Flora, the

‘ Mille venit variis florum Dea nexa coronis ’

of Ovid, and transformed into Maid Marian when mimicry of Robin Hood was added to the games among ourselves. But that popular robber was certainly not the ancestor of the king or lord of the May, for such an appointment occurs abroad. Indeed, a king or master of the ceremonies was appointed in all festivals, sports, &c. Elephants, kids, rope-dancers, and other buffoons were introduced in the Roman Floralia, and this accounts for the substitution of the hobby-horse and morris-dance.”

Stowe says, “In the month of May the citizens of London of all estates generally in every parish, and in some instances two or three parishes joining together, had their several Mayings, and did fetch their May-poles with divers warlike shows, with good archers, morrice-dancers, and other devices for pastime all day long; and towards evening they had stage-plays and bonfires in the streets. These great Mayings and May-games were made by the governors and masters of the city, together with the triumphant setting up of the great shaft or principal May-pole in Cornhill, before the parish church of St. Andrew, which was thence called St. Andrew Under-shaft.” \*

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\* Survey of London, p. 80. See also Strutt's Sports and Pastimes, 353.

One of the first events in the reign of Elizabeth, as connected with the Ironmongers' Company, is an Act for the preservation of Timber, by limiting the conversion of it into coal or other fuel for the purpose of smelting iron :—

ANNO PRIMO REGINÆ ELIZABETHÆ.

For the avoiding of destruction and wasting of timber, be it enacted, by our sovereign lady the Queen's Majesty, the lords spiritual and temporal and the commons, in this present parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, that no person or persons hereafter shall convert or employ or cause to be converted or employed to coal or other fuel, for the working of iron, any timber tree or timber trees of oak, beech, or ash, or of any part thereof of the breadth of one foot square at the stub end, growing within fourteen miles of the sea, or of any part of the rivers of Thames, Severn, Wye, Humber, Dee, Tine, Teese, Trent, or any other river or creek or stream by which carriage is commonly used by boat or other vessel to any part of the sea, upon pain of forfeiture for every such tree or any part thereof so employed or converted to coal or other fuel for the making of iron, as is afore-said, forty shillings of lawful money of England; the one half of all which forfeiture to be to our sovereign lady the Queen's Majesty and her heirs and successors, and the other money to him or them that will sue for the same by original writ, bill, plaint, or information, wherein no essoin, protection, injunction, or wager of law shall be admitted or allowed.

Provided always, that this Act shall not extend to the county of Sussex, nor to the weald of Kent, nor to any of the parishes of Charwood, Newdigate, and Leigh, in the weald of the county of Surrey. This Act to begin and take effect from and after the feast of the Nativity of Saint John Baptist next coming after this session of Parliament.—Statutes of the Realm, 1 Eliz. cap. 15.

1560. A precept was received from the Lord Mayor, requiring the Company to furnish “xxij. hansom men, well and hansomely armed, and x. whiffelers, to go with them to (feaching) y<sup>e</sup> Queenes Maigeste.”

The term whiffers, according to the lexicographer Bailey, was first given to the players on the whiffle or fife; but he then adds this definition,—“a young freeman of London that goes before the companies of London in public processions.”

The accession of a Protestant monarch, and the changes consequent on that event, and likely, in time, to arise out of it, induced the Ironmongers, it would seem, to seek a renewal of their privileges; for we find that on the 12th of November in this year they obtained from Elizabeth an *inspeximus*, confirming the charter recently granted by Philip and Mary. Some of the items of expense in 1547 would lead us to suppose that they contemplated a similar measure on the accession of Edward the Sixth; but that King having agreed to treat with the civic companies for the release of their chantry lands, was probably deemed a sufficient admission and confirmation of their several corporate rights and capacities.

The Ironmongers' Company at this period exercised an extensive control and supervision over their own trade, and were empowered to fine, and otherwise punish, all persons who sold or set forth for sale any goods or merchandise of an inferior or deceptive character. The following extract exhibits a charge preferred against Clement Cornewall, one of their own body, in 1561, for having in some way been concerned in an offence of this description.

“At a quarter court holden on the 20th day of June, in this year, Thomas Taper came and complayned against Clement Cornwayll, and thare broughte in John Stubbes and William Kyrkham, for witnesses on his behalf, in the matter in contençon, w<sup>ch</sup> John Stubbs declared howe that about iij. yers past he was at Lewes faire, and thare dyd see a saruant of the said Clement in a standyng in the fayre in a trashmaker's boothe, and asked hym whose man he was, and he sayd he was there with the trashmaker for the fayer tyme; and the said William

Kyrkham declared here, that at the said tyme he was at the sayd fayre, and came to the bothe w<sup>ch</sup> was wont to be the standynge of the said Clement, and asked a young man ther being whose man he was, and he sayd Mayster Cornewall's; and he asked hym if this were his maysters ware, and he sayd no, but he was there w<sup>th</sup> Etheringe, the trashmaker, to help hym for the faire tyme."

At a Court on the 8th August following was read that "acte of aparell sette owte by my lord mayer; and apoynted for dew execucyon of the same are these psons following, to stond tyll the pewryefycacoyns of ou<sup>r</sup> Ladye next:—John Bill, William Page, William Jackman."

This Order of Court refers to a proclamation of the Queen concerning the wearing of apparel contrary to the Act made in the 8th of Henry VIII. and another relating to the same subject passed in 1 and 2 Philip and Mary.

September 20. xvij. persons were appointed to be in "redynes on mygellmis yeayn next, in their beste lyevery, and being forid with thare hoodes to the same, to wayte upon Mayster Sheryffe, and euery p'son failing to attend to pay into the comon box of the fellowship, xl<sup>s</sup>.

1562. At a Court holden the 27th day of May, touching the order for the election of Master, it was ordained as follows:—

"Fyrste, it is agreed at this Corte that the ij. wardens at the dyn<sup>rs</sup> (at suche tyme as the wafers shall be saruid in), shall rise to goo owte, and then shall come in w<sup>th</sup> the garlande for the mayster only, in the chef wardens handes, w<sup>th</sup> the m<sup>y</sup>strell before them, and the bedell, and makynge their obeysance to the mayster, shall delyu<sup>r</sup> hym the same garlande; and there shall remayne and attend by the maister, till the mayster hathe assayed the garland upon the heads of such of the most worshipfull as he shall thinke mete, and then the mayster to receive it againe, and set it on his owne head, and then the wardens to depte, the garland rem<sup>y</sup>ng still on the old mayster's heade; and immedyately the wardens to come in again, w<sup>th</sup> the mynstrells and bedell before them,



either of them having his garlande on his head, and on to bare a cup before the cheif warden, and to goo ones about the house, and after obeysaunce made, the chief warden to take the cup and delyu<sup>r</sup> yt to the olde mayster, and the mayster to take the garlande of from his head, and sit it on the newe mayster's head, and then the maister to take the cup and drinke to the new mayster; and after that the wardens, after dew reuence, to depte to say (assay) their garlands as they shall thinke mete, and then to goo oute, and to come in again w<sup>th</sup> the mynstrells and bedell before them w<sup>th</sup> ther garlands on ther heddes, and either of them hauing his cup brought before him, and to goo twice aboute the house; and then the cheif

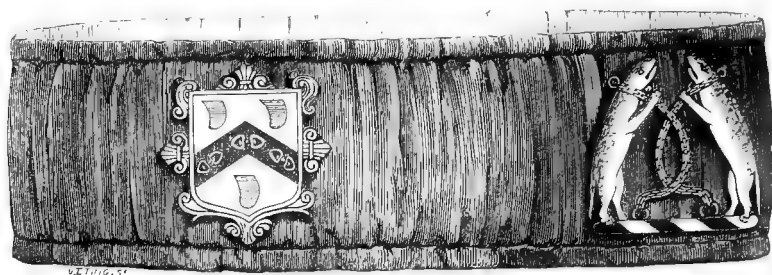
olde warden to goo and sett the garland upon the new cheif warden's hed, and to take his cup and drinke to hym, and to deluy<sup>r</sup> the same cup to hym, and likewise the younger warden to set his garland upon the other new warden's hed, and to take his cup and drinke to hym, and delyuer hym the same cupe, and then bothe of the olde wardens to syt downe in their places, where thaye came ffrome."

It was further ordained at the same Court "that whereas the dyn<sup>r</sup> hath heretofore been used to be kept upon the Sondaye next after Trynitye Sondaye, that the dyn<sup>r</sup> shall from henceforth be kept upon the Monday seven-night after Trynitye Sonday, that is to saye, the Mondaye next after y<sup>e</sup> olde accustomed daye: and that the yemondrye, as well householders as others, must be warned to be at the hall upon the sayd Monday, in their best arraye, as they have bene accustomed to be heretofore upon the Sondaye, for to offer at the church as afore-time eusid."

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The figure introduced in the margin is a fac-simile from a pen-and-ink drawing in the Ironmongers' Register-book of 1578, and probably represents one of the characters which were introduced on festive occasions, for the amusement of the company.

The garlands worn by the master and wardens on their entering upon office consisted of a fillet of velvet, about three inches wide, padded, and lined with silk, and ornamented with the arms and crest of the Company, engraved on small silver or iron plates, and enamelled in their proper tinctures.



A set of such garlands, one of crimson and the other two of green velvet, evidently of considerable antiquity, is still in the possession of the Company, but the custom of placing them on the heads of the newly-elected master and wardens has been long discontinued. The ceremony, however, of crowning the prime warden and his associates on their accession to office, is still observed by the Fishmongers' Company, and probably by several of the other city companies, nor is this usage of the olden time by any means devoid of interest. In the *History of the Carpenters' Company* lately published,\* is engraved a set of these crowns or garlands, which are still used on the election of master and wardens. They bear the date 1561, and are different from those of the Ironmongers', the fillet having a cap attached to it, quartered with a band of stronger material, and a tassel at the top, so as to exhibit somewhat the appearance of an old ducal coronet.

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\* *An Historical Account of the Worshipful Company of Carpenters of the city of London*, by Edward Basil Jupp; Lond. 1848, p. 212.



Aug. 8. "A general sessment was made throughout the whole Company, as well the clothing as the yemanry, for the charge of xix. souldiers, appoynted to be found by them."

1564. The right of the Company to regulate all matters connected with their trade, and before alluded to, is further shown by an order which they passed this year, at the instance of the yeomanry, respecting the sale of nails.

At a quarter courte, holden the morrow after Saint Marke's day, being the xxvj<sup>th</sup> day of Aprill, 1564. Imprimis, it is agreed at this courte, that, where the yeomanry of this Company have exhibited a supplication to this Company to take order that such of this Company as sell but v<sup>xx</sup> nayles to the c. may as well in this citie as at faires and marketts sell six score to the c., according to concience, and as they ordinarily do buy, as by the same supplication appereth; and thereupon it is fully agreed by this Company, that if any of this Company do sell any nayles under vj. score to the hundredth, either in this citie or at any faire or market, at any tyme hereafter, that then eūry suche offend<sup>r</sup> shall, for the first offence committed contrary to this order, forfeite and pay to the use of this Company iij<sup>s</sup> iiij<sup>d</sup>, and for the seconde offence contrary to this order vj<sup>s</sup> viij<sup>d</sup>, and for the third offence, and eūry tyme after, shall pay to this Company tenne shillings.

1565. A precept was issued by the Lord Mayor, requiring the Company of Ironmongers to contribute the sum of £75 10s. towards the building of the new Burse, which sum was assessed in the following manner.\*

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\* Books of the Ironmongers' Company.—See also extracts from the Records of the City of London, printed by the corporation, citing "a booke concernynge the newe Burse intended, which shall declare the charge that the cittie and cittezens thereof sustayned and bare for th'obteynynge of the soyle thereof, and the names of every cittizen that contributed towards that charge, and the somes that every of them haith contributed, and other necessary matters worthie to be had in memory. Written the xiiij. day of September, anno domini 1566, in the tyme of Sir Richard Champion, maior."

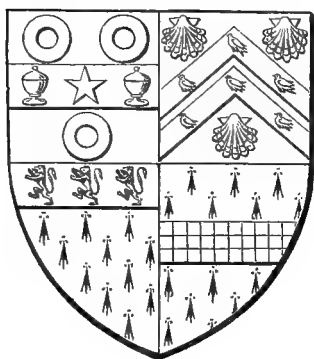
Mr. Alderman Draper, x <sup>li</sup>	Will <sup>m</sup> Penyfather, xx <sup>s</sup>
Mr. Alderman Chamberlyn, x <sup>li</sup>	John Style, xx <sup>s</sup>
Mr. Alderman Avenon, x <sup>li</sup>	William Plasden, xxx <sup>s</sup>
	Olyver Fisher, xx <sup>s</sup>
Thomas Browne, iiij <sup>li</sup>	Robert Easte, xx <sup>s</sup>
John Carre, iiij <sup>li</sup>	Peter Whalley, xx <sup>s</sup>
Edward Bright, iiij <sup>li</sup>	William Chapman, xx <sup>s</sup>
William Dane, v <sup>li</sup>	Robert Waynman, xx <sup>s</sup>
Anthony Gammage, iiij <sup>li</sup>	John Dunne, xx <sup>s</sup>
Richard Morrys, iiij <sup>li</sup>	William Skidmore, x <sup>s</sup>
William Page, xxx <sup>s</sup>	Robert Gooding xx <sup>s</sup>
John Hill, xxx <sup>s</sup>	John Atkynson, x <sup>s</sup>
Robert Cowche, xx <sup>s</sup>	James Harvy, iiij <sup>li</sup>
William Roo, xl <sup>s</sup>	Richard Vallance, xx <sup>s</sup>

On the 17th February in the same year, a "Precept or Commission," was received from the Lord Mayor for the sum of lxxv<sup>li</sup> to be levied for the provision of wheat for the city. No entries are so numerous in the Ironmongers' Books as precepts for this particular purpose. Herbert informs us that the first recorded instance of the companies being compelled to assess themselves for the supply of a store of corn was in the mayoralty of Sir Christopher Yerford, 1521, previous to which time the expense was maintained by "loans and contributions from the mayor and aldermen, and sometimes from the citizens."\* That this method was in some degree uncertain there can be no doubt. Roger Achilly, mayor in 1502, complained in his time that there was not a hundred quarters of grain in all the city garners together, including the public granary at Leadenhall. It was, therefore, we may reasonably conclude, with a view to obtain a sufficient and more regular supply of corn that the several crafts and mysteries were made chargeable in this business.

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\* Herbert's Livery Companies, vol. i. p. 133.

1566. A “sessment” was made for a benevolence of xxx<sup>li</sup> towards building the new Burse, and in the month of July the Company was commanded to equip and prepare three soldiers for the Queen’s service in Ireland, whose armour and weapons were to be of the value of “iiij<sup>li</sup> xvij<sup>s</sup> x<sup>d</sup>,” and their clothing of Hampshire watched \* karsey, garded with yallowe woollen cloth.”



The Ironmongers’ books of this year present us with a long account of the preparations which were made for the mayoralty of Sir Christopher Draper,† who was a member of this Company. These entries are the more interesting as recording, in all probability, the first detailed account to be met with of a regular Lord Mayor’s show. The origin of

these gorgeous exhibitions, in the opinion of Mr. Fairholt,‡ is to be sought in the customs and ceremonies of the Low Countries. “The ancient processions of the trades of Antwerp,” he observes, “furnished us with the prototypes of much of the pageantry formerly exhibited in the early mayoralty processions of London; for the similarity between them is too striking to be the result of accident.” In the middle ages, Flanders might be justly

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\* Watchet, “blue.”

† Sir Christopher Draper, Lord Mayor 1566, grandson of Thomas Draper, of Flintham, in the county of Nottingham. Arms: Quarterly, 1. Argent, on a fesse between three annulets gules, a mullet between two cups covered or. 2. Argent, on two chevrons between three escallops sable six martlets or. 3. Ermine, on a chief azure three lions rampant or. 4. Ermine, a fesse chequy argent and sable.—Visitation of London by Robert Cook, Clarenceux, a<sup>o</sup> 1568.

‡ Lord Mayors’ Pageants, by F. W. Fairholt, Esq. F.S.A. (printed for the Percy Society,) p. 14.

considered as the grand emporium of the world. Its manufacturers and merchantmen, by the steady persevering industry of years, raised themselves to a level in wealth and power with their lords. The Hanseatic League the splendid palatial hôtels-de-ville, and the wealthy and powerful merchant-princes that arose, attest the ultimate importance attained by the guilds of the country.

“These merchantmen were not mere money-making speculative tradesmen. Possessed of a princely revenue, they indulged a cultivated taste, and cherished no mean love of learning. The Medici family may be cited as noble examples of this feeling. A cargo of Indian spices and Greek manuscripts frequently formed their importations, and to a member of the body of their fellow traders, the Mercers' Company of London, we are indebted for the introduction of printing to this country—the best importation it ever received. Caxton was a ‘conjurye’ or sworn freeman of that company, having served his apprenticeship to one of its members, Robert Large, who was mayor of London in 1439, and it was probably as an agent or factor for the company that he left England for the Low Countries, and there obtained his knowledge of printing. A love of study and taste for books was felt by many others of his company; for the mercers of those days, being general merchants, frequently had commissions for them, and appear to have much encouraged the new art after its introduction. Sir Thomas Gresham was much entrusted also, and Burgon's Life of this eminent man will furnish the reader with a full idea of the important position then held by a ‘merchant adventurer,’ and these are not isolated instances.”

1566. At a Court the last daie of September, 1566, the following proceedings relative to the approaching pageant took place:—

At my lorde elect's hand m<sup>d</sup> to enquire howe we shall haue o<sup>r</sup> auncient, and what collers we shall give in it.

Agreed w<sup>th</sup> John Candishe, habberdassher, the xxx<sup>th</sup> daie of September, a<sup>o</sup> 1566, that he shall furnishe the ffoiste in all points as hereafter followeth:—

Imprimis, he to paie the charges of xx<sup>ty</sup> ores and the men to row them, w<sup>t</sup> ij. trompeters, a drom and a flute; xvj. bases, whereof viij. double and viij. single; squibbes sufficient for the tyme, w<sup>th</sup> all things well paynted and trymmed accordingly, w<sup>t</sup> twenty pavases; and the said John Candisse to be paide for the same tenne poundes.

Item, he must haue ij. ells of sarsnet for his cassock, and tenne shillings in mony for his hose, and a night cap of silke, and a skarf.

Item, to the m<sup>r</sup> of the foist and the gonner, eche of them ij. ells of sarsenet for their cassocks, and eche of them a skarf and a night cappe.

Item, to the drom and the flute, eche of them sarsnet for doublets and skarffs, and night cappes of satten of Bridges, and the cappes to be drawn out w<sup>th</sup> white and redd; and John Shingwell to be auncient-bearer in the foist, a flag w<sup>t</sup> the queen's armes for the mayne toppe, a flag of the red crosse for the foretoppe, two long streamers, one for the mayne toppe and the other for the foretoppe, two auncients for the pope or baste.

Item, a pece of buckeram to be provided for pendants, ij. half barrels of gonnepowder for the foist, iiij. dozen of javelins, cxl. chambres, and twenty-eight yeomen as whiffers.—Court Book, p. 52.

Item, it is agreed that Richarde Sharpe, wax chaundelo<sup>r</sup>, shall deliu<sup>r</sup> viiij. dozen staff torches, e<sup>u</sup>y torche to be of waxe, an elle in lengthe, and att xv<sup>s</sup> the dozen.

It'm, it is agreed that Robert Dromslade\* and his auncient and flute shall haue allowed them xviiij<sup>s</sup> a-pece for their furniture of apparell, their doublets to be blewe, and their scarffs white and redde.

Item, it is agreed that Mr. Warden must provide iiij. dozen of red cappes for the torche-bearers.

It'm, agreed w<sup>t</sup> Hugh Watts and X<sup>p</sup>ofer Beck that they shall

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\* Robert Dromslade. Robert the drummer: vide Dictionary of Archaic and Provincial Words, by James Orchard Halliwell, Esq. F.R.S. Lond. 1847.



fynde us two woodmen,\* w<sup>t</sup> clubbes, squibbes, and powder, and all other necessaryes, and that to be done in all respectes as hath byn accustomed, and to be paid for the same xxxij<sup>s</sup> iiij<sup>d</sup>.

October 1st. Richard Baker, painto<sup>r</sup> stayno<sup>r</sup>, in the p<sup>s</sup>ence of this courte, was agreed w<sup>t</sup> all for making of the pageant w<sup>a</sup>ll, and all manner of things incident to the same, as well the carpenter and paynter's worke, except the children and their apparel; and for his paynes therein to have the some of sixtene pounds, and if it fortune him to be a loser at that price, it is agreed that he shall have xl<sup>s</sup> more; and for confirma<sup>c</sup>on of this his promise the same Richard Baker hath hereunto put his hand.

R. B.

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\* Our engraving represents a green-man or woodman, a conspicuous character in all pageants. It is copied from a work entitled "The Mysteries of Nature and Art, in four several Parts. The first of Water-works: the second of Fier-works (teaching most plainly and withall most exactly the composing of all manner of fire-works for tryumph and recreation): the third of Drawing, Colouring, Limning, Paynting, Engraving, and Etching: the fourth of sundry experiments. By John Bate. London: Printed by Thomas Harper for Ralph Mab, 1635. Third Edition, with many additions."

At the same p'sent tyme John Tailor, schoole m<sup>r</sup> of the children of Westm<sup>r</sup>, is also agreed w<sup>t</sup>all for vj. of his children to serve in the foresaid pageant, as well for the speeches as songs; and for his paynes in that behalfe to have the some of xl<sup>s</sup>: and for pformance hereof the same John Tailor hath put to his hande the same day and yeare abovesaid.

J. TAILER.

Agreed with William Gressam, joyner, for the making of v. dozen and two scutchyns, e<sup>u</sup>y of them to be in length xix. ynches, and in bredeth above and beneath xij. inches of assise, and he to have for e<sup>u</sup>y one of them viij<sup>d</sup> a-peece, but for the twoo odde scutchyns he must have nothing. And

Harrie Dawstes, paynter stayner, is agreed w<sup>t</sup> us for the paynting of v. doz. and two scutchyns in armes, such as we shall appoint him; and he to have for e<sup>u</sup>y one of them xij<sup>d</sup> a-peece, and e<sup>u</sup>y one of them to be laide in oyle.

HARRIE DAWSTES.

There were also appointed "to serve for bachellors sixteen members of the Company, who were habited in gowns furred with foynes, and coats or cassocks of satten, and crymssyn satten hoodes. Thirty other bachellors in gowns furred with bouge, and coats or cassocks of satten or damaske, and also crymesyn satten hoodes." And lastly, there were twenty-five persons of those "that be no bachellors." These all subscribed various sums towards the expense of the preparations, amounting together to 63*l*. 11*s*. 8*d*.

Then follow the names of such as were appointed to wait on the pageant. The stewards for the "bachellors'" breakfasts; such as were to oversee the "trymmyng of the foist, and to receive from the lieftenaunt of the ordynnance iiij. dozen javelins, iiij. partizans, one hundreth and three score chambers, and also to prepare vj. di. barrells of gon-powder, and to see the chambers placed as hath been accustomed."

Also "Mr. Morley to provide a gonner to shote of the ordynauce at the several places, as hath byn accustomed."

And finally, it was appointed what plate every man should lend "for the maior's feast, and that every man shall bring his plate to Mr. Alderman Chamberlen's house on Sondag, the xxvij. of this month (October), between twoo and three of the clock in the afternoone, upon payne of forforture of v<sup>li</sup> a-pece for default; and there is appointed to receive and wey the said plate of every man's, Will<sup>m</sup> Plasden, Peter Whalley, and W<sup>m</sup> Chapman."

Here followith the payments and charges paid and disbursed by me  
Will<sup>m</sup> Rowe for S<sup>r</sup> Xpofor Draper, knight, now Lord Maior,  
his mayeraltie:—

Imprimis paid to Thomas Bullock for paynting of sondry banners and streamers, as hereafter followeth: that is to say, ij. longe streamers of crimesyn taffety scenet .	v <sup>li</sup>	—	—
Item, xxiiij. trompet baners, at iijs iiij <sup>d</sup> the pece . . . . .	iiij <sup>li</sup>	—	—
Item, one banner of my lord maior's armes .	xv <sup>s</sup>		
Item, one banner of the quenes armes .	iijs	iiij <sup>d</sup>	
Item, for paynting of iiij. pavasses, at iijs iiij <sup>d</sup> a-peece . . . . .	xiijs	iiij <sup>d</sup>	
Item, for x. dozen and a half of small pendants painted . . . . .	xvij <sup>s</sup>	vj <sup>d</sup>	
Item, for paynting iiij. longe banner staves .	iijs	iiij <sup>d</sup>	
Item, for mending of olde bann <sup>r</sup> s and streamers	iijs	viiij <sup>d</sup>	
Item, for making and sowing of two red crosses, to ij. longe old streamers . . .	ij <sup>s</sup>	—	
Item, v. wayte banners, at iijs the pece .	xv <sup>s</sup>	—	
Item, paid towards the exhibiçon of Bolloks son's scole . . . . .	xx <sup>s</sup>	—	
Item, paid to William Gresham Joyn <sup>o</sup> , for lxij. skochens, at viij <sup>d</sup> the pece . . .	xl <sup>s</sup>		



Item, more for iiij. pavasses at xx <sup>d</sup> the peece	vj <sup>s</sup>	viiij <sup>d</sup>
Item, paide to Richard Baker, for the devise and makinge of the paggion . . . . xviiij <sup>li</sup>	—	—
Item, paide to Walter Browne, for porters w <sup>h</sup> carryed the pagent, and hoggesheded to reste the same uppon, sundry tymes .	xlix <sup>s</sup>	—
Item, paid the target paynter by Algate, for paynting of the skochings . . . . . iiij <sup>li</sup>	iiij <sup>s</sup>	iiij <sup>d</sup>
Item, paide to Thomas Geyles, in Lomberd strete, for apperrell lent for the children in the pagent . . . . . v <sup>li</sup>	x <sup>s</sup>	—
Item, paide to James Pele, for seven paire of gloves for the childrèn in the pagent, six- pence a paire . . . . .	iiij <sup>s</sup>	vj <sup>d</sup>
Item, paide to the goodman of the Bell, in Carter-lane, for breckfast on Tuesday morninge, and for fire in the chambre where the children were apparelled .	xiiij <sup>s</sup>	viiij <sup>d</sup>
Item, paide to the prynter for printing of poses, speches, and songs, that were spoken and songe by the children in y <sup>e</sup> pagent .	v <sup>s</sup>	—
Item, paide for a dozen of lynkes . . . .	iiij <sup>s</sup>	iiij <sup>d</sup>
Item, paide for drinke for the children at the Bell in Mynshing-lane . . . . .		viiij <sup>d</sup>
Item, paide to a man that went to West- mynster for Mr. Tailor, and set the quishens from the Bell in Mynshynge-lane . . . .		iiij <sup>d</sup>
Item, paide more to Mr. Pele, for his devise and paynes in the pagent . . . . .	xxx <sup>s</sup>	—
Item, paid to Mr. Hill, Iremonger, for settinge up a frame of tymber to set the paygent on	iiij <sup>s</sup>	iiij <sup>d</sup>
Item, paide for two peces of girth webb .		xiiij <sup>d</sup>
Item, paid for one paire of latten ballence .		viiij <sup>d</sup>
Item, paide to Goodman Cave, joyner, for the setting upp the pagent in our hall .	x <sup>s</sup>	—
Item, paid to John Candyshe, capteyne of the foyste, for his paynes, and trymmynge the same foyste, the some of . . . . . x <sup>li</sup>	x <sup>s</sup>	

Item, to John Donne, Iremonger, for ij <sup>c</sup> lb.			
of gonne powder, at vj <sup>d</sup> lb. . . . .	v <sup>li</sup>	—	—
Item, more ij. hundredth weight at liij <sup>s</sup> y <sup>e</sup> c.	v <sup>li</sup>	vj <sup>s</sup>	—
Item, more one hundreth weight at . . . .		lj <sup>s</sup>	iiij <sup>d</sup>
Item, more ij <sup>c</sup> weight of powder at . . . .	iiij <sup>li</sup>	xvj <sup>s</sup>	j <sup>d</sup>
Item, for carryinge javelyns to the Tower .			vj <sup>d</sup>
Item, to a porter for carrying y <sup>e</sup> powder .			iiij <sup>d</sup>
Item, paide to Robert Drume, Richard Oker Phighte [ <i>i. e.</i> the Fife], Thomas Aper, and John Shingwell, both auntient bearers on land and in the foyste, for their wages, after xvij <sup>s</sup> a-peece . . . . .	iiij <sup>li</sup>	xij <sup>s</sup>	—
Item, to . . . Lee, Iremonger, for threee short suff clothes, azor bleves, y <sup>t</sup> in lengthe 23, 23 $\frac{1}{2}$ , and 23 $\frac{1}{2}$ , at the water at v <sup>li</sup> x <sup>s</sup> the clothe . . . . .	xvj <sup>li</sup>	x <sup>s</sup>	—
Item, xiiij. yardes azure bleve, suff cloth, redy dreste, at v <sup>s</sup> iiij <sup>d</sup> yarde . . . . .	iiij <sup>li</sup>	xij <sup>s</sup>	—
Item, one short clothe, azor . . . . .	v <sup>li</sup>	x <sup>s</sup>	—
Item, paide for one short suff clothe, bought at Blackwell hall, redy dreste, and is in length 25 yardes . . . . .	v <sup>li</sup>	x <sup>s</sup>	—
Item, for dressinge iiij clothes before written		xxxv <sup>s</sup>	—
Item, paide for seven yardes qr. di. red Briges sattans, to make ix. paire of sleeves, for the ix. poore men of the Company, at ij <sup>s</sup> ij <sup>d</sup> yarde . . . . .		xv <sup>s</sup>	vj <sup>d</sup> ob.
Item, paide for the makeinge the ix. paire of poore men's sleeves, at ij <sup>d</sup> y <sup>e</sup> paire . . . .			xviiij <sup>d</sup>
Item, paide for makinge of xlvj. gownes of bleve cloth for the poore, w <sup>th</sup> the ix. that the poore of the Company had, at x <sup>d</sup> the pece . . . . .		xxxviiij <sup>s</sup>	iiij <sup>d</sup>
Item, paide to Edmond Chapman, for iiij. dozen of white staves for the wyfflers, ij. long pooles for the new stremers, and j. poole for my lord maior's banner of armes, all . . . . .		viiij <sup>s</sup>	vj <sup>d</sup>

Item, paide for xvij. staves for the smalest banners in the foyst, iiij. longe and iij. smaler, to hange the stremers in the foyste . . . . .	vj <sup>s</sup>	j <sup>d</sup>
Item, paide for j. pece of boockerham red, and for v. yardes yellowe and blewe boockeram, for all . . . . .	xij <sup>s</sup>	ij <sup>d</sup>
Item, paide for foure yards iij. qrs. red bookeram for the cross joyned to the stremers to the foyst . . . . .	vj <sup>s</sup>	vj <sup>d</sup>
Item, paid to Mr. Dane for iij. ells iij. qrs. white holland clothe for stremers in the foyste . . . . .	v <sup>s</sup>	vj <sup>d</sup>
Item, paide Mrs. Fryer, for fringe and cruell for mendinge the stremers for the flaggs and mayne top of the foyste . . . . .	iiij <sup>s</sup>	iiij <sup>d</sup>
Item, paid for black tape to the banners and staves to the foyste, for a taylor to do the same, and mende the stockes of the banners . . . . .		xvij <sup>d</sup>
Item, xij. ounces of silke fringe to the stremers and trumpit banners . . . . .	xlij <sup>s</sup>	—
Item, paide for vij. dozen of red silke poynts, and ffive dozen lether poynts for the trumpeters and their targets, for all . . . . .		xx <sup>d</sup>
Item, for vj. yardes of red silke rybben, for gordylls to the mussissions, at . . . . .		xvj <sup>d</sup>
Item, paide to a tailor for makinge ffive cassocks of say, for the musissions, at . . . . .	v <sup>s</sup>	—
Item, paid to Thomas Hawle, in reward for his v. men, musissions, all . . . . .	xxv <sup>s</sup>	—
Item, paid for a kylderkeyn stande of ale, sent into Blackewell hall, for suche as tendyd on the pagent . . . . .	iiij <sup>s</sup>	—
Item, paid for ij. new rowlers for the new stremers to be rowled upon . . . . .		vij <sup>d</sup>
Item, to the wayt players before my lorde,		

for the p'pairinge of red cappes for themselves . . . . .		x <sup>s</sup>	—
Item, paide to Robert Sadler, for iiij. dozen and vj. red cappes, at xvij <sup>s</sup> the dozen . . .	iiij <sup>li</sup>	xvj <sup>s</sup>	—
Item, paide to Mr. Bright, for a quit-rent due to Saint Bartholomew, for the house in the Poltre . . . . .		ij <sup>s</sup>	vj <sup>d</sup>
Item, to Hewe Watts and Xpöfer Beckes, Wadwardes, or Ivemen, in rewarde of their paynes . . . . .		xxxiij <sup>s</sup>	—
Item, to John Mawpas and Thomas Liste, gonners, on the lande, for their wages . . .	iiij <sup>li</sup>	x <sup>s</sup>	—
Item, to John Whitridge, for his halfe yeres wages, due by the Company . . . . .		xx <sup>s</sup>	—
Item, paide to John Atkinson, for the Bachellers brekefastes at Powell's wharf . . .	iiij <sup>li</sup>	—	—
Item, paid to Mr. Alderman Drap, by the handes of Mr. Anthony Gammage, one of the wardynes for the Company of Ironmongers, towards the trymyng of my lord Mayor's house, the some of . . .	xx <sup>li</sup>	—	—
Item, paid to Arthur Skerlet, and Henrye Reve, m <sup>r</sup> trumpiters, for the whole company . . . . .	xviij <sup>li</sup>	—	—
Item, paide to the company of waits, by the handes of Thomas Comen . . . . .		xxvj <sup>s</sup>	viiij <sup>d</sup>
Item, paid to Richard Sherpe, waxchandler, for 22 dozen wax torches, at xv <sup>s</sup> the dozen . . . . .	ix <sup>li</sup>	xij <sup>s</sup>	vj <sup>d</sup>
Item, payde to John Tailor, m <sup>r</sup> of the quiry-sters of Westmynster, for his childrene . . . . .		xl <sup>s</sup>	—
Item, paide for the makinge and lynyng 25 nyght cappes, blewe Bridge sattan . . .		xj <sup>s</sup>	iiij <sup>d</sup>
Item, paide to Mr. Harvey, for y <sup>c</sup> chargs at Stokemedes house . . . . .		xiiij <sup>s</sup>	iiij <sup>d</sup>
Item, to Ellys Gryffyth, m <sup>r</sup> of the Company's barge . . . . .		xxxiiij <sup>s</sup>	iiij <sup>d</sup>
Item, payde more to him for grene rysses . . . . .			xij <sup>d</sup>

Item, paide to Mr. Morley, for one that kept the powder in the foyste . . . . .		xviiij <sup>d</sup>	
Item, paide to Mr. Gamage, for ij. dozen of whit staves, for the wiffelers . . . .		iiij <sup>s</sup>	—
Item, paide for iiij. yards di. blewe clothe, for to make a gowne for the bedyll to the yeomondry . . . . .		xliij <sup>s</sup>	—
Item, more for a hooode of crymzen satten, for the same bedell . . . . .		xxj <sup>s</sup>	viiij <sup>d</sup>
Item, paide for tenne ells and a half of cremzen taffitie sarsnett, at ix <sup>s</sup> th'ell, to make two longe stremers . . . . .	iiij <sup>li</sup>	xliij <sup>s</sup>	vj <sup>d</sup>
Item, paide for six ells of crymzen Bolony sarssnet, at v <sup>s</sup> th'ell, to make xxiiij. trumpet banners . . . . .		xxx <sup>s</sup>	—
Item, paide for xviiij. yardes of blewe saie, at xv <sup>d</sup> , for v. cassocks for the mussissions		xxij <sup>s</sup>	vj <sup>d</sup>
Item, for iiij. ells di. white and red sarssenet, at iiij <sup>s</sup> vj <sup>d</sup> th'ell, to make iiij. skarfs . .		xv <sup>s</sup>	ix <sup>d</sup>
Item, paide for iiij. yardes black Bolony sarss- net, at iiij <sup>s</sup> the yard, to make my lord maior's banners . . . . .		xiij <sup>s</sup>	—
Item, for iiij. yardes di. i. nayle of blewe Briges sattin, to make xv. night cappes, at ij <sup>s</sup> ij <sup>d</sup> y <sup>e</sup> yarde . . . . .		ix <sup>s</sup>	xj <sup>d</sup>
Item, paide for ij. ells blewe taffetie sarssen- net, at viij <sup>s</sup> th'ell, to make Candyshe cassocke . . . . .		xvj <sup>s</sup>	—
Item, paid for ij. ells blewe taffytie sarssenet, at viij <sup>s</sup> th'ell, to make Ellis Griffith cas- socke . . . . .		xvj <sup>s</sup>	—
Item, paid for ij. ells of blew Bolony sarssen- net, at v <sup>s</sup> th'ell, to make Thomas Marshall, gonner, a cassoke . . . . .		x <sup>s</sup>	—
Item, paid for ij. ells of blew Bolony sarssen- net for Thomas Shingwell and Anthony Castor, being drume and phighf in y <sup>e</sup> foyste, dubletts . . . . .		x <sup>s</sup>	—

Item, paid for iij. ells di. of red and white sarssenet in five scarffs, y <sup>t</sup> is to say, Robert Drume, y <sup>e</sup> phighf, John Shingwell, auncient bearer, the m <sup>r</sup> mate, and Hawle's boy . . . . .	xv <sup>s</sup>	ix <sup>d</sup>
Item, paide for iij. ells di. of red and white sarssenet, in 5 skarffs, that is to saie, Thomas Shingwell, drum in the foyste, the phighf, Thomas Ap, auncient bearer, John Mawpas and Thomas Liste, gonners on land . . . . .	xv <sup>s</sup>	ix <sup>d</sup>
Item, paid for iiij. ells of red and whit sarssenet, in iij. skarffs, at iiij <sup>s</sup> vj <sup>d</sup> , to say, the m <sup>r</sup> gonn' of England, John Cardinge, and the m <sup>r</sup> gonn' in the foyste . . . . .	xviiij <sup>s</sup>	—
Item, paid for j. ell q <sup>r</sup> di. of white and red sarssenet to make Ellys Griffith a scarffe, at iiij <sup>s</sup> vj <sup>d</sup> . . . . .	vj <sup>s</sup>	—
Item, paid for ij. ells of blewe Bolony sarssenet, at v <sup>s</sup> . to make a cassoke for John Partrige, m <sup>r</sup> of the foyste . . . . .	x <sup>s</sup>	—
Summa totalis paid out is ij <sup>c</sup> x <sup>li</sup> viiij <sup>s</sup> x <sup>d</sup>		

1567. We find the following payments for setting the Midsummer watch :—

Paide to xx. men that ware harnyes of Midsummer night . . . . .	xx <sup>s</sup>	—
To eight men that bare the cressetts . . . . .	viiij <sup>s</sup>	—
To v. men that bare baggs [badges] . . . . .	v <sup>s</sup>	—
For borrowing of xx. guilt halberts out of the Tower . . . . .	xx <sup>s</sup>	
For threscore and thre stone of cressett light, at vj <sup>d</sup> the stone . . . . .	xxxi <sup>s</sup>	vj <sup>d</sup>
For birche to set at the hall dore . . . . .		iiij <sup>d</sup>

1568. A singular interference of the Government in the Company's affairs occurs under this date, and may be

given as an example of the undue influence and control which the Court attempted to exercise in civic matters during the reign of Elizabeth and her immediate successors.

“A Courte holden the twelveth daie of August, anno rñi Elizabeth x<sup>o</sup>.

“At this Court a letter was redde unto the Company, sent from the right honorable the Lord Keper and Sir William Cecill, in the behalf of Mr. Clement Cornewall, concerning his house in the Old Jury; the copie of the said letter ensueth :—

“To the worshipfull the m<sup>r</sup>, wardens and assistents of the Company of Iremongers of the citie of London.

“After hartie commendaçons, whereas we are gyven to understande by Clement Cornewell, a membre of yo<sup>r</sup> Company, that aboute eight yeres now past, at a Courte holden in yo<sup>r</sup> hall, before the then m<sup>r</sup>, wardens and assistents of the same Company, for dyvers good and reasonable causes the same moving, there was a graunte made of a lease unto the said Clement of the house wherein he dwelled, and had contynued by the space of fifty yeres paste, situate in the Old Jury of London; and of a corner house and two tenements adioyning, apperteyning to yo<sup>r</sup> said Company, for the terme of fifty yeres; sithe w<sup>ch</sup> tyme, by reason of certen title as well thereunto as to other of yo<sup>r</sup> landes p<sup>t</sup>ended, ye have caused the said houses, amongst others, to be conveyed to thre p<sup>so</sup>ns of yo<sup>r</sup> said Company, who of late have charged the Company of the p<sup>ro</sup>misses graunted to the same Clement, not only to his greate trouble and vexaçon of mynd, being a very aged man and greatly charged w<sup>th</sup> many younge children, and therefore the lesse able to travayle therein, but also to his greate hindraunce and losse, for that he aledgith he hath bestowed divers somes of mony thereuppon, at sondry tymes. Theis are therefore to desire and pray you to permytte the said Clement and his assignes to enioye the p<sup>ro</sup>misses according to the graunt to him thereof made; and the rather at this our request. In doing whereof you shall give us cause to shewe you the like pleasure, if occasion shall serve. And thus fare you hartly well. From the Courte, the . . . daie of August, 1568.

This request was met on the part of the Company by the following ingenious evasion :—

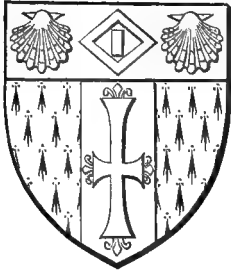
“This letter being red and debated amongst us of the Company, answer was made unto the said Clement Cornewall, by the M<sup>r</sup>, M<sup>r</sup> Alderman Avenon, the M<sup>r</sup> wardens, and Company at this Court present, that the thre p<sup>ersons</sup> whom he did nomynate in his letter, that is to saie, Edwarde Bright, James Harvie, and Anthony Gamage, should make the said Clement Cornewell answere to the said letter, in w<sup>ch</sup> thre p<sup>ersons</sup> handes the whole title of the said lande doth consiste and remayne, so that the Company hath not therew<sup>th</sup> to deale.”

1568-9. At a Court on the 17th of February in this year, at which the livery and yeomanry were both assembled, it was declared, by the command of the lord mayor, that a seditious letter against the “Queenes Majestie and her imperial crown,” had been written in Spanish and translated into English; and it was ordered that if any member knew anything concerning the said letter or the translator, that he should reveal the same to the master and wardens of the Company, or to the Lord Mayor.

1569. A precept was received from the Lord Mayor, requiring from the Company the sum of £20 towards the “clenzing and skowryng of the citty ditch between the post-arne and Algate.”

At the October Court this year, four persons were appointed to provide “asure blewe clothes for the poore mens gownes, caps of Brydges satten for the musicions and auncient bearer, and to appoint the poore men to have mockado sleeves, and all things belonging to the mercerye, and a banner of sarsnet of my lord elect’s armes, and another of the armes of the Company.” These ar-





rangements were preparatory to the mayoralty of Sir Alexander Avenon,\* but the Company do not appear to have made any great display on this occasion, and the pageant which was projected was from some cause or other given up.

Paid to Xp'ofor Becke, and Hewe Wattes, Iveman, that ʒvid my lorde mayre w <sup>th</sup> wilde fyar . . . . .	xxxiijs <sup>s</sup> iiij <sup>d</sup>
Paid unto James Pele and Peter Baker, for the devise of a pageant, w <sup>ch</sup> tok none effecte . . . . .	xxvj <sup>s</sup> viij <sup>d</sup>

Nov. 26. A Court was summoned to provide twenty-eight soldiers to be “sett forthe in the north under Captain Laȳgston,” and to provide so many “hargabutts as are lacking in our hall, and flaske and toche boxes, swords and daggers, and gurdells, to furnishe the same.”

1570. It is agreed that “Robert Goodyng and Giles Garton shalbe stewards for the buryall dynnar of the lady Maris of London, which dynnar to be kept at hir buriall daye, viz. the xvij. of Julye, at oure hall, and the Lord Mayor, Sir Alexander Avenon, gave to the same dynner the somme of syxe pounds, thirteen shillings, and foure pence—vj<sup>li</sup> xiijs<sup>s</sup> iiij<sup>d</sup>.”

1572. At a Court in the month of March, a precept was read from the Lord Mayor, requiring the Company to

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\* Sir Alexander Avenon, Ironmonger, Lord Mayor 1569; vide Biographical Notices. Arms: Ermine, on a pale gules a cross formée flory or, on a chief sable, between two escallops argent, a mascle charged with a billet in the centre or (sometimes argent).—Visitation of London, MS. Harl. No. 5810.

“furnish fifty-seven men against May-day next, to be before the Queen's Mat<sup>tie</sup> at Grenew<sup>ch</sup>, xij. callyvars, xxx. morrspykes, and xv. halbards, with thear furnytüre.”

1573. An act was framed this year by the Common Council, prohibiting all feasts and dinners at the public halls, “except reasonable and convēyent dinn's to be made at the quarter dayes, and y<sup>t</sup> no gests be admitted nor any venison spent at any soche metyng.”

A precept was also issued in consequence of “the urgent and p̃nt necessete, and the lacke of p̃vison of wheate and other grayne for the furnytüre of so greate and populouse a cytte, of the want whereof the Quenes Mat<sup>tie</sup> and her moost honorable Counsell are not ygnorant. And consid<sup>ing</sup> the harvest paste and unkynd season of the year, and that the price of corn is very likely to increase, the Company is assessed in 187*l*. 10*s*. as their proportion, to be taxed, levied, and collected of the wealthiest and most able of them.” In addition to which a collection was “gatherid, towchyng a voyage pretendyd (intended) to Rochell for the p̃vison of wine and salte, su<sup>m</sup>a t̃is cc<sup>ii</sup>; which two hundredreth pounds was deliv<sup>ed</sup> to the Lord Byshoppe of London, who p̃mysed m<sup>r</sup> wardens that t̃en m̃chants of Rochelle should be bowned for the payment of the same.”

1574. Under this date we find the following entry :—

“All this p̃vison of plate and attendance gevyn at the guildhall, and other things necessarye towching gildehall for the Lord Maior's feast, took no effect, for ther was no fest kept at the guildhall this yeare.”

1575, Aug. 27. A precept was received from the Lord Mayor, requiring the loan of 60*l*. for the Queen's use, in the following words :—

“By the Mayor.

“Theis are to will and coñmaund youe that forthew<sup>th</sup> youe prepare in a redynes the suñe of lx<sup>ii</sup> of the stocke of youre halle (and if youe have not soe moche in store, then youe shal borrow the same at ynterest at th’only costs and lossis of yo<sup>r</sup> hall), to be lent to the Quenes Ma<sup>tie</sup> for one wholl yeaere. Not in any wise cawsyng any brother of yo<sup>r</sup> Companye to bear any p<sup>t</sup>icular charge or losse towards the same, but onlye of the rents and stocke of yo<sup>r</sup> said hall, which some of lx<sup>ii</sup> you shall paye uppon Twysdaye next comyng in the morning at Mr. Stonley’s howse in Aldarsgate strete; and thear you shall receive an aquytt-aunce for the same in forme appoynted. Fayle youe not herof as youe will awnswer for the contrarye at your pyll.

“Yeovyn at the Gwyldhall, London, the xxvij. of August, 1575.

“SEBRIGHTE.”

March 13. Another precept was received from the Lord Mayor, “straitly charging and commanding the Company, in her Majesty’s name, that they take immediate order that their servants and apprentices, nor any of them, in any wyse or sorte do mysuse annye ſvyng man, page, or lackey, or any other person that shall goo throwe the streets of this cittee, nor shall attempt any thing to the breach of her Ma<sup>ties</sup> peace, either in words, acts, countenaunce, or otherwise, at their uttmost pyll.”

1576. On the 26th of April, the Court were summoned to receive a precept from the Lord Mayor, communicating the Queen’s pleasure that the city should receive 140,000*l*. to remain in store for the service of her Majesty and the realm for one year certain, and perhaps longer. Six months’ notice to be given for repayment, and at reasonable interest, not above vij<sup>ii</sup> the hundred for one year, and it is hoped to be less. The Company were to certify on the morrow, in writing, what proportion of the said sum they were contented to receive.

1577. The Lord Mayor addressed his precept to the Company, commanding them, in her Majesty's name, to appoint and provide one hundred able and sufficient persons, between the ages of nineteen and forty, to be "treyned for harquebusshot, every one having a muryan and sworde and daggr", and a caliu<sup>r</sup>, w<sup>t</sup> sufficient furniture for the same, and one half-pound of powder besides toche, to be in readiness to muster in xiiij. days;" and "for the levying of money for the said furniture, and for the charge of powder, you shall collect soche reasonable somes of money as you finde mete for the said purpose, by way of reasonable assessment of eury sefall master and able psons of your Companye, wherein we require you in any wise to spare the poorest sort of free men, although you somewhat moore largelye burden the riche sort of free men."

1577. The Company were called upon to reform themselves in their "apparryll accordyng to the tenour and formes of the acts of pliament for that purpose."

June 21. The Lord Mayor addressed the Company "towching the loan of liij<sup>li</sup> vj<sup>s</sup> viij<sup>d</sup> to be lent towards the reparing of Yarmouth haven, for the space of five years." That town having expended upwards of 10,000*l.* on the work, now made their humble suit to the Lords of her Majesty's most honourable Council for the loan of 3,000*l.*

1578, Sept. 20. The court was called by commandment from the "Lord Maior towchyng th'y<sup>n</sup>fection of the plague. Firste that no mann shall repayre to the courte in payne of death, nor to any place near the courte, nethar to goo to Cantbury fayre now this fayre tyme, nether to any other fayre during the tyme of this y<sup>n</sup>fection. There was also at this courte the yemanry, so many as are house holders,

to whom Mr Wardns very earnestlye declared vnto them the Quenes Maiest's pleas<sup>r</sup> in the avoydyng of the plage, and that they shuld not make thear repars to Cantbury fayre, as they were wont to do."

Dec. 3. It is ordered, that "Mr W<sup>r</sup>dens shall buye of Bark<sup>r</sup>, the prynt<sup>l</sup>, one bible for the hall, and paye xxiiij<sup>d</sup> for ytt."

A precept was also read from the Lord Mayor, requiring the Company to provide "four hundred and sixteen qrs. of swēt mīchauntable corn, and of the best sort, towards the nōbre of fyve thousand q̃tars to be provided for the store of the cittye for this yere next ynsuing."

Another precept was received (January 21st.) "towching ſtyn of the Compāye to be in a redines, and well furnished w<sup>t</sup> velvett cotes, chains of golde, uppon horsback, and to each of them a man to attend or more, in the best mann<sup>r</sup> they maye, to attend uppon my Lord Mayor uppon Saturday next by viij. of the clock in y<sup>e</sup> morning."

1579. The sum of xl<sup>li</sup> iiij<sup>s</sup> was ordered to be raised towards the sum "disbursed by the cittie to Duke Cassimiris, at his beyng heare."

A precept also from the Lord Mayor "straytelye to will and command you y<sup>t</sup> henceforthe you cause to be browght into the market of Southwark xv. q̃tars of meale of yo<sup>r</sup> pvision of wheat in the Bridge house wekelye, there to be sold at soche price as you maye there sell the same."

By another precept the Company were commanded to prepare "xviij. mete, apt, and able men of honest behav<sup>r</sup> to sarve the Quene's Ma<sup>tie</sup> as soldiars in her hignes shippes, each to be furnished w<sup>th</sup> on callyver, w<sup>th</sup> flask and toche-box, and half a pound of powder, and one morryon, sword, and dagg<sup>r</sup>, and to have the same in a redines."

Nov. 6. At this Court were present all the yeomanry, "to whom m<sup>r</sup> wardens gave a great charge towching the bookes lately ymprinted, w<sup>ch</sup> bookes by proclamacon weare commandid to be brought in, to the end they should be destroyed. After such charge so gyven by m<sup>r</sup> wardens, the precept was redd openlye, that all myght heare the same. The precept beying thus redd in the hearying of all the Company, as well the ly<sup>dy</sup>e as the yeomanrye, m<sup>r</sup> wardens, being verry carefull to haue the same dewlye executed, straytlye charged and commandid eu<sup>ry</sup> man of the Companye to be at the hall agayne on the morrow after, which was Satt<sup>d</sup>day, the vij<sup>th</sup> of November, 1579, w<sup>ch</sup> daye m<sup>r</sup> w<sup>d</sup>dens gave thear attendance from mornyng tyll nyght, verry delygentlye vsyng as moche psuasion as was possible to every man severally as they cam to the hall, and also told them what dawnger myght ynsewe yf, after yt weare knowen, that annye of the Companye had any suche bokes or lybells. Also it was devised at the same court that thear shuld be a secret place made in the court chamb<sup>r</sup> wear eu<sup>ry</sup> man shold go and putt in his hand and come downe agayne, where m<sup>r</sup> w<sup>d</sup>dens gave ther attendance, w<sup>ch</sup> was to the end that such psons of the Companye as had anye of the same sediçouse books shall ther let them fall, and being but on mann at on tyme, there was non to accuse hym that had any boke, for all went uppe, on by on, euen as eu<sup>ry</sup> man came, w<sup>th</sup>owt resspect of pson, whose names, as well of the ly<sup>dy</sup>e as of the yemanry, apereythe in the waste courte booke, w<sup>th</sup> ther owne hands, as they came."

The book, which was the subject of royal proclamation, was written by Henry Stubbs, a Puritan divine of some celebrity, and was levelled against the proposed match of the Queen with the Duke of Anjou.

A precept was received from the Lord Mayor this year

to appoint “viij. discreet persons of the livery to wayt and gyve thear attendaunce by the space of on whole week in the coñon ñkett places, viz. Newgatt ñkett, Leadynhall, Quenehythe, and in the borrow of Southwke, in eury of the said ñketts ij. psons, to set the price of meale, viz. wheat meale the best iij<sup>s</sup> the bushell, and maslyn the best sort ij<sup>s</sup> iiij<sup>d</sup> the bushell.”

The Company also appointed “Richard Smythe to gyve his attendaunce at Brydwell, according to the act of coñon counsell, to wayt the nayles there made and to be made.”

The Lord Mayor again addressed his precept to the Ironmongers, setting forth her Majesty’s pleasure to have three thousand “able and well ppared menn for the defence of the relme uppon any ymonynent occasion;” and commanding them to provide one hundred and ten of that number “apt, able, and of honest behaviour, lxxij. to be furnished w<sup>th</sup> shott, a caluy<sup>r</sup>, flask, toche, murryn, sword, a dagg<sup>r</sup>, and a pound of powder,” and to be of those that were by a former order trained by the Company at their charges. “And xxviii. the residue to be sufficently furnished for armid pikes, w<sup>th</sup> corslett, pike, sword, and dagg<sup>r</sup>, to be in redines by the xxvj. of the pñt Feb<sup>y</sup>, by viij. of the clock in the morning.”

At a Court held in the same month it was ordered that three aldermen, viz. “Sir Xpfer Drap, Sir Alex<sup>r</sup> Avenon, and Mr. Alderman Harvey, shall fynde twoo men a-pece, and eury man of the lyurye on man a-peece, they that have bynn wardens as all the rest, for the švice now presentlye to be usen. Clement Drap and Harry Cletherow were also appointed to provide, and send into the hall, “two hundredreth wayght of good corne powder, at xj<sup>d</sup> the pounce.”

A precept received the 22nd February, 1579 —

“This shalbe to will and require you, and in her mat<sup>ties</sup> name strayt-

lye charge and command you, that eũy day from henceforth you do appoynt thre discret, honest, and substancial psons, beyng of the lyũye of yo<sup>r</sup> Companye, to wayt and gyue thear attendaunce, w<sup>t</sup> thre others of the Companie of the Grocers, at Bysshoppsgate, eũy daye from vij. of the clocke in the mornyng vntill vj. of the clocke at nyght, vntyll you shall haue further in comñdment from me and my brethren, for the reformaçon of all soche psons, both men and women, as they shall see passe by them w<sup>ch</sup> shall weare any man<sup>r</sup> of apparill, swords, daggars, or bucklars, w<sup>t</sup> long pikes, great ruffs, or long cloakes, or carry thear swords close vnd<sup>r</sup> thear armes or the poynts upward, contrarye to hire Ma<sup>ts</sup> late pclamasion and the lawes and statutes of this relme that wear lately mað and pvided, and of the declaration of the right honourable the Lords of her Ma<sup>ties</sup> moost honorable and pryvye Counsell latelye gyven to me and my brethren in the Starre Chamb<sup>r</sup>; and all such as they shall se to offend or offendyng hearin and refuse to reforme themselves, presentlye to apprehend and to be brought by on of the constables next adioynyng before on of hire Ma<sup>ts</sup> justices of peace of this cyttie, to be examyned and delt w<sup>t</sup>all as the lawse and statutes of this relme requireth therein; and we do gyve you power hereby in o<sup>r</sup> names to command all constables in the p̄cincts adioynyng to attend for yo<sup>r</sup> assystaunce, and also that you do lykewise apprehend all roges, as well women as men, beyng idle psons and mast<sup>r</sup>lys,\* and them presentlye to send to Bridewell, to be sett on worke accordlye, nott fayling hereof as you will answer the cont<sup>r</sup>rye at y<sup>r</sup> vtmoost pyll. Frome Gildhall of the same cyttie, the xxij. of Februarye, 1579.”

1580, June 16. At this Court “wear apoynted to be stewards for Mr. Alderman Harvies wyff’s burryall, which was apoynted to be the xxvij. of this month, John Mast<sup>s</sup> and Harry Page, which psons had tenn pound delyũed unto them to make thear pvisson for a dynñr for the whole lyũye and ther wyues that had bynn w̄dens.”

July 8. The Company were required to provide fifteen soldiers, being their proportion of three hundred for the service in Ireland.

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\* masterless, *i. e.* out of service or employment.



August 8. A precept was received from the Lord Mayor directing that viij. qrs. of meal should be taken to the public markets on Monday, Wednesdays, and Fridays, and there to be sold at three shillings per bushel.

By the Maior.

These are in the Queens Ma<sup>tis</sup> name to will and require you to inqueare, by all the meanes you may, whether the persons here vnder named be lyuinge or deade, and, if you fynd that they be nowe lyuinge, where they doo inhabit; and if you fynde that they or any of them be deade, then where and when they dyed, and sartifie me, the Lord Maior, thereof, on this syde Mychelmas next.

1. James Kettel,

3. Thomas Greye,

2. Robert Norton,

4. Laurence Wood,

of London, Ironmongers.

The answer returned to these inquiries was, that Kettle, who was formerly beadle of the Company, had died about twenty-three years past, very poor and in debt; that Norton was then living at Ramsey, in the county of Louth; and that it was not known whether Grey and Wood were living or dead. This information not being considered satisfactory, a second precept was addressed to the Company on the same subject, but no further particulars could be obtained.

In the month of September this year, the Lord Mayor addressed a precept to the Company, stating that five hundred soldiers were required for the service in Ireland, whereof the Ironmongers were to supply twenty-five. These men “were prest upon Satterdaie the firste of October, and from that daie forth the Lord Maior dyd appointe them to haue viij<sup>d</sup> the daie vntill they wente fourte, and this thear wages continewed vntill Thursdaie the xx<sup>th</sup> of October.”

Another precept set forth “that eight hundred men had been provided within the year past, for service in Ireland,

whereof xl. was the Ironmongers' share. That the cittie had supplied the whole eight hundred with coats at viij<sup>s</sup> each, whereof her Ma<sup>tie</sup> allowed iiij<sup>s</sup>." And requiring the Company to pay their proportion of the charge of the said coats to the chamberlain.

Three members of the Livery were again required this year to attend with the Grocers at Bishopsgate for the reformation of such as carry any swords, rapiers, &c. exceeding the length lately limited by her Majesty's proclamation.

Two discreet persons were also appointed to attend the market at Queenhithe to see that the prices set by the Lord Mayor were duly observed.

Precepts for the provision of corn and other matter also occur.

1581. On the 20th April, the following precept was received, relative to the reception of French ambassadors in London :—

By the Maior.

Whereas the Quenes most honorable privie counsell have expreslie delyvered unto me, and dyvers my brethren, her Ma<sup>ties</sup> pleasure and commandments, that at the instant assemble of great estates of strangers of the nation of France, and their retenew, to repayre to her Ma<sup>ties</sup> court, and to this cittie, there shuld be an espetiall order taken for the good, curteus, and quyet usage of her subjects towards the said strangers ; These are, therefore, straightlie to charge and command you, on her Ma<sup>ties</sup> behalf, that you diligentlie cause to be obsarvid these articles following :—

That is to saie, that you appointe two dyscrete parsons of your Company daylie to attend at Busshopsgate, there to look to the execution of the same orders. That you assemble your Companie at y<sup>r</sup> hall, and give them warnings that they well and curteouslie demenure themselves towards the same strangers, and that you and they looke to their sar-

vantes for their good behaviour in that behalf, without offence doinge toward them in deeds, words, or countenance, or other occasion of unkyndness or quarrell, and spetiallie without a fraye or breche of peace, and yf annye shall happen that they doe ther best, in quyetest manner, to appease the same; yf they finde annye of her Mat<sup>ties</sup> subjects dysorderlie demeaning themselves, contrarie to the said order, they shall be apprehended and comytted to warde, untill the pleasure of hir Mat<sup>ties</sup> counsell be knowen. Therein fayle you not hereof, as you tender her Mat<sup>ties</sup> good pleasure, and will answer to the contrarie at your pill.—Given at the Guildhall of the cittie of London, the xvij. daie of Aprill, anno 1581.

SEBRIGHT.

Later in the same month, another communication of the government was received.

By the Maior.

These shalbe to require you, in the Quene's Mat<sup>ties</sup> name, that ye doe sartifye us, upon Tewysdaie next, being the seconde of Maye, at vj. of the clock in the morninge, at the Guildehall, a note or reconinge, fayer wrytten in pap, of the just some and vallew of the revenews of your landes, and of the goods which doe belong to your Companye or comon hall, for the better sarvice of the Quenes Mat<sup>ties</sup> highenes in that behalfe; and fayle you not hereof in any wyse, as you do tender her highnes sarvice.—Given at the Guildhall, xxix. Aprill, 1581.

There were to this precept iiij. Aldermen's hands, and one comfomer's hand, as followithe:—

Mr. Osborne, Alderman.

Mr. Hart, Alderman.

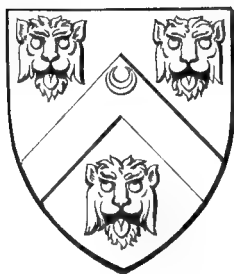
Mr. Band, Alderman.

Mr. Jarret Gore.

The answer or sartificate was made by Harrye Evans, and brought into the Guildhall accordingly, and was—

Landes	. . . . .	xvj <sup>li</sup>
And Goods	. . . . .	xx <sup>li</sup>

which was accepted.



1581. This year Sir James Harvey, citizen and Ironmonger, was elected to serve the office of Lord Mayor. He was the second son of William Harvey, gentleman, of Cotwalton, in the county of Stafford.\* His arms were, Or, a chevron between three leopard's faces gules, a crescent for difference.†

No encouragement was given to the manufacture of iron in England during the reign of Elizabeth. On the contrary, it seems to have been viewed with a certain degree of suspicion and dislike, as tending rapidly to disforest the country and greatly to enhance the price of ordinary fuel. Three several acts were passed in this reign for the preservation of timber, the provisions of which are exclusively directed against the further increase of ironworks.

ANNO VICESIMO TERTIO REGINÆ ELIZABETHÆ.

An Act touching Iron Mills near unto the city of London and the River Thames.

Whereas by reason of the late erection of sundry iron-mills in divers places of this realm, not far distant from the city of London and the suburbs of the same, or from the downs and sea coast of Sussex, the necessary provision of wood, as well timber fit for building and other uses as also all other saleable wood serving for fewell, doth daily decay and become scant, and will in time to come become much more scarce, by reason whereof the prices are grown to be very great and unreasonable, and in time to come will be much more, if some remedy be not provided, to the great damage, not only of the inhabitants of the said city of London and the suburbs of the same, but also to all others

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\* See a further account of him in Biographical Notices.

† Visitation of London, by Robert Cooke, Clarenceux, MSS. Harl. Nos. 1463, 1569, 5810.

the Queens Majesties most loving subjects having daily from all parts of the realm to repair unto the same and the places abovesaid. For remedy whereof, be it therefore enacted, by the Queen's most excellent Majesty, the Lords spiritual and temporal and the Commons of this present Parliament here assembled, &c. that no person or persons, from and after the feast day of the Nativity of Saint John the Baptist next coming, shall convert or employ, &c. to coal or other fewell for the making of iron, or of iron metal, in any iron-mills, furnace, or hammer, any manner of wood or underwood now growing, or which hereafter shall grow, within the compass and precinct of two-and-twenty miles from and about the city of London or the suburbs of the same, or within two-and-twenty miles of the river of Thames from Dorchester, in the county of Oxford, downwards the said river of Thames, nor within four miles of the foot of the hills called the Downs, between Arundel and Pevensey, in the county of Sussex, nor within four miles of any of the towns of Winchelsey and Rye, nor within two miles of the town of Pevensey, nor within three miles of the town of Hastings, in the said county; upon pain to forfeit for every load of wood so to be employed or converted into coal or other fewell for the making of iron or iron metal as aforesaid, forty shillings of lawful money of England, &c.

Provided always, that this act shall not extend to any wood growing, or to grow, in any such parts of the wealds of Surrey, Sussex, or Kent, within the said twenty-two miles of the said city of London and the river Thames, as is distant above eighteen miles from the city of London and eight miles from the said river of Thames.

And be it likewise further enacted, that, from henceforth no new iron works shall be erected within twenty-two miles of the said city of London, nor within fourteen miles of the river of Thames, nor within four miles of the Downs aforesaid, or of the said towns of Pevensey, Winchelsey, Hastings, or Rye, upon pain of one hundred pounds of lawful money of England, &c.

Provided also, that this act, nor any thing therein contained, shall not extend to any woods or underwoods now standing or growing, or which hereafter shall stand or grow, in or upon any lands of Christopher Darrell, gentleman, in the parish of Newdigate, within the weald of the county of Surrey, which downs of the said Christopher have heretofore been and be by him preserved and coppised for the use of his iron-works in those parts.

Another act was passed in the 27th of this reign :—

For the preservation of Timber in the wealds of the counties of Sussex, Surrey, and Kent, and for the amendment of Highways decayed by carriages to and from iron-mills there.

This act sets forth that, whereas by over great negligence or number of iron works which have been and yet are in the wealds of the counties of Sussex, Surrey, and Kent, it is thought that the great quantity of timber which hath grown in those parts hath been greatly spoiled and wasted, and in a short time will be utterly consumed, if some remedy be not provided. And then enacts, that no person, from and after the feast of Easter next, shall erect in any place within the said counties any manner of iron-mills, furnace, finary, or blomary, for the working or making of iron or iron-metal, other than either upon such old and former bayes or pens whereupon hath lately been or at the time of the new erection shall be then standing some iron-mills, furnace, or hammer, or else in or upon such lands as the party so erecting any such intended new works shall continually furnish the same with a sufficient supply of wood standing and growing upon their own proper soil or land, being to him or them in fee simple, &c.; nor shall convert or employ to coals for the making of iron, &c. the bodies of any sound timber-trees apt for making good and sufficient cleft wares, or sawing timber of oak, ash, or elm, of the breadth of one foot square at the stub or any part of the body; upon pain of forfeiture for every such iron-mill, &c. so erected the sum of three hundred pounds, and for every body of every such tree, &c. forty shillings.

Provided always, that the tops and offals of all such trees within the wealds of Sussex, Surrey, and Kent, the same not being within eighteen miles of London, or eight miles of the river Thames, or four miles of the towns of Rye and Winchelsea, or within three miles of Hastings, or within four miles of the hills called the Downs between Arundel and Pevensey, may be converted into coal for making of iron, &c.

And for the amendment of the highways it was enacted :

That the occupiers of all manner of iron-works, &c. which shall at any time hereafter carry any coals, mine, or iron, between the 12<sup>th</sup> day

of October and the 1<sup>st</sup> day of May yearly, shall likewise carry and lay for every six loads of coals or mine, as well as also for every ton of iron which shall be carried by wain or cart, by the space of one mile, through any highwayes under the hills, commonly called the North Downs of Surrey and Kent, to or from any iron-works—one usual cart-load of sinder, gravel, stone, sand, or chalk, meet for repairing the said highwayes, under the direction of a justice of the peace; or to pay for every such load which so ought to have been carried ij<sup>s</sup> vj<sup>d</sup>, to the hands of the said justice of the peace.—Statutes of the Realm, 27 Eliz. cap. 19.

Evelyn, who characterises iron-works as a national evil, refers to these enactments of Elizabeth, and expresses his desire “That the exorbitance and increase of devouring iron-mills were looked into as to their distance and number near the seas or navigable rivers; and what if some of them were even remov’d into another world; ’twere better to purchase all our iron out of America than thus to exhaust our wood at home, although (I doubt not) they might be so order’d as to be rather a means of conserving them. There was a statute made by Queen Elizabeth to prohibite the converting of timber-trees to coal or other fuel for the use of iron-mills, if the tree were of one foot square and growing within fourteen miles of the sea or the greater rivers, &c. ’Tis pity some of those places in Kent, Sussex, and Surrey, were excepted in the proviso, for the reason express’d in a statute made 23 Eliz. by which even the imploying of any underwood as well as great trees was prohibited within twenty-two miles of London, and many other navigable rivers, creeks, and other lesser distances from some parts of Sussex downs, Cinque ports, havens, &c.

“But yet, to prove what it is to manage woods discreetly, I read of one Mr. Christopher Darell, a Surrey gentleman of Nudigate, that had a particular indulgence for the cutting of his woods at pleasure, though a great iron-master; because he so order’d his works that they were a means of

preserving even his woods, notwithstanding those unsatiable devourers. This may appear a paradox, but is to be made out; and I have heard my own father (whose estate was none of the least wooded in England) affirm that a forge and some other mills to which he furnished much fuel were a means of maintaining and improving his woods; I suppose by increasing the industry of planting and care, as what he has now left standing of his own planting, enclosing, and cherishing, in the possession of my most honoured brother George Evelin, of Wotton, in the same county, does sufficiently evince, a most laudable monument of his industry and rare example, for without such an example, and such an application, I am no advocate for iron-works, but a declared denouncer.” \*

Again, he remarks, “He that should deeply consider the prodigious waste which these voracious iron and glass works have formerly made but in one county alone, the county of Sussex, for one hundred and twenty miles in length and thirty in breadth (for so wide and spacious was the ancient Andradswald, of old one entire wood, but of which there remains now little or no sign), would be touch’d with no mean indignation. Certainly the goodly rivers and forests of the other world would much better become our iron and saw mills than these exhausted countreys, and we prove gainers by the timely removal. I have said this already, and I cannot too often inculcate it for the concerns of a nation whose only protection (under God) are her wooden walls.” †

Pursuing the same subject in the 30th chapter of his *Sylva*, Evelyn has the following passage, sternly ex-

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\* Evelyn's *Sylva*, p. 209, ed. 1670.

† Ibid. p. 216.



pressive of his abhorrence of iron-works:—"I will close this with an instance which I greatly value because it is transmitted to me from that honourable and noble person Sir Ed. Harley: 'I am' (says he) 'assured by an inquisition taken about 300 years since, that a park of mine, and some adjacent woods, had not then a tree capable to bear acorns; yet that very park I have seen full of great oaks, and most of them in the extreamest wane of decay: But my own trees are but chips in comparison of a tree in the neighbourhood, in which every foot forward, one with another, was half a tun of timber. It bore five foot square forty foot long; it contain'd twenty tun of timber; most of it sold for 20<sup>s</sup> per tun, besides that the boughs afforded twenty-five loads of fuel-wood; this was call'd the Lady Oak. Is't not pittty such goodly creatures should be devoted to Vulcane?' &c. So far this noble gent., to which I would add 'Diræ,' a deep execration of iron-mills, and I had almost sayd iron-masters too—

"Quos ego; sed motos præstat componere."

The earliest entry of the acts and ordinances of the Ironmongers' Company in a collected form, occurs in the year 1498, in a small vellum folio, in which, at page 24, is the following memorandum: "This boke was bought and ordeyned in the yeare of our Lord M.cccc.lxxxxviii. and the xiii. yeare of the regne of King Harry the VII. to the intent that almaner act and ordinances now made or hereafter to be made concerning the craft and ffeloship of Ironmongers of London, and also the last wills of theym that bynde us to eny obites, or furthermore bequeath unto us any jewels or money, all hooly to be herein written." \*

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\* Several passages in this book have been carefully erased; they probably referred to certain Roman Catholic rites and observances, and were obliterated after the Reformation.

These acts and ordinances are as follow :—

Keyping of the . . . . . and fest, wherin is set forth the maner and fourme of holding of this high and excellent fest, at thende of which dyner or fest the wardens shal present a maister and ij. new wardens w<sup>h</sup> tokens of garlonds on their heds, aft<sup>r</sup> ye forme and man<sup>r</sup> accustomed.

The elec<sup>ti</sup>on of the maister and ij. wardens.

To charge the new wardeyns, and to chese auditors.

Noo wardeyns shall take upon theym to purvey or bye any clothing or lyvry for the said felaship without agreement of the hole felaship, or ells the o<sup>u</sup>sight of iiij. sufficient persones of the said felaship, such as by them shalbe assigned, which iiij. persons so assigned, or ij. of theym at the leste, shall goo w<sup>h</sup> the wardeyns, whether it be to drapers shoppe citezens or strangers at Blakewelhalle; and if they accorde or condescend to bye any cloth for lyvry, the forsaid iiij. p<sup>er</sup>sones so assigned shalbe present and have parfite knowleche of the price of every yerde cloth so bought, and also to be assistent at the mesuring of every pece clothe.

And after the price of the cloth is thus knowen and understond the iiij. persons aforesaid shalle aloughe to the wardeyns for e<sup>u</sup>y yerde clothe after the rate of the first, beyng iiij<sup>d</sup>. in recompens for their laboure and coste done about the same, and in allowance of a gowne cloth for the bedell, and also in releving of other charges and costes that happes to falle for the dyner or otherwyse above the styntyd and paymentes rated in these actes comprised; provided alway, that the paymentes of e<sup>u</sup>y p<sup>ar</sup>ticular persone assigned to the dyner is for the man ij<sup>s</sup>, and for the wyf, if she be att the dyner, xij<sup>d</sup>.

Also it is enacted, that, forasmoche as it is convenient and worshepful, and also used in craftes of worshippe, to have doubell clothing, therefore they wille that the wardeyns for the tyme being shall renewe the clothing after y<sup>e</sup> course of e<sup>u</sup>y ij. yere, so the clothing be renewed e<sup>u</sup>y ij. yere, and that to be doon agenst the . . . . . upon which fest the feloshippe have enacted to holde their principal assemble and for their princepal feeste.

Every person to receve the clothing provided, or to forfeit xl<sup>s</sup> to the comyn box.

Any warden acting contrary to the above regulations concerning the levery or clothing, to forfeit to the common box x<sup>li</sup> without redempcion.

Any member failing to attend at the hall or any other place, being warned by the warden to do so, to be fined *iiij<sup>d</sup>*, and for further neglect *vij<sup>d</sup>*; but on showing, upon oath, good cause for their absence, to be excused; notwithstanding if it be found by notarie proof that he or they have forsworn themselves, then each person so offending to forfeit *vj<sup>s</sup> viij<sup>d</sup>* without pardone.

The wardens failing to attend any meeting which they have appointed, to forfeit to the common box *ij<sup>s</sup>*.

When the fellowship appear in their clothing, if so be that there appear *xij.* persons in clothing besides the *ij.* wardens, then the master and wardens shall raise no fine on them that be lacking, except in the *iiij.* q̄tr. courts.

Any member refusing to pay such fines and penalties as may be set upon him by the authority of the whole fellowship, shall pay to the common box *xx<sup>s</sup>*, and if he refuse to pay the same the warden to have full power to distress for double that sum; and if he then refuse to suffer stresse, the master and wardens, with certain of the felashippe, shalle compleyne upon hym unto the Maire, or ells pute hym utterly oute of the feloshippe.

No person of the said feloshippe, maister, covenante servaunt, ne prentice, shalle revile, dispise, fallse, ne lye other of the same felashippe in violence, upon suche paynes as the wardeyns wol sett upon him; and if defaulte be found in any housholder, to pay *xx<sup>s</sup>* at the leest; and, if default be found in the servaunte, after the discessions of the master and wardens.

No member to sue a brother for debt without leave of the wardens for the time being.

The whole felashipp being warned, though only *xij.* members besides the warden be assembled, they shall be competent to make such acts and rules as shall to them seem most expedient.

Every apprentice before the end of his terms shall be presented to the wardens, and there be sworn to the feloshippe after the ordinance and custom in this case provided, and shall pay to the common box *xij<sup>d</sup>*; any master making his apprentice free at the Guylde halle before so presented shall forfeit to the common box *xx<sup>s</sup>*.

Any apprentice having served his time well and truly till the next quarter court afore the end of his indenture, his master shall do hym to be sworn to the felashipp, for every maister is sworne at the Guylde

hall to make his prentice free without any cost or charge to the prentice.

Any straunger or foreyn<sup>n</sup> desiring to be made free of the craft of Ironmongers to pay to the common box as the wardens, with the advice of iiij. creditable persons of the clothing, shall think right.

The wardens once in every two years at least to search all manner of weights and measures that be used in the same felashippe, and when they find any default to levy fines at the discession of the master and wardens.

Every man of the felashipp to susteyne their comyn officer in executing the commaundmentes of the warden.

The whole body of the felashipp, as well out of the clothing as in the clothing, to appear iiij. tymes in the yeare at the foure principal courts, and these iiij. courts ben ordeyned alway to endure to Goddes pleasir principally and to redresse the maters that be not wele used, and to kepe pece and gode rewle among us. And he that hath a cause to compleyne of eny wrong or hurt done unto hym at the same court or courts, to compleyne, and at the same court or the next court to have his ende after the weightynesse of the mater; also at the said courts to have all apprentices after they be enrolled, then at the next court to be presented; at the same courts all acts and ordinances to be redde, that men may the better know them. Provided always, that the master and wardens shall for needful purposes set other courts, but in no wyse the wardens shall forget these iiij. courts aforesaid. And at the said courts the members are to pay their arrearage money that of old custom hath been used, the master xij<sup>d</sup>, that is or hath been wardyn viij<sup>d</sup>, all in the clothing after vj<sup>d</sup>, and the yeomanry to pay by theymself iiij<sup>d</sup> every quarter. And also the wardeyns shall not see the yomenry decay, but every yere to haue one new maister chosen to the olde, according to their graunte, in pain the wardeyns to lese each of theym xx<sup>s</sup>, and not to forgete to mynystre rightewseness and mercy togider in al maters pticuler and gen<sup>l</sup>all to Godd's worshippe.

Every man of the felashippe shall enroll his apprentices in the Guild hall within the first yeare, and present them at the first or second court afterwards to be registered in our co<sup>m</sup>on boke.

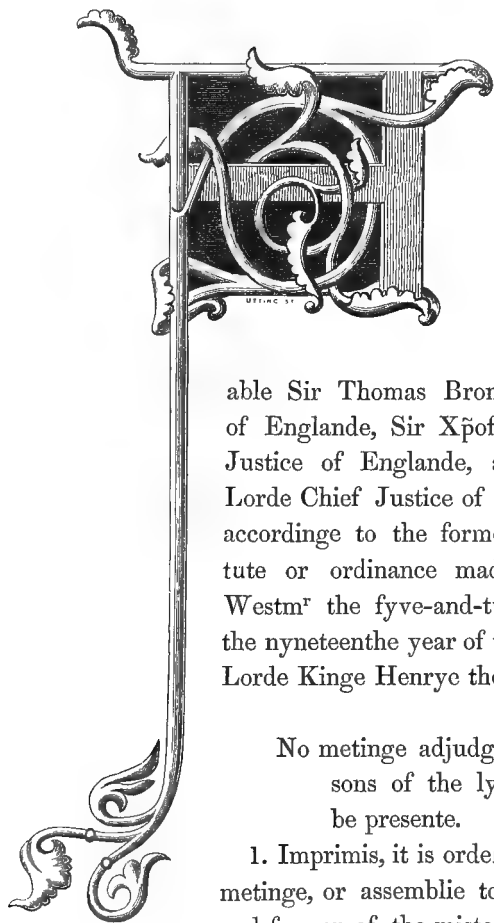
No person in the felashippe shall take noon apprentice excepte he haue sewertie and bonde for him in c<sup>li</sup> sterling and he may, and yf he may not he shall take a bonde of c<sup>s</sup> at least; and shall take noon

apprentice under the age of xiiij. years, and for no lesse terme than x. yeres, except it be his first apprentice taken for necessitee, and for him he shal ax licence of the wardeyns.

Also, eny man that hath eny apprentice shalle araye him or theym in such wise, that it be no dishonesté to the crafte, but resonable and honest, that is to say, for the hooly dayes shone, hosyn, gowne, doblett, shirtis, with other necessaries, soche as may be conveniently hole and clene, with chaunge, and on the weekday soche as may be honest and profitable to kepe hym from colde and wete, and ye shall not suffre his here to growe to long."

In the 23rd of Elizabeth, the acts and ordinances of 1498 were revised, and certain other rules being added thereto by the master, wardens, and commonalty of the Ironmongers' Company, they were examined and approved by the Lord Chancellor, the Lord Chief Justice, and the Chief Justice of the Common Pleas.

In the year 1590, the rules and ordinances of the Yeomanry were in like manner revised, and afterwards examined and confirmed by the same legal authorities ; but since that period several of these enactments, both of the livery and yeomanry, have fallen into disuse or have been modified to suit the altered condition of the time, and will be again referred to in a subsequent part of the work.



CTES and ordinances made by the maister, wardens, and comynaltie of the mysterye or arte of Ironmongers of London, for the better rule and government of the same companye in peace, quietness, and good order. Examined and approved by the Right honor-

able Sir Thomas Bromleye, knight, Lorde Chancellor of Englande, Sir Xpöfer Wraye, knighte, Lorde Chief Justice of Englande, and Sir James Dyer, knighte, Lorde Chief Justice of the Queenes Ma<sup>ty</sup> Coñon Pleas, accordinge to the forme and effecte of a certaine statute or ordinance made in the plement holden at Westm<sup>r</sup> the fyve-and-twenteethe daye of Januarye, in the nyneteenthe year of the raigne of oure late soveraigne Lorde Kinge Henrye the Seventh.

No metinge adjudged a Court unless thirteen persons of the lyverye besides the twoe wardens be presente.

1. Imprimis, it is ordered and agreed that noe callinge, metinge, or assemblie togethers of any of the citizenes and fremen of the misterye or companye of Iremongers, shalbe demed, adjudged, or taken for a courte, unless at suche assemblie or metinge togethers there shalbe presente thirtene persons of the lyverye of the said company, besides the twoe wardens of the saide companye for the time beinge.

The nomination of the maister and sixe persons of the lyverye, whereof twoe to be elected wardens for the yere following.

2. Item, it is further ordered and agreed that the maister and wardens of the saide companye for the tyme beinge shall from henceforth yerelye in the month of April call and warne a courte of the lyverye of the said ffellowshipp for the tyme beinge. At w<sup>ch</sup> courte shall be named sixe of the most sufficient psons of the lyverye of the same com-

panye as to the freemen of the saide lyverye or companye then being assembled for that purpose, or the more parte of them, shalbe thought most expedient and mete to be maister of the same fellowship for the yere followinge. In w<sup>ch</sup> courte allsoe there shall be named by the said persons soe assembled, or the more parte of them, sixe psons of the lyverye of the said companye, such as shalbe thought by them most meete and hable to beare and sustayne and execute the office of warden of the said fellowship of Iremongers for the yere ensuinge; off which sixe persons so to be named, the wardens yerelie for the time beinge, on the Mondaye next ensuinge the feaste of St. Peter the App<sup>le</sup>, shall name, chuse, and electe twoe persons as theye shall and will awnswere for to be wardens of the said fellowship for the yere following; who, being so named, elected, and chosen as aforesaide, shall from thenceforthe contynewe and execute their said offices of warden for and by the space of one whole yere then next ensuinge, and noe longer.

A Courte whereat the newe wardens shall be sworne, and auditors named for the old wardens accompte.

3. It is also ordered, that, within fourtene dayes next after the saide Mondaye nexte ensuinge the saide ffeaste of St. Peter the App<sup>le</sup>, the saide maister, with the wardens that then weare for the next yere before, shall cause a courte to be holden and kept by the lyverye of the saide companye or ffellowshipp, at which courte the said wardens then newly elected as is aforesaide shalbe sworne for the juste and due execution of their said office; and at the same courte the said companye, w<sup>th</sup> the more part of the said psons assembled, as is aforesaid, five or sixe with the newe wardens then elected, as ys aforesaide, shall be named auditors of the accompte of the wardens for the yere then last passed; and that, within one monethe nexte after the said courte, the said wardens for the yere before shall bothe make their accompte and also cause and procure their dischardge for and concerninge the same, uppon payne to lose and forfeite to the use of the saide companye the some of twentie poundes of curraunte Englishe moneye.

“All psons elected wardens refusing the same to pay a fyne of xl<sup>i</sup>.

“4. Allso it is ordered and decreed, that if any person or persons of the saide companye, being, accordinge to the order above saide, elected and chosen to be warden of the saide fellowship, refuse to take, have,

and execute, the said office, shall forthwith, upon everye such refusal, give and paye for a fyne, to the use of the saide Companye, fortie poundes of lawfull moneye of Englande, tenne pounds whereof shall be given to the wardens that then shall be next afterwards elected and chosen, as before is expressed, take yt upon them to serve the year followinge, and the residue for and to the use of the saide fellowshipp and companye, without any pardon or redemption to be had or made for or concerning the same.

#### The fower Quarter Courts.

5. And moreover, it is ordayned and established that the wardens of the saide companye for the tyme beinge shall, in everye yere wherein they are wardens, duellie warne, or cause to be warned, fower quarter courtes (that is to witt):—The firste courte to be holden and kepte the next working daye after the daye called Jesus daye. The second courte to be holden the nexte workeing daye next after the daye called Allsoules daye. The thirde courte to be holden the seconde Tewsday next after Twelve daye. And the fourth courte to be holden the next working daye after St. Mark's daye, upon payne, either of the saide wardens to lose and forfeit for every default therein had or made, and to be paid at the time of the saide accompte, the some of twentie shillings, unless some greate and especiall cause shall happen to the contrarye, and by a court shall be so adjudged and allowed; to all and everye of w<sup>ch</sup> said several courtes the whole fellowshipp and company of the said lyverye shall be duellie and orderlie warned, if they shall be in London, or near thereabouts, and maye come or make their repaier; at w<sup>ch</sup> saide courtes, to be holden and kepte as aforesaide, each freman of the said lyverye or fellowshipp shall paye, or cause to be paid, his, their, and every of their quarterage moneye, as shall be accustomed, viz.—every pson that hath ben maister sixteen pence quarterlie, suche as have bin warden twelve pence the pece a quarter, and the rest of the clotheinge every of them nyne pence the quarter.

Any, having wronge, to complayne and have redress.

6. And yf anie pson or psons shall find himself greved, or have any cause to complaine of anye wronge or injurie to him or them done by anye of the said fellowshipp, that then, at all and everye the same fower quarter courtes, the same their and everye their griefes and



complaints shall and may be preferred, and suche consideration therein had and used, as the cause shall reasonable requier; and that all and everye the same griefes and complaints so preferred shall and maye receive such speedie ende and determination as shall seem to stand and be agreeable w<sup>th</sup> lawe, justice, and equitie, by the said p<sup>rs</sup>ons so assembled, or the more parte of them.

All Acts and Ordinances to be redd.

7. And it is likewise ordered, adjudged, and decreed, by the p<sup>rs</sup>ons aforesaid, that in all and every the said fower courtes to be holden and kept as is aforesaid, all and singular their p<sup>nt</sup>e ordinances and rules, thought meet and convenient for the better rule and government of the said Companye, shall be openlie and publiquelie redd in the presence of the said p<sup>rs</sup>ons then assembled, to the end that every p<sup>son</sup> having or knowing the same may the rather keep, and cause to be kept, the same, to the honor and glory of Almighty God, and the good continuance of the same mysterye, and the freemen of the same.

All persons not coming to the fower Quarter Courts to be fyned.

8. And yf anie p<sup>son</sup> of the lyverye of the same ffellowshipp, having reasonable warning, shall faile or make default in coming to the said fower quarter courtes, or any of them, by the hours to be assigned by the officer, whether in the forenoon or the afternoon of any day hereafter to be assigned or appointed as is aforesaid, that then all and every person and persons, having reasonable warninge, makinge defaulte and having not some lawful and reasonable excuse for his absence which shall be by a courte allowed, shall lose and forfeit to the use of y<sup>e</sup> said companye twoe shillings for every default.

The Yeomanry to appear and pay their Quarterage, and Wardens of them to be yerelie chosen.

9. And it is also agreed, that all the persons that are or shall be free of the yeomanry of the said companye shall likewise appear to pay their quarteredge, by fowr pence the pece a quarter, at the fower several times accustomed, upon payne, every of them making default, to lose and pay to the use of the said companye, for every such default, twelve pence, and that the wardens of the lyverye of the said company for the time being shall aide and help the wardens of the yeo-

manry, in all causes reasonable, when anie of the saide yeomanry, contrary to anie ordinance granted, and in their book written, and by a courte allowed, shall happen to be infringed or broken, and also that the wardens of the yeomanrye shall and may be yerelie chosen and contynewed in all things as before this tyme hath been used and accustomed, according to their graunte, in payne the same wardens to lose each of them twentie shillings, to the use of the said companye.

Every person sent for by the Wardens of the Lyverye, for not appearing without lawful excuse, to be fyned.

10. And it is further ordered and decreed, that yf the wardens of the said lyverye for the tyme being shall send for anie of the ffellowshipp, either in the cloathing or out of the cloathing, to appear at the hawlle, or at anie other place or places w<sup>th</sup>in the liberties and p̄cincts of this cite of London, for anie matter, p̄ticular or generall, that in case he or they so warned by the common officer come not at or before the hour assigned, that then all and every the same persons so making default shall loose and paye to the use of the saide companie twelve pence; and if he or they come not at the second tyme for the which he or they shall be warned, that then he or they so making default shall lose and forfeit to the use of the said companie three shillings and four pence; and not coming at being thrice sent for, to give and pay to the use of the said companie fyve shillings, except some good and reasonable excuse shall be to the contrary thereof; and if he or they so absenting take upon them to excuse themselves, maintaining or affirming, by the oathe they have made to the saide ffellowshipp, that their excuse is not fayned, but true, that then he or they that so shall excuse themselves shall be thereupon pardoned and discharged of their said fynes for such offence; howbeit, it is further ordered, that if it be found contrary by proof that his or their excuse is not true, that then and from thenceforth he or they that shall so make anie untrue excuse shall loose and forfeit to the use of the said companie twentie shillings without pardon.

Anie warned to anie Court besides the Quarter Court, and unless he be warned for some special cause, not to be fyned if it be a full court at the hour appointed.

11. Provided always, and it is ordered and agreed, that when it shall happen the ffellowship to be dule warned to appere in their

clothinge for the holding or keeping of anie courte, at anie day, time, or place other than the said fower quarter courts before specified, if there appear a competent number at the hour appointed, that is to say, thirteene psons of the lyverye, besides the twoe wardens, that then the maister and wardens shall not set anie fines on them that shall happen to be lackeing, unless they be warned for some cause for the which they shall have some chief or speciall warning to them given, anie order to the contrary thereof in aniewise notwithstanding.

Anie nōiated to be Steward by the Wardens refusing, to pay x<sup>l</sup>.

12. And it is further ordered and decreed, that it shall and may be lawful to and for the wardens for the time being of the said company, and their successors, from time to time, as need shall require, to name and appoint such pson and psons of the said Company of Iremongers, as to them shall seem expedient, to be steward of and for the said company; and if it happen anie person so to be named to refuse or deny to take and execute the said office of steward, that then every such person so refusing or denying to take and execute the said office, for such his disobedience shall give and pay to the use of the said companye, for a fyne, the sum of tenne pounds of lawful money of England.

None to revile or abuse anie other of the Companye in unseimlie terms.

13. Also it is further ordered and decreed, that noe person of the saide ffellowshipp, that is to say, neither maister, covenant servant, nor apprentice, shall revile or abuse, or in unseamelie woordes or termes, any other of the same ffellowshipp, in displeasure or violence, upon such payne and punishment, to be lost and forfeited to the use of the said companye, as the maister and wardens of the said companye for the tyme beinge, or twoe of them, at anie courte to be kept, shall as-seasse and awarde for the same.

None to sue or molest anie other of the Companye without lycense.

14. And it is further ordered and enacted, that none of the said companie shall sue, molest, or trouble anie other of the said misterie for any private thing, matter, or cause whatsoever, without licence of the wardens of the same company for the time being, or one of them, first had and obtained, upon payne to lose and paye to the use of the

said company, for every default and offence contrary to this order, twentie shillings of current English money, so as he may have an end of this matter within one moneth next after such license required, according to law and justice and by consent of the parties.

If anie of the Companye owe money to another of the same, upon complaint to have redress, or licence to sue elsewhere.

15. Also it is ordered that, if any of the said fellowship owe money to any other of the same fellowship, or committ towards him or them any trespass or offence, that then they and every of them that so shall find him or themselves greved or hurt, shall complayne to the wardens of the lyverie of the said company for the time being; and then it is ordayned that they within convenient tyme shall either compound and fynish the matter between them or else geve the plaintiff licence to sue elsewhere, as to himself and his learned counsell shall be thought most mete.

Liberty at everie Courte to make actes and ordinances for y<sup>r</sup> government of the Company.

16. Also it is ordered and decreed, that albeit the fellowship at anie tyme hereafter shall be fullie warned by their officer to appear, that yet in case the wardens with other thirteen persons of the fellowship in the cloathing, whereof six at the least to be of the assistants, viz. those that have been wardens, doe appeare, that then they shall and may from tyme to tyme have full authority to make such acts and ordinances for the onlie rule and government of the said company in peace, quietness, and good order, being not contrary to the laws and statutes of this relm, nor any order or decree herein expressed, as by them shall be thought expedient and mete.

None to take any apprentice for lesser term than that he shalbe twenty-four years old at the expiration of his term.

17. And, moreover, it is ordered that no person or persons of the said fellowship shall take any apprentice for fewer years than that the same apprentice shall and may be of the full age of four-and-twentie yeres at the expiration of his term of apprenticeship, upon payne that every person or persons making default therein shall lose and forfeit to the use of the said company ffyve pounds.

Every pson taking an apprentice shall enrole him in the Guildhawle within the first year, upon payne of 10s.

18. And it is also ordained and decreed by the ffellowshipp and corporaçon of Iremongers aforesaid, that every of the said ffellowshipp that taketh any apprentice shall enrole him in the Guildhall w<sup>th</sup>in the first year at the furthest, according to his oath; and if any man be found guilty, and that he or they enrol not their apprentice as is aforesaid, shall lose and forfeit to the use of the said Company of Ironmongers, for every ap<sup>p</sup>ntice not enrolled within the first year, 10s.

Every ap<sup>p</sup>ntice to be presented at the second Court after the first year of his enrolment, upon pain of 10s.

19. Furthermore it is ordained and decreed, that every of the fellowshipp aforesaid, although it so be that the master or masters have enrolled their apprentices w<sup>th</sup>in the first year according to the said act and old custom, that yet, nevertheless, the saide master or masters, upon pain to lose and pay to the use of the said company ten shillings, shall present their ap<sup>p</sup>ntices at the next court next after the same first year of his inrolment, or at the second court to be holden at the furthest next after the first year, and there the name or names of the ap<sup>p</sup>ntices to be registered in the common book for that purpose belonging to the company, with their own hands, if they can write, and if they cannot write, he or they to desire some to write for him or them that so cannot write, and his master to bring his indenture with him to see when he was enrolled, and the same master or masters to pay for every such apprentice so presented w<sup>th</sup>in the time aforesaid two shillings and six pence to the use of the Company and Fellowship of Iremongers.

Every apprentice to be made free shall be first sworn to ye Company.

20. Also it is ordered and agreed, that every ap<sup>p</sup>ntice, before the end of his term, or that he have his freedom, shall be presented to the wardens of the lyverye of the said company for the tyme being, then and there to be sworn to the fellowshipp, after the ord<sup>n</sup>ance and custom in such case p<sup>r</sup>vided and used, and over that to pay for his oath, to the use of the said company, twelve pence; and if any man take upon him to make any of his servants free at the Guildhall or he be presented and sworn to the said fellowshipp, shall lose and pay for every default therein, to the use of the Company of Iremongers, twentie shillings.

Every apprentice w<sup>ch</sup> hath truly served his term to be sworn to the Company and made free, except for some offence manifested to the Company by his master before the end of his term.

21. Moreover, if any ap<sup>p</sup>nt<sup>ee</sup> have served his term well and truly till the next quarter court, his master shall cause him to be sworn to the fellowship, and so to be admitted free into the said fellowship, although he bring him not to the Guildhall before his term be fully expired, except the master complain and bring in a bill of his faults to the master and wardens at the aforesaid quarter court next before the end of their indentures and terms. And if all masters after this day bring not in their bill of complaint before their ap<sup>p</sup>ntice be sworn and free at the same court before the end of his years, shall lose and pay to the use of the said company twenty shillings.

Every stranger or foreigner to be made free of the Company, to pay a fyne.

22. Also it is ordeyned, that if any stranger or foreigner desire to be made free of the said mystery of Iremongers, that then he shall pay to the use of the said company the sum of twenty poundes, or less if a court shall so think it expedient.

Search to be made by the Wardens once a year of all weights, measures, and wares.

23. Also it is ordered and decreed, that the wardens of the said fellowship for the time being shall duly, once in every year at the least, and oftener if occasion shall require, search, see, puse all manner of weights and measures, and all kind and manner of wares, that be and shall be had, occupied, used, and sold by the same fellowship, and every or any of them, that they and every of them be most true and lawful. And whereas they find any default, they to take, seize, break, and carry away the same, and every person so offending to forfeit the sum of forty shillings, to the use of the said company, or less as the next court shall think the offence mete to pay.

Every person to be admitted into the lyverye, to pay for his pattern 6s. 8d.

24. Also it is ordered and agreed, that every person of the said com-

pany of the yeomanry, or others that shall be admitted to come to the cloathing of the said fellowship, as soon as he has received his pattern of his lyverie, shall pay to the use of the said company six shillings and eight pence.

Such decent apparel to be worn as the Wardens shall appoint.

25. And it is further ordered and agreed, that, as often as the lyverye of the company shall be warned to assemble themselves, either to attend and waite on the mayor, or at the burial of any of the company, or for any other cause whatsoever, in any public place or assemble, that then every of the livery, such as have been wardens of the same company, appearing yearly between the feasts of St. Michael the Archangel and the feast of the Annunciation of Our Ladie, shall have and wear their gowns faced either with martens or foynes; and every person of the residue of the same lyverye so appearing shall have and wear their gowns faced with budge; and the residue of the year in such manner as by the wardens of the same company for the tyme being shal be limited and appointed, upon pain that every pson offending contrary to the meaning hereof shall pay to the use of the said company ffortie shillings.

Every person refusing to pay his fynes, to be committed to prison.

26. And furthermore it is ordeyned and decreed, that if any pson or psons refuse and will not pay such sum and sums of money as shall happen to be set or taxed upon them for any cause, special or general, or for any breach or nonperformance of any order contained in theis p̄nts, that then he or they that so shall deny to pay, shall lose and forfeit to the use of the company (nomine pœnæ) twenty shillings; and if he or they eftsones deny to pay the same some or somes of money so taxed or set upon him or them, contrary to the intent and true meaning of these p̄nts, then it shall and may be lawful to and for the wardens of the lyverye of the said company for the time being, and their successors, to commit such person so offending to prison, until he be found conformable, and shall have fully satisfied for the some or somes of money due, forfeited, or otherwise payable, by virtue of these orders or any of them, to the use of the said company.

The Wardens to require all somes fforfeited, or to answer the same.

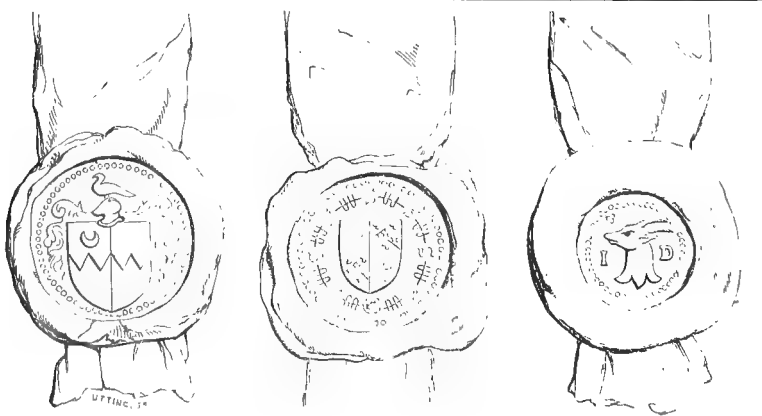
27. And it is lastly further ordered, that if the wardens of the lyverve of the said company for the time being shall happen to be remiss or negligent to require and demand such sum and sums of money as by virtue of any order herein mentioned being broken or not observed shall be due or payable to the use of the company, that then and from thenceforth they the same wardens for the tyme being so negligent or remiss, shall stand and be charged as of their own proper goods to and with the same sum and sums of money so not required, and to be laid against them at the hearing of their account, which, before the clearing of the same their accompte, they themselves for such their remissness or negligence shall truly answer, satisfy, and pay to the use of the same company, any matter or thing to the contrary hereof in anywise notwithstanding.

In witness of all which premisses, and of the full examinaçõn and allowance of the same as before is mentioned, the said Thomas Bromleye, S<sup>r</sup> Christopher Wraye, and S<sup>r</sup> James Dyer, have subscribed their names and set their seals, this present sixteenth day of February, in the three-and-twentieth year of the reign of our Sovereign Lady Elizabeth, by the grace of God Queen of England, France, and Ireland, Defender of the Faith, &c.

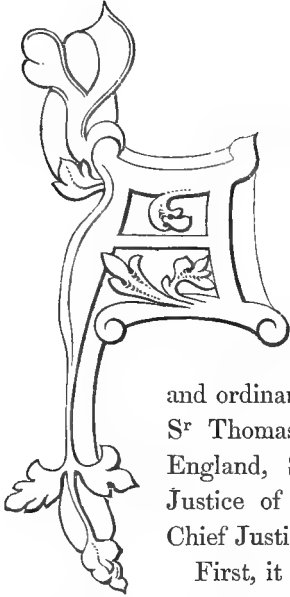
T. BROMLEY, CANC.

CRISTOFER WRAY.

JAMES DYER.







CTS and ordynances made by the master, wardens, and cōltie of the misterie or arte of Iremongers in London, for the better rule and government of the yeomanry of the same company in peace, quietness, and good order, according to the auctoritie and power to them given in and by certain acts

and ordynances exād and approved by the Right hoñble Sr Thomas Bromley, knight, late Lorde Chancellor of England, Sir Christopher Wraie, knight, Lō Chief Justice of England, and Sir James Dyer, knight, Lō Chief Justice of the Queenes Ma<sup>ty</sup> Common Pleas.

First, it is ordered that all and everie pson and psons that are or shall be free and in the yeomanry of the said company, shall personally appear at the common hall of this companie, as well on the foure q<sup>r</sup> daies for them appointed to be there kept, as also at all and everie other tyme and tymes that shall be assigned by the wardens, and knowledge to them thereof given by the officer, upon such paines and penalties as hereafter follows:—

1. Item, it is ordered and agreed that the foure quarter daies for the yeomanrie of this companie to mete together and appear at the said hall shall be kept, viz. the first quarter daie to be kept the 25<sup>th</sup> of Julie, being St. James' day, and when it falls upon a Sondaie then to be kept on the Mondaie followinge.

2. The second quarter daie to be kept the eighteenth daie of October, being St. Luke's daie, and when it falls upon a Sondaie then to be kept the next Mondaie followinge.

3. The third quarter daie to be kept upon newe year's daie, but yf it fall upon Sondaie then to be kept on the Mondaie followinge.

4. The fourthe quarter daie the Wensdaie in Easter weeke; of everie w<sup>ch</sup> daies the officer belonging to this company shall before hand geve warninge to all the yeomanrie inhabitinge in the cittie of London, or nighe about the same, and if any man so warned fail and do not come to the hall on everie of the saide foure quarter daies at the houre

that shall be appointed, viz. three o'clock in the afternoone in the winter tyme, and foure of the clock in the afternoone in the somer tyme, shall lose and paie to the common box of the misterie of Iremongers 4*d.* yf in case the door be shutt, and the residue of the companie set before his coming; and everie such pson and psons that shall faile and not come at all unto the said hall at everie the said quarter daies before lymited, shall forfait and paie 12*d.* w<sup>th</sup>out pdon. And yf any soe absent shall refuse to paie the saide fyne, then the wardens of the yeomanrie shall put the name and names of every such pson and psons unto the m<sup>r</sup> and wardens of the lyverie, to the intent they may be warned to appē before the companie at the next quarter courte or courte of assistants, there to be ordered as to them shall be thought mete and convenient. And everie pson of the yeomanry, at each of the saide foure quarter daies, shall paye to the wardens of the yeomanrie their quarterage money, that is to say, everie man 4*d.* together with suche fynes as shall be by them forfeited by vertu of this pnt acte, upon payne that everie such person as shall refuse eyther to paie their said quarterage money or their saide fynes, shall be by the auctoritie and previtie of the m<sup>r</sup> and wardens of this companie committed to prison, or otherwise fyned and punished as to their good discretions shall be thought reasonable.

And it is also agreed that the elder warden of the yeomanrie for the time beinge, by and with the advice and consent of the m<sup>r</sup> and wardens of the lyverie of this companie, or some one of them, shall from henceforthe yerelie at their quarter daie to be holden upon the Wensday in Easter week electe, name, and choose one of the most mete and able of the saide yeomanrie to beare and execute the office of warden of the saide yeomanrie the space of two yers together from the time of the said election, and the same person that shall so be named and elected warden of the yeomanrie shall at the nexte courte holden by the m<sup>r</sup>, wardens, and assistants of the liverie, before them at the same courte take his corporal oathe for y<sup>e</sup> due and just execution of his office, and on the same daie of election foure or sixe of the saide psons of y<sup>e</sup> yeomanrie shall, with the newe warden then elected, be named auditors of the accompte of the wardens of y<sup>e</sup> yeomanrie for the yere past.

And foreasmuch as heretofore the wardens of the yeomanrie have not been at any great expence or extraordinarie charges out of their purse about the execution of their office, and therefore have the less cause to refuse the said place, it is agreed that if anie pson of the yeo-

manrie being, according to the orders above said, elected and chosen to be warden, refuse to take and execute the same office, shall forthwith upon everie such refusal forfait and paie for a fyne, to the use of the saide companie, ten poundes.

Whereas in tymes paste, as it seameth, partly by the remissness or rather negligence of the wardens which have been from tyme to tyme of the yeomanrie of this companie, in calling for and gathering in such quarterage money, fynes, and other duties as have been due and payable by the freemen of the yeomanrie, and partlie for that the said wardens of the yeomanrie have not yerely brought in and delivered to the maister and wardens of the lyverie of the companie the books of accompte of their receipts, nor yerely paie in the money in such sorte by them received, neither acquainted the said master and wardens thoroughly with the arrearages that hath been behind unpaid, whereby, and by the want of the money that might have been collected if such slackness had not been used, a great loss hath grown to the whole body of this companie, and they the more charged in particular on every necessary occasion; wherefore, and for the avoiding of such inconvenience hereafter to ensue, it is ordeyned and enacted, at a courte holden the 27th of Maie, 1590, by the m<sup>r</sup> and keeps or wardens and cōialtie of the said mistery, by and with the assent and consent of the whole body of the same, that from henceforth the wardens of the yeomanrie of this companie shall everie yere yerely, fourteen daies next before the daie appointed for the auditing of the m<sup>r</sup> and wardens accompte of the lyverie, bring and deliver up in writings unto the said m<sup>r</sup> and wardens of y<sup>e</sup> lyverie, or one of them, all such some and somes of money, fynes, and all other duties as they shall have received, collected, or gathered by vertue of their said office, and also the names or surnames of all such as remain indebted to the company in any some or somes of money due to have been paid, and by them to have been received, which accompte shall be audited and approved by such p<sup>rs</sup>ons of the yeomanrie as shall be from tyme to tyme appointed; and upon every such deliverie of the said books of accompte truly to paie to the m<sup>r</sup> and wardens, or one of them, for the time being, all such some or somes of money as shall appear by the fote of every such account due or payable, soc as their accompte and payment thereon made may be inserted together with the accompte of the said m<sup>r</sup> and wardens, and they therebie the better charged with the receipt of the surplusage, upon paine that the said

wardens of the yeomanrie, or such of them as shall not duly observe this order, shall forfeit and paie to the said m<sup>r</sup> and keepers or wardens and cōi<sup>l</sup>altie and their successors, the some of twenty pounds of lawful English money without pdon.

Then follow Nos. 13, 14, 15, 17, 18, 19, 20, and 21, of the acts and ordinances confirmed in 1581, and before recited, with such alterations only as render them applicable to the yeomanry.

And it is also concluded and fully enacted, that yf any pson or persons of the yeomanry refuse and will not paie such somes of money as shall be taxed and set upon them by the master, wardens, and assistants of the liverie of this company, for any other matter, mulk, or taxe than is before expressed, then he or they that so denieth and will not paie the same shall paie to the common box of this company for a fyne twentie shillings; and if it fortune that he or they yet denye and will not paye the same fyne, then the master and wardens of this company for the time being shall by their authoritie committ every such person to prison, or set upon them such further paine, penaltie, and mulke as to the said m<sup>r</sup>, wardens, and assistants of the liverie of this companie shall be thought convenient.

Item, It is ordered that the wardens of the yeomanrie of this companie for the time being shall not from henceforth kepe at the said hall but two of th<sup>r</sup> suppers in a yere, for every of the which suppers the wardens of the yeomanrie shall have allowance yerelie given to them, in every their accounts, after the rate of 33<sup>s</sup> and 4<sup>d</sup>, and not above.

And this allowance to cease, and not to begin until the tyme of the mayoraltie of Alderman Rowe be past, or otherwise tolerated by a court of assistants.

The concluding order of this document is the same verbatim as No. 27 in the acts and ordinances of 1581, substituting *wardens of the yeomanry*, who stand, in like manner as the wardens of the livery, charged in their own proper goods for any negligence committed by them

in not demanding and collecting any sum or sums of money due and payable to the use of the Company.

1582. In this year the frequenting of theatrical amusements was strictly forbidden to the junior members of the commercial body, by the following authoritative precept :—

By the Maior.

These shalbe straightlie to charge and command you, that forth-withe uppon the receit hereof you call before you all the freemen of your said companie, and give to everie one of them straightlie charge and commandement that they or anie of them do at annye tyme hereafter suffer any of ther sarvants, apprentices, jourmenen, or children, to repare or goe to annye playes, peices, or enterludes, either w<sup>th</sup>in the cittie or suburbs thereof, or to annye place witheout the same, uppon payne of everie svant so offendinge, or m<sup>r</sup> so sufferinge, to be punyshed at the dyscretion of me and my brethren. Fayle you not hereof, as you will answer the contrarie at your pill.—Geven at the Guildhall, the iij. daie of Aprill, 1582.

SEBRIGHT.

1583. The following entries occur in the expenses of this year :—

Paid Mr Robert Est, for burnte wyne and cakes, at the companies goinge to Westmin <sup>r</sup> w <sup>th</sup> my lorde mayor . . . . .	v <sup>s</sup> —
Paid for a kelderkyn of courte beere, and another of courte ale . . . . .	vj <sup>s</sup> —

1584, April 23. At this court were appointed Richard Morris and Rowland Lee, “to wear velvett coats and chains of gold to bring the soldiers into the field in the morning and to receive them at night to bring them home, w<sup>h</sup> white truncheons in their hands.”

1585, Sept. 23. "At this courte a precepte, directed from the Lord Maior, towching the lotterie, was reade, and the rest of the Comp<sup>a</sup> not present are likewise to give their assent what they are willing to give towards the same."

Sept 28. "It was agreed that m<sup>r</sup> wardens shall make offer but onlie of x<sup>i</sup> to be adventured towards the lotterie of armes out of the stock belonging to the hawle, and not anye one pryvate man to be either ceassed or charged for y<sup>e</sup> same."

1586. A precept was received from the Lord Mayor "touching 960 lbs. weight of gonnpowder to be boughte and procured of Henry Dale, when the court were all of one minde not to have or receive the same for se<sup>u</sup>all good considera<sup>o</sup>ns them movinge."

Dec. 1. A precept was received from the Lord Mayor directing that "six or seven thousand quarters of corn be provided for the relief of the city in this time of extreme dearth, and that there be levied amongst the several companies, over and above such somes as they have heretofore disbursed for the prov<sup>n</sup> of corne and graine, two thousand five hundred pounds in ready money," whereof the Ironmongers' share was two hundred and eighty-seven pounds ten shillings.

The following particulars are given in the rules and ordinances respecting the provision of corn under the date of 1583:—

The wardens are to provide corn, and save the Company harmless of all losses, "and, if any gain arise upon corne, they are to have the same w<sup>h</sup>out accompte to be given."

1587. It was ordered and agreed that “all and euy pson or psons of the Company of Ironmongers of the seüall estates and condicōs hereafter expressed, as well for the provision of four hundred q<sup>rs</sup> of corne, as also of all others to be provided at all tymes hereafter, shalbe taxed, assessed, and paye to the wardens of the Company as hereafter followithe, that is to say :—

Euy pson now of the degree of an alderman, or hereafter shalbe, the some of . . . .	xvj <sup>li</sup>	vj <sup>s</sup>	viiij <sup>d</sup>
Euy pson that is, hath, or shalbe m <sup>r</sup> of thecomp <sup>y</sup> , under the degree of an alderman . . . .	x <sup>li</sup>	—	—
Euy pson that is, hath, or shalbe warden of the lyverie . . . . .	vj <sup>li</sup>	xiiij <sup>s</sup>	iiij <sup>d</sup>
Euy pson of the liuery not having been warden . . . . .	v <sup>li</sup>	—	—
Euy pson that is and shalbe of the yeoman-rye . . . . .	xl <sup>s</sup>	—	—

Those promoted to be Aldermen to make up the rate as above. If any plead disability, his imprest to be moderated. If any dye, his imprest to be repaide, or if any fall into decaye.

1587. A precept was received from the Lord Mayor for three pounds six shillings and eight pence, “towards the satisfacōn of seventy-five pounds disbursed towards the charge of furniture of soldiers for her Mat<sup>ies</sup> service in the Lowe Countries, more than was heretofore levied and paid by the seüall compa<sup>ies</sup>.”

Nov. 6. A precept for the provision of four hundred and forty quarters of wheat.

1588, April 19. A precept for five muskets, with good and sufficient rests, flasks, and touch-boxes.

June 29. A precept for nine hundred and sixty pounds

of powder, being the full complement heretofore recommended to be provided. Whether this was furnished by the Company does not appear; but on the 20th of January, 1589, another precept was addressed to the citizens in her Majesty's name, for the supply of "xx. lasts of good ſviceable gonpowder, of which the Ironmongers were to provide 1,920 lb."

In expectation of the Queen's return to London for the winter of 1590, the following precept was issued to the Companies :—

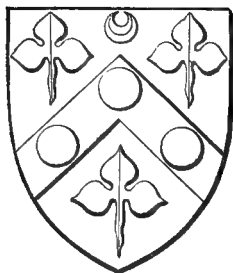
By the Maior.

These are to will and recomende you, that forthw<sup>th</sup> upon the sight hereof you take order that six fitt psons of yo<sup>r</sup> said companye, well horsed and fourished w<sup>h</sup> faire velvett coats and chains of golde, be in a redynes at Powles churche yarde at one of the cloke in y<sup>e</sup> afternone upon Satterdaie next to attend uppon me, the Lord Mayor, and Aldermen, to go to mete her Ma<sup>tie</sup> att Parke corner, in such sort as heretofore hath been used; whereof faile ye not, as you shall answer the contrarie at your pill.—Geoven the xij. November, 1590.

SEBRIGHT.

1591. A precept was received from the Lord Mayor, reciting that at a common council on 16th of June instant it was enacted, at the request of the Queen's most excellent Majesty, that six ships and one pinnace should be furnished for the war, and that all the charges for providing and victualling and manning the same for five months at sea, which would amount to seven thousand four hundred pounds at least, should be borne by and amongst the several halls of the city; and that the Ironmongers' proportion amounted to three hundred and forty-four pounds, which was directed to be paid in the manner set forth in the precept.





1592. Sir WILLIAM ROE, Ironmonger, and sheriff in 1582, was this year chosen Lord Mayor.\*

Arms: Argent, on a chevron azure, between three trefoils slipped per pale gules and vert, as many bezants, a crescent for difference. Harl. MS. 6860.

1594, May 9. A precept was read “concerninge the yeldyng of one third pte out of the gaine that doth growe to the compie by their adventure in the carricke † goodes towarde the buildinge of the peste-house.”

1594. It was ordered that “400<sup>li</sup>, pcell of the moneye due to this company for the pts of the carique goodes, be put out to proffyt upon bondes, at the rate of viij<sup>li</sup> per c. from sixe monthes to sixe monthes.” ‡

1595. The wardens were directed to pay into the hands of the Chamberlain of London the sum “of xxv<sup>li</sup>, by waie of lone, towards the furnishing of x. light horses and men for her Ma<sup>ties</sup> service.” Precepts were also received this

\* See a pedigree of the family of Row in the Biographical Notices.

† This was “the great carrack” named the Madre de Dios, captured at the isle of Flores, on the 3d August, 1592. See a very interesting memoir on this subject by William Richard Drake, esq. F.S.A. in the *Archæologia*, vol. xxxii. p. 209.

‡ “A statute of the thirteenth year of Queen Elizabeth, which was the first that tolerated the receiving of interest in England at all, restrained it to ten pounds per cent.; a statute of James the First to eight pounds; of Charles the Second to six pounds; of Queen Anne to five pounds; on pain of forfeiture of treble the value of the money lent. The policy of these regulations is to check the power of accumulating wealth without industry; to give encouragement to trade, by enabling adventurers in it to borrow money at a moderate price; and of late years to enable the state to borrow the subjects’ money itself.”—Paley’s *Moral and Political Philosophy*, vol. i. p. 160.

year for the supply of corn, and concerning the wearing of caps according to the statute of the 13th Eliz.

ORDERS made by a Court on the 23 day of October, 1595, a<sup>o</sup> xxxvij<sup>o</sup> reg. Eliz. to be observed on the election day.

Highe Table.—Imprimis, that the wardens for the tyme being shall place the maister uppermoste at the highe table, next unto the aldermen, yf any be there; and so manye as have bene maisters, and he that shalbe then chosen maister, and all their wyves (yf rome be for them), upon paine to lose fortie shillings a pece for faylinge in any of theis, w<sup>t</sup>out pdon. Provided, yf any be there of greate accompte, they shalbe likewise placed at the high table, yf there be rome, and so the companie in their degree till the table be fournished.

Second Table.—Item, that at the second table the reste of the companie, w<sup>t</sup> their wives, that have beene wardens, shalbe placed in their degree.

Thirde Table.—Item, that, at the thirde table all the bidden guests remanyinge unsett shalbe placed at the descretion of the maister and wardens, and that after the firste messe shalbe served at the second table, the thirde table shalbe nexte served throughout, so far as it is furnished w<sup>t</sup> guests; and then the second table shalbe last served. But yf there be no guests at the thirde table, then the second table to be served in order as formerlie hath bene used. Provided alwaies, that yf the maister and wardens shall bid more guests then maie be well placed in this order, soe as the companie have suffycient rome left them as before, then the maister and wardens to appointe a table in the plor, whereat shalbe placed all the women by themselves, and they to be firste served. All theis orders to be observed upon the penaltie before mencioned.

1596, Mar. 27. A precept was received from the Lord Mayor for the loan of £3,500, to be advanced by all the halls, towards the “setting forthe xij. shippes, two pynnasses, and xij c. men to serve in them. To be lent for one whole year upon securitie of the cities bond;” the Ironmongers’ proportion being £172.

The year 1597 produced the usual demands for the supply of corn, and a command from the Lord Mayor for enforcing more duly the Queen's proclamation against the inordinate excess of apparel.

This year died William Gomersal, a member of the Ironmongers' Company, who was buried in the chancel of Hillingdon church, Middlesex, where the following inscription to his memory is still remaining :—

Here lyeth buried the bodie of William Gom'sall, late cittizen and Ironmonger of London, who changed this mortall lyfe the first day of Julie, in the year of our Lord God 1597, in full and pfect hope of a joyful resurrection, and left behinde him one sonne and two daughters.

Arms, a chevron engrailed ermine between three dexter gauntlets; crest, on a helmet and wreath, a hand in armour issuing from a crescent and holding a mace or battleaxe.

1598, Aug. 28. Under this date the following precept occurs :—

By the Mayor.

Whereas her Ma<sup>ties</sup> most gracious pleasure and requeste was lately signified unto me the Lord Mayor, th'aldermen my brethren, and the coñ counsell of this cyttie, by tres from the Right Hon. the Lordes and others of her Ma<sup>ties</sup> Privy Counsell, that for the necessarie defence of this realme and suppressinge of the rebells in Ireland, her highness desire was to borrowe the some of twenty thousand pounds of this cittie, for the space of six monthes, upon her highness' bonde under the greate seale of England. In accomplishment whereof it was agreed, that the said £20,000 shalbe lente unto her Ma<sup>tie</sup> gratis for the sayd tyme required, and to be paid by all the seuerall companies of the cittie.

The proportion of the Ironmongers' Company, £880, was accordingly taken up for six months at interest.

1600, April 9. At this Court it was agreed that, according to a precept received from the Lord Mayor, for

the levying of xxix<sup>li</sup> vj<sup>s</sup> viij<sup>d</sup> imposed upon this Company towards a composition for the "pattente of the serche of oyle, sope, salt, butter, vinegar, hopps, and other things, to them w<sup>ch</sup> are interested in the pattente from y<sup>e</sup> Chandlers, and accordinglie it shall goe oute of the stocke of this hall."

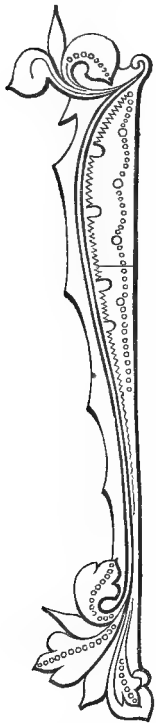
MONOPOLIES.—"It was in the parliament of 1601 that the opposition which had during forty years been silently gathering and husbanding strength fought its first great battle and won its first victory. The ground was well chosen. The English Sovereigns had always been entrusted with the supreme direction of commercial police. It was their undoubted prerogative to regulate coin, weights, and measures, and to appoint fairs, markets, and ports. The line which bounded their authority over trade had as usual been but loosely drawn. They, therefore, as usual, encroached on the province which rightfully belonged to the legislature. The encroachment was as usual patiently borne till it became serious. But at length the Queen took upon herself to grant patents of monopoly by scores. There was scarcely a family in the realm which did not feel itself aggrieved by the oppression and extortion which this abuse naturally caused. Iron, oil, vinegar, coal, saltpetre, lead, starch, yarn, skins, leather, glass, could be bought only at exorbitant prices. The House of Commons met in an angry and determined mood . . . . The Queen however with admirable judgment and temper put herself at the head of the reforming party, redressed the grievance, thanked the Commons in touching and dignified language for their tender care of the general weal, brought back to herself the hearts of the people, and left to her successors a memorable example of the way in which it behoves a ruler to deal with public movements which he has not the means of resisting."—Macaulay's *History of England*, vol. i. 64. See also Herbert's *City Companies*, vol. i. 157, who quotes a very scarce tract on the business of patent hunting.

1603. On the accession of James the First, we find an order of court that there should be a new banner, with the King's Majesty's arms thereon; and that the rails should

be made seven yards longer for the accommodation of the livery, who attended in their best apparel when his Majesty passed through the city.

The Company were assessed in the sum of £17, being their proportion, for the full accomplishment and finishing of the pageants prepared by the city on this occasion.

JAMES, in the second year of his reign, confirmed the privileges and possessions of the Ironmongers' Company, by letters patent, to the following effect :—



ACOBUS Dei gratia, &c. granteth and confirmeth to the master, wardens, &c. of the Ironmongers, London, and their successors, all their manors, messuages, lands, teñts, libties, privileges, freedoms, and whatsoever w<sup>ch</sup> they now have or ought to have, and y<sup>t</sup> they or their p̄decessors have heretofore by whatsoever names had or ought to have had by p̄text of any c̄ires of our p̄decesso<sup>rs</sup> made, confirmed, or graunted, or by any other lawful way, right, or title, heretofore had, used, and accustomed ; to have and to hold to the said master, &c. and their success<sup>rs</sup> for ever ; to hold of such lords, by such rents and services as heretofore they were held. And further, we grant to the said master, &c. and their successors, that they have, hold, and enjoy for ever all liberties, free customs, &c. according to these f̄res patents and other c̄ires of our progenitors made, without o<sup>r</sup> hindrance, or of o<sup>r</sup> heirs or successors ; and we will y<sup>t</sup> said master, &c. by reason of these p̄mises be not molested, vexed, or troubled, by us, o<sup>r</sup> heirs, justices, sheriffs, escheato<sup>rs</sup>, &c. Co<sup>m</sup>anding o<sup>r</sup> thr̄er, chauncello<sup>r</sup>, and barons of the Excheq<sup>r</sup>, &c. that neither they nor any of them do prosecute or cause to be prosecuted any writ of quo warranto or other writs against the said master, &c. for any cause, matter, offence, claim, by them or any of them claimed, used, &c. before the day of the date of these p̄nts. And that the

master, &c. be not molested, hindred, or compelled to answer by any of o<sup>r</sup> justices, officers, or ministers for y<sup>t</sup> use, claime, or abuse of any of the libties, freedoms, or jurisdictiones before the date hereof. And further, we grant to the said master o<sup>r</sup> special licence and authority to purchase and enjoy for ever lands, &c. within England or elsewhere in our dominions, as well of us, o<sup>r</sup> heirs, &c. as of any other person, &c. which are not held immediately in capite or knight's service, so as the said lands, &c. exceed not the clear yearly value of 150<sup>li</sup> per a<sup>n</sup>m. the statute of mortmain notwithstanding. And also we grant to every of our subjects special licence and authority to give, grant, and bequeath lands, &c. not held in capite or knight's service, to the said master, &c. so that the said lands, &c. so given, sold, bequeathed, &c. exceed not the clear yearly value of 150<sup>li</sup>. And we grant y<sup>t</sup> they shall have these ires patent under o<sup>r</sup> great seal w<sup>o</sup>ut fine. Teste me ipso apud Westmonasterium vicesimo quinto die Junii, anno regni nostri Anglie, Francie, et Hibernie secundo, et Scotie tricesimo septimo.

T. RAVENSCROFTE.

(Per breve de privato sigillo.)

1604, Aug. 25. The Company were taxed by an act of common council in the sum of £660, to be lent to the King's Majesty until the 23d of March following.

At a Quarter Court at the hall on the 20th Nov. in this year, the Mayor addressed a letter to the Company to the effect that, "Whereas George Chandler and Robert Parkhurst, citizens of London, have at the late parliament taken great pains in peuring an Acte of Parliam<sup>t</sup> touching bankrupts, a matter verie benefitall to y<sup>e</sup> co<sup>m</sup>on wealth, and especially of this cittie, wherein they have spent and disbursed, as they alledge, above xlvj<sup>li</sup>, and have been humble suitor<sup>s</sup> to me and my brethren the aldermen for repayment of the same; considering the great benefit that may grow out of the same, we have thought it fit that the said sum should be repaid to them; and that for the

accomplishment thereof the xij. wořf<sup>li</sup> companies should every of them contribute iij<sup>li</sup> v<sup>s</sup> viij<sup>d</sup> a-picce, and the small companies of the Dyers, Leather sellers, and Girdlers, and eũy of them, xl<sup>s</sup>; these shalbe therefore to require you, that forthw<sup>th</sup> you take order that the som of iij<sup>li</sup> v<sup>s</sup> viij<sup>d</sup> be collected and paid to them accordingly."

Upon consideration had, the Ironmongers were all agreed, "that it is not convenient to levie or paie the same, or any pte thereof;" but upon further debate, at a subsequent court, they consented to contribute to the extent of xl<sup>s</sup>.

1604. On the minutes of the January court is entered the following document:—

A L're touching concealm<sup>ts</sup>.

After o<sup>r</sup> hartie commendaçons. Whereas his Ma<sup>tie</sup> findinge his loving subiects much troubled and grieved w<sup>th</sup> bookes of concealm<sup>t</sup>, whereby many have bin put oute of possession and loste their lands, to the greate disquiet of his Ma<sup>ts</sup> subiects, wherew<sup>th</sup> we have acquainted his Highnes, who hath graunted his most graciouse commission under the great seal of England, coñmanding us thereby to shew to them all convenient fav<sup>r</sup> we m<sup>ay</sup>, and w<sup>h</sup> speade to dispatche any his Ma<sup>ties</sup> sub<sup>ts</sup> y<sup>t</sup> shall seeke a composiçõn at o<sup>r</sup> hands, wherein is any ymprison or other defecte in there tytle or ires patt<sup>t</sup>;

And for that we understande that daylie div<sup>rs</sup> and sundrie psons are and have bin suito<sup>rs</sup> to his Ma<sup>tie</sup> to have had grantes and leases of di<sup>vs</sup> yo<sup>r</sup> lands, whereof we have made staye untill we might advertise yo<sup>u</sup> of the same, whereby his Ma<sup>es</sup> graciouse meaninge are to have the pferm<sup>t</sup> for the establishing of yo<sup>r</sup> possessions, yf yo<sup>u</sup> doe not willfully surceese yo<sup>u</sup> time; ffor w<sup>ch</sup> purpose we have appointed the thirde daye of Februarie next ensuinge, at Dorset House, in Fleete Streete, London, to sett byfore of that commission, desiringe yo<sup>u</sup> to come unto us yo<sup>u</sup>selves, or sende some authorised from yo<sup>u</sup>, who may as there shalbe cause come and compounde w<sup>th</sup> us for the same to his Ma<sup>es</sup> use, for

reddier dispatche w<sup>h</sup> us whome his Ma<sup>tie</sup> hath appoynted commissioners for such ſvices, we have appointed William Typper, gent. to attend us daylie for such causes, who, being always resident in London, shall att all tymes be redie to follow this busines, and acquaint us w<sup>th</sup> yo<sup>r</sup> cause as occasion shall ſve, according to the equitie whereof yo<sup>u</sup> may be suer to have a speadie composiçon, and so be freed from all further troubles, and the arrearages and meane pfitts to be likewise pardoned, w<sup>ch</sup> is one of the chiefest endes of this his Ma<sup>es</sup> most graciouse cõmission. But yf yo<sup>u</sup> shall not attende at the diē above said, then we lett yo<sup>u</sup> know that yo<sup>u</sup> doe remain still sub<sup>ct</sup> to informaçon w<sup>ch</sup> by any pson on the behalfe of the Kinge shall att any tyme hereafter be exhibited against yo<sup>u</sup>, from the w<sup>ch</sup> neyther wee nor any other can free yo<sup>u</sup>, but by the benefitt of this cõmission only; and soe bide yo<sup>u</sup> hartilie farewell. From the Courte at Whitehall, the xx<sup>th</sup> day of January, 1604.

These concealments were wilful omissions made by the companies in the returns of their chantry lands in the reign of Edward the Sixth, which subsequently became a source of profit to some of the courtiers of Elizabeth, who obtained patents to enable them to inquire into and search out all such cases of omission. The lands or rents so discovered became the property of the patentees, the Queen reserving only some small fee-farm as her own share. That investigations of this character, prosecuted under the authority of a royal patent, must have become a source of considerable trouble and vexation to the several companies there can be no doubt, nor are we left to imagine that they were at all times conducted with fairness and consideration. Several of the companies contended with the patentees, or concealers as they were then termed, for the preservation of their estates, and in some instances with success. James put an end to this unpleasant state of things by confirming again the chantry lands, which had been granted to the city and several companies by Edward the



Sixth. The Ironmongers' records supply us with the outlines of this act.

An Act for securing and confirming of the lands, teñts, and rents, heretofore granted, devised, or conveyed to the severall companies within the city of London, and to the mayor and citizens of the city of London.

Whereas formerly divers messuages, lands, &c. were devised, granted, &c. to divers companies in London, who for divers years past have enjoyed the same, and employed them to charitable uses; and wheras many of the grants have bin sought to be avoided and evicted as concealed or detayned from his Ma<sup>tie</sup>; notwithstanding severall composiçons in divers Kings' reigns: and for the sum of £18,744 11s. 2d. King Edward 6<sup>th</sup> granted by tres patents, 14 July, a<sup>o</sup> 4<sup>o</sup>, to Augustine Hinde, Ric. Turke, and W<sup>m</sup> Blackwell, their heirs and assigns for ever, divers rents, &c. issuing out of divers messuages, lands, &c. belonging to the Mercers, Goldsmiths, Vintners, Marchant Tailors, Fishmongers, Salters, Drapers, Tallow-chandellers, Fownders, Carpenters, Diers, Grocers, Joyners, Ironmongers, Leather-sellers, Cooks, Fletchers, Wax-chandlers, Cowpers, Skinners, Haberdashers, Barber Surgeons, Girdlers, Gréy Tawyers, Cutlers, Coriers, Armorers, Bakers, Brewers, Clothworkers, Sadlers, Cordwayners, Pewterers, the Maior and Cōalty: since w<sup>ch</sup> time divers doubts have been moved, whether the rents in these tres patents or the lands were concealed from the crown; Therefore his Majesty, for taking away all doubts that hereafter might be moved concerning the same, mentioned in those tres patents belonging to the said companies, &c. minding that the said lands, rents, &c. shall be so established that the same shall remaine and continue to the said companies, &c. for ever, is pleased y<sup>t</sup> it may be enacted, and be it enacted by authori<sup>te</sup> of parliam<sup>t</sup>, That all such mess<sup>s</sup>, lands, &c. as have been formerly granted and devised to any of the said companies mentioned in the tres patent of the 4<sup>th</sup> Ed. 6. to have, &c. may for ever hereafter be held and enjoyed by them respectively, to them and their successors for ever, against the Kings Ma<sup>tie</sup>, his heirs, and successors, and against all persons claiming under him or the said Edw. 6<sup>th</sup>, Queen Mary, or Queen Elizabeth, without any rent, account, &c. to his Ma<sup>tie</sup>, his heirs or

successors, any defect in the said letters patent to the contrary notwithstanding; Saving and reserving to all and every person, other than the King's Ma<sup>tie</sup>, his heirs and successors, and other than such persons as claim under the said King Edw. 6<sup>th</sup>, Queen Mary, or Queen Elizabeth, and not claiming from, by, or under any of the said companies, or maior or cōalty, all such estate, right, title, as any of them hath in, to, or out of the said lands, in as ample manner as if they had not been made; Providing, that all persons claiming any lands, &c. mentioned in the patent of Edw 6. under the seŵall compan<sup>s</sup>, &c. by any grant, lease, &c. under their cōmon seale, shall for ever hold and enjoy the same against the King, and against all claiming under him or Edw. 6<sup>th</sup>, Queen Mary, or Queen Elizabeth, and against the seŵall compa<sup>s</sup>, and according to such estates as in the said grants, leases, &c. are limited. Provided, that this act shall not extend to any lands, ten<sup>ts</sup>, &c. whereof any pson, &c. hath been in possession by the most part of 20 years last past, or more, other than the said companies, and such as claim under them. Anñ 4<sup>o</sup> Jacobi.

1604. This year King James was visited by his brother-in-law Christian the Fourth, King of Denmark, who arrived on the 17th of July, and on the 31st was taken in procession through the city of London: "All the way as these two famous kinges passed from the Tower hill stood the Companies of London, in their lÿverie gownes and hoodes; for whom there was places double-rayled, which was hanged with blew broad-cloth, and the rayles garnished with auncients very richly gilt with the kinges armes of England, the auncients of silke of each hall, with streamers and pendants of their armes, and severall fellowships, the better to be knowen. The windowes and penthouses richly decked with arrace and other costly hangings."\* It was in pre-

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\* See "The most royall and honourable Entertainment of the most famous and renowned King Christiern the Fourth, King of Denmarke; who, with a Fleete of gallant Ships, arrived on Thursday the 17th day of July, 1606, in Tylbury Hope, neere Gravesend. With a Relation of his Meeting by our

paration for this solemnity, which seems to have been at first intended to take place one day earlier, that the following precept was directed to the Company of Ironmongers:—

By the Mayor.

For the better bewtifying of the streets and lanes w<sup>th</sup>in this cittee against the passage of the King's most excellent Ma<sup>tie</sup> and the King of Denmarke, their nobilitie and trayne, from the Tower, these are to command you to have and p<sup>r</sup>vide your rayles for the service of yo<sup>r</sup> companie to stand in, and to be sett upp in the streets against Wednesdaie the xxx. daie of this p<sup>r</sup>nt month of July; that your said rayles be hanged w<sup>th</sup> blewe and seere cloth, and garnished with banners and streamers in the most beautiful manner that may be; and that you likewise p<sup>r</sup>vide six whiflers at the least to eu<sup>y</sup> score of your livery, well apparelled, w<sup>th</sup> white staves in their hands, to stand w<sup>th</sup> their back to the co<sup>e</sup>m rayles over against your companies rayles, for the better and quieter ordering of the streets through w<sup>ch</sup> his Ma<sup>tie</sup> shall passe. And therefore fayle yo<sup>u</sup> not at your pill. This xxi. of July.

SEBRIGHT.

Nov. 18. It was propounded by Sir Thomas Cambell, Knt. “whether this Companie will consente to p<sup>r</sup>vide a shipp to fetch sea coles from New Castle, as other of the twelve Companies intende? when the Comp<sup>y</sup> were content to p<sup>r</sup>vide a shipp uppon condiçon that they shall have such ffryght for so much as shalbe delivered to the poore as other Companies have, and that they may have a place rent

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Royall King, the Prince, and Nobles of our Realm; the pleasures sondry times shewed for his gracious welcome, and most famous and admirable Entertainment at Theobalds. With the Royall Passage, on Thursday the 31st of July, through the City of London, and honorable Shewes there presented them, and manner of their passing. By H. R.” This curious contemporary tract, of which there is an original copy in the Guildhall Library, has been reprinted in the second volume of Nichols's *Progresses, &c. of King James the First*.

free to laye upp the rest w<sup>ch</sup> they shall bringe whome from tyme to tyme."

1608. A precept was received from the Lord Mayor, requiring the Company to provide 440 quarters of wheat; and, in order that the price of corn should not be advanced in this country by the sudden purchase of large quantities, they were directed to obtain a supply from foreign parts: whereupon Mr. William Canning was desired to write to Germany, and Mr. Hayward to the East Country, to ascertain the price, and report to a subsequent court.

Another precept was received setting forth the necessity of erecting new granaries at Bridewell, and assessing the Ironmongers' Company in the sum of 88*l.* towards the expenses thereof.

By the Maior.

Whereas I and my brethren the aldm<sup>n</sup> have resolved, as well for the abatinge of prices of corn as for means for the utterance and sale of such quantity of corne and grayne as the m<sup>ch</sup>ants of this cittie have at their great adventure and charge, and the good of this cittie and com<sup>on</sup> wealth, brought into this port of London to be sould, that all the se<sup>u</sup>all companies of the cittie shall bake certain quarters of wheat every weeke into bread, to be sold to such as will buy the same. In accomplishm<sup>t</sup> whereof, theise shall be to charge and command you in his Ma<sup>ties</sup> name, that you take p<sup>re</sup>sent order that from henceforth yo<sup>r</sup> companie do cause the quantitie of six qrs. of wheate, p<sup>re</sup>cell of yo<sup>r</sup> owne store and p<sup>ro</sup>vision, to be ground into meal and baked into white and wheten bread, and the wheaten to contayne xj oz. the penny wheten loffe, and the three-halfpenny white loves after the same rate, w<sup>th</sup> the advantage of one penny in eu<sup>er</sup>y shillinge, and to sell the same in Cheapside or Leadenhall, or ellsw<sup>he</sup>re w<sup>th</sup>in this cittie, to such as will buy the same. And that you doe, notw<sup>th</sup>standinge this order, still continue yo<sup>r</sup> seruinge of the m<sup>ar</sup>ketts w<sup>th</sup> such quantities of meale as by order from mee you were formerly required; whereof see you fayle not at your pill.—Guildhall, the xxvj. of July 1608.

On the reading of the above precept it was resolved by the members then present, that the wardens should wait upon the Lord Mayor, “to excuse this Company for their pporcōn, or of so much thereof as they can, in respecte this Company know not how to grind or bake it.”

On the 20th August in this year, the city companies were again charged with the provision of 10,000 qrs. of foreign wheat.

Towards the close of the year a letter was transmitted from the Lords of his Majesty’s Council recommending the project of the plantation of Virginia.

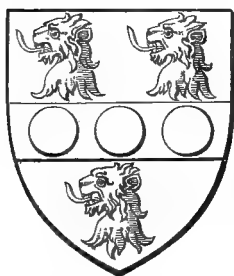
Whereas the lords of his Mat<sup>es</sup> councill, commissioners for the subsidie, desirous to ease the cittie and suburbs of a swarme of unneces-sarie inmates as a continuall cause of dearth and famine, and the verie origenall of all plagues almost that happen in this kingdome, have advised yo<sup>r</sup> lordshippe and yo<sup>r</sup> brethren, in an ease of state, to make some voluntarie contribuçon for their remove into the plantation of Virginia, w<sup>ch</sup> we understand you all seemed to like as an action pleasing to God and happie for this coñonwealth; We the counsell and companie of this ho<sup>ble</sup> plantation, willing to yelde unto your löpp and them all good satisfaçon, have entered into consultaçon w<sup>th</sup> o<sup>r</sup>selves, what may be everie private man’s chges, and what of everie private familie, w<sup>ch</sup> we send herew<sup>th</sup> at large, not as a thing w<sup>ch</sup> we would exact from you, but that you may see, as in a true glasse, the true chge, w<sup>ch</sup> we wholly commend unto yo<sup>r</sup> grave wisdoms, both for the somme and man<sup>r</sup> of leavie; onlie give us leave thus farre to enforme you that we give no bills of adventure for a lesse some than 12<sup>li</sup> 10<sup>s</sup>. psuminge it would be an infinite trouble now, and confusion in the retribuçon, but if your löp make any seasment, or raise any voluntarie contribuçon out of the best disposed and most able of the companies, we are willing to give o<sup>r</sup> bills of adventure to the m<sup>r</sup> and wardens, to the general use and behoof of that companie, yf by wards, to the good of that ward, or otherwise as it shall please you and your brethren out of yo<sup>r</sup> better experience to direct. And if the inmate called before you and enjoyned to remove shall alledge that he hath no place to remove unto, but must lie in the streats, and being offerd this journey shall demand what shalbe their

present maintenance, what their future hopes, yt may please you to lett them know that for the present they shall have meat, drink, and clothing, w<sup>th</sup> an house, orchard, and garden for the meanest familie, and a possession of lands to them and their posteritie, one hundreth acres for everie man's pson that hath a head or a body able to endure labour, as much for his wife, and as much for his child that is of yeres to do service to the colonie, w<sup>th</sup> further p<sup>t</sup>icular reward according to theire p<sup>t</sup>icular meritt and desert; and yf yo<sup>r</sup> lordshipp and yo<sup>r</sup> brethren shalbe pleased to put in any private adventure for yo<sup>r</sup> selves in p<sup>t</sup>icular, you shalbe sure to receive according to your pporcion of the adventure, equall p<sup>t</sup>s w<sup>th</sup> us adventurers from the beginning, both of the comodities returned or land to be divided; and because you shall see (being aldermen of so famous a cittie) we beare you due respect, we are contented, having but one badge of grace and favor from his Ma<sup>tie</sup>, to participate w<sup>th</sup> you therein, and to make as many of you as will adventure 50<sup>li</sup> or more, fellow councellers from the first day w<sup>th</sup> us who have spent double and treble as much as is required, abidden the hazard of three se<sup>u</sup>all discoveries, w<sup>th</sup> much care and dilligence, and many days adventure; and as yo<sup>r</sup> deputies, and yo<sup>r</sup> assistants, in yo<sup>r</sup> private wards, so shall as many of them as will adventure but 25<sup>li</sup> present money, be made pl . . . s of this companie and assistants of this councell; and thus, as an action concerning God and the advancement of religion, the present ease, future hon<sup>r</sup>, and safety of this kingdome, the strength of o<sup>r</sup> navie, the visible hope of a great and rich trade, w<sup>th</sup> many secrete blessings not yet discovered, we commend the cause to the wisdom and zeale of yo<sup>r</sup> selfe and yo<sup>r</sup> brethren, and you, and it, and us, to the holie p<sup>t</sup>ection of the Almighty.

The first adventure of the Ironmongers was limited to fifty pounds, which was subsequently increased to one hundred; for in 1610 we find, "upon question hadd and a further request of the Right honourable the Lord Maior to the companies of this cittie for adventures of 18,000<sup>li</sup> by 6,000<sup>li</sup> per annum, to settle the plantation in Virginia, and the same nowe propounded and questioned whether 50<sup>li</sup> per ann. for three years should be added more to the 50<sup>li</sup> formerly disbursed, or 25<sup>li</sup> per ann. for the said three

years, or 50<sup>li</sup> solely in a grosse sum, and noe more ; when it was agreed that 50<sup>li</sup> more should be paid to make upp the said former 50<sup>li</sup> a hundred, and the adventure of the same to be confined unto y<sup>e</sup> companie, and the stocke to beare it onely.”\*

In 1609, the King made proposals to the city and commonalty of London for the plantation of the forfeited lands in the Province of Ulster, and issued a printed book of regulations to be observed by the undertakers.† This has generally been regarded as one of the wisest measures of the reign of James the First.



The Lord Mayor's ‡ Shows, which had been for some time discontinued, or only partially observed, were again revived in 1609 by order of the King. The preparations made by the Ironmongers in this year, on the occasion of the mayoralty of Sir Thomas Cambell,§ a member of the Company, appear to have been very imperfect and unsatisfactory.

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\* A list of the adventurers, "alphabetically set down according to a printed booke set out by the treasurer and councell," in 1620, is given in the General History of Virginia, by Capt. John Smithe, p. 131.

† See Account of the Irish Estate.

‡ Strype says, that the Lord Mayor's shows had been "long left off," vol. ii. b. 5, p. 140 ; but in 1605 there was a pageant at the expense of the Merchant Taylors, entitled, "The Triumphes of re-united Britania," on the occasion of Sir Leonard Holliday serving the office of mayor, which is reprinted in Nichols's Progresses, &c. of King James the First, vol. i. pp. 564—576. No intervening pageant, however, is known to exist between this and that of the year 1591, which was written by Peele, and called "Descensus Astrææ."—London Pageants, by John Gough Nichols, Esq. 1837, 8vo. p. 100.

§ Sir Thomas Cambell, Ironmonger, son of Robert Cambell, of Fulsam, in Norfolk, was Lord Mayor in 1609. Arms : Sable, on a fesse between three lion's heads erased or as many ogresses.—Harl. MSS. 5810, 5869.

The following entry occurs in the minutes of the 3rd of November :—" At this court Mr. Anthonie Mundaye came into court, and the observations then made were theise,—that the children weare not instructed their speeches, which was a spetiall judgment of the consideration, then that the musick and singinge were wanting, the apparell most of it old and borrowed, with other defects, and the matter left to Mr. Leat's coming home, w<sup>ch</sup> will be by the next courte." Anthony Munday,\* who had been before employed in 1605, became the ordinary composer of these entertainments; but on the present occasion he was not ready in time.

On the 18th of the same month, Mr. Mundaye was "a suitor for 5<sup>li</sup> of increase over his bargaine, layinge his reason therefor in regard of his speeches made for the water; and had answeare given that, in respect he pformed not his speeches on land, nor the rest of his contracted service, the Companie were not to goe beyond their bargaine, and payd 45<sup>li</sup>."

"Payd by Mr. James Cambell to Mr. Harrison that he layed out for the bringinge of the vnicorne, &c. to the hall, viij<sup>d</sup>." The pageantry, after making their parade, were customarily brought to the halls of the companies, and set up as permanent ornaments.

"Mr. Raphe Canning (on this occasion) was appointed for foynes, and assessed to paye ffive pounds, and being that he could not pforme the servise in respect of his Maiestie, whose attendaunte he is, the sayd Mr. Canninge is confined onlie to pay his seazement of five pounds and noe more."

In the month of November of this year the Lord Mayor

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\* See a Biographical notice of him in Nichols's London Pageants, p. 97. His Pageants of 1605, 1611, 1614, 1615, and 1616 were printed.



addressed his precept to the Company for the sum of eighty-eight pounds more towards the new granaries at Bridewell.

1610. A warrant was received from the Lord Mayor, dated the 24th of May, as follows :—

To the Master and Wardens of the Company of Ironmongers.

I have received tres from the Lords of his Maiesties most hon<sup>ble</sup> p<sup>ri</sup>vie counsell, that the prince's highnes is to come to Westminster to be created Prince of Wales, w<sup>ch</sup> ceremonie is to be p<sup>er</sup>formed w<sup>th</sup> hon<sup>r</sup> and triumph, and therefore it is to be required that I, w<sup>th</sup> the companies of this cittie, do meet the prince upon the water at Chelsea, accompanied in such sorte as is used when the lord mayor goeth to take his oath att Westminster, when the time appointed is upon Thursdaye morning next in Whitsundaye weeke, being the last of this month. These are therefore to require you so to dispose and order all things concerning the companie as shalbe thought fitting both for the creditt and honour of this cittie and your comp<sup>y</sup>, and to the good satisfac<sup>co</sup>n of his ma<sup>tie</sup> and the prince; and that you and your liverie be readie in yo<sup>r</sup> bardge well and richlie sett forthe before vij. of the clocke in the morning, wherein you are not to fayle as you will answer the contrary at yo<sup>r</sup> perills. Guildhall, the 24th May, 1610. SEBRIGHT.

An Order from the Court of Aldermen for the making free of Robert Keyes.

Martis, vicesimo quarto die Julii, 1610, a<sup>o</sup> R. Reg. Jacobi, Angliæ, etc. octavo.

This daye, upon the nomina<sup>co</sup>n of the right honorable the Lord Mayor of this cittie of London, it is ordered by this Court that Robert Key shalbe made ffree of this cittie by redemption into the Company of Ironmongers, as the first of the three yearly allowed to the Lord Maior, paying to Mr. Chamberleyn, to the citties use, six shillings eight pence. LANGLEY.

Jovis, 26<sup>o</sup> die Julii, 1610, R. Reg. Jacobi, Angliæ, etc. octavo.

Upon the humble petition of Mr. Egerton to the right hon<sup>ble</sup> ye Lord Chancellor of England, and att his Lordship's request signified to this Court by his honorable letters, it is ordered that, for his Lordship's

sake, William Kynsey shalbe made free of this cittie by redemption into the Companye of Ironmongers, paying to Mr. Chamberleyn, to the citties use, six shillings eight pence.

LANGLEY.

Jovis, 4<sup>o</sup> die Octob. 1610, a<sup>o</sup> R. R. Jacobi, Angliæ, etc. octavo.

This daye, upon the humble suite of Edward Davye, and accordinge to a former graunt unto him made the five-and-twentyeth daye of May last past, att the request of the right honorable the Erle of Huntingdon, it is ordered that the said Edward Davye shalbe made free of this cittie by redemption into the Company of Ironmongers, paying to Mr. Chamberleyn, to the citties use, 6s. 8*d*.

LANGLEY.

Curia sp̄ialis tenē die Veneris decimo nono die Octobris, 1610, anno R. Regis Jacobi, Angliæ, etc. octavo.

This day, at the request of the Lady Maris, it is ordered that Robert Dawks, her ladishipp's coachman, shalbe made free of this cytte by redemption in the Company of Ironmongers, paying to the Chamberleyne, to the cyttes use, six shillings and eight pence.

LANGLEY.

These persons were severally admitted to the freedom of the Company, and paid each for his fine 3*l*. 6s. 8*d*., except Robert Dawks, whose fine was remitted at the request of Sir Thomas Cambell.

The laws for the regulation of apparel continued to be enforced during the reign of James the First with unabated rigour. This is conspicuously manifest from a precept addressed by the Lord Mayor in 1611 to the several companies of the city by his Majesty's command, in which his Lordship complains of the "abuse growing by excesse of straunge fashions used by manye apprentices, and by the inordynate pryde of mayde servaunts and women servaunts in their excesse of apparell and follye in varietie of newe fashions," and admonishes the companies "to have a due and special care to see a spedye reformaçon had in everye one of their servaunts."

This was followed by an act of Common Council, setting forth with admirable precision the habiliments to be worn and the rules to be observed by this class of society. The following are the principal heads of this singular document, as preserved in the records of the Grocers' Company, and printed by Mr. Heath in 1829:—

Apprentices to wear during their period of servitude such apparel only as should be provided by their masters, or, if provided by the friends, such only as should be subject to the master's appointment "for the stuffe, fashion, and goodnesse" therein declared: namely, none to wear any hat lined, faced, or stuffed with velvet, silk, or taffeta but only the breadth of three inches in the head, nor any hat other than such as the hat and band with the trimming as shall not exceed in all the value of five shillings. Not to wear in his band either lawn or cambric, but holland or other linen not exceeding five shillings the ell, nor wear any lace, edge, or other work about the same band, but only a plain hem, and one stitch. And if any apprentice shall wear any ruff-band the same not to exceed three inches in length before it be gathered and set into the stock, and not to be more than two inches in depth before the setting in of the same into the stock. No apprentice to wear any piccadilly or other support in, with, or about the collar of his doublet, nor to wear about his collar either point; whalebone, or plaits, but the collar to be made close and comely; nor wear any breeches or doublet of any kind of silk, or stuff mingled with silk, but only cloth, kersey, fustian, sack-cloth, canvass, English leather, or English stuff, which stuff shall not exceed 2s. 6d. a yard; not to wear in his cloak, coat, jerkin, doublet, or breeches, any broad cloth above 10s. a yard, nor any kersey exceeding 5s., nor wear in the garnishing, lining, facing, setting forth, or drawing out of his apparel either velvet, or any silk or stuff, save only silk buttons and silk in the button-holes to his coat or jerkin; nor any gloves above 12d. a pair, and these without any fringe or garnishing of gold or silver lace, velvet lace, or silk lace, or ribbon. None to wear any girdle, point, garters, shoestrings, or any kind of silk or ribbon, nor any rose or such like toy at all, either on his garters or on his shoes, nor any silk, worsted, or kersey stockings, but stockings only of woollen yarn or kersey; nor Spanish shoes, nor shoes made with Polonia heels, nor of any other leather than neat's

leather or calves' leather; nor wear his hair with any tuft, or lock, but cut short in decent and comely manner.

Breach of these regulations was to subject the apprentice to imprisonment in "Little Ease" for eighteen hours. The like confinement was to be imposed on any apprentice who should be found in any "dauncing schole or of fence, or learn or use dancing or masking, or should use dicing or any other play, or haunt any tennis-court, common bowling-alley, cock-fighting, or brothel houses; or which should without his master's knowledge have any chest, press, trunk, desk, or other place to lay up or keep any apparel or goods, only in his master's house or with his master's licence, or should keep any horse, gelding, or mare, dog or bitch, or fighting-cock."

With regard to the maid servants and women servants, it was ordained, that none should wear on her head any lawn, cambric, tiffany, velvet lawn, or white silk wires, either in any kerchief, coif, crest cloth, or shadow, nor any linen cloth therein, saving such linen cloth only as should not exceed 5s. the ell, nor any lace or edging upon the same or any part thereof; nor any band, neckerchief, gorget, or stomacher but only plain; nor any ruff exceeding four yards in length before the gathering or setting-in thereof, nor three inches in depth within the setting-in thereof; nor any lawn, velvet, tiffany, cobweb lawne, nor white silk cipres at all, other than about their neck or otherwise; nor any linen cloth but of the price of 5s. the ell, or lace or edging whatsoever but plain hem and one stitch; nor any stomacher wrought with any gold, silver, or silk, or with any kind of stuff made of or mixed with silk; nor wear any gown, kirtle, waistcoat, or petticoat, old or new, of any kind of silk stuff or stuffs mingled with silk; nor other stuff than of 2s. 6d. a yard, nor any kersey more than 3s. a yard, or broad cloth of 10s. the yard. Nor wear any silk lace or guard upon her gown, kirtle, waistcoat, or petticoat, or any other garments, save only a cape of velvet; nor any fardingal at all, either little or great, nor any body or sleeves of wire, whalebone, or with any other stiffening saving canvass or buckram only. The restrictions as to shoes, stockings, &c. are the same as those of the apprentices.\*

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\* "Some Account of the Worshipful Company of Grocers. By J. B. Heath, Esq." (not published), p. 88. The foregoing precept and act of Common Council do not appear in the Ironmongers' books, no Minutes of Court having been made (that we can discover) between July 1611 and March 1612.

The minutes of 1612 present us with some curious particulars respecting the manufacture of iron at that period, and the views which were then entertained by persons who were most competent to form an opinion on the subject. This source of so much subsequent wealth, and of what is now one of the most important of the staple productions, of the country, was at that time unpopular. The public complaints against iron-works were loud and frequent, and the great consumption of wood by smelting almost exclusively with charcoal, excited, as we have seen by the Acts passed in the reign of Elizabeth, the notice and suspicion of the government. "The manufacture consequently languished," Macaulay says, "and at the close of the reign of Charles the Second great part of the iron which was used in this country was imported from abroad, and the whole quantity made here annually seems not to have exceeded ten thousand tons. At present the trade is thought to be in a depressed state if less than 800,000 are produced in a year."\*

Some attempts were made in the reign of James and Charles the First to introduce the use of pit-coal in the manufacture of iron, and patents were granted to several persons for that purpose. So early as 1589, Mr. S. Procter attempted to convert iron and lead with pit-coal instead of wood.† In 1619, Edward Lord Dudley invented a process for smelting iron ore with pit-coal, for which he obtained a patent, and the manufacture was successfully commenced; but a strong prejudice was excited against it, and the common people who were employed in felling and carting timber, fearing the loss of their occupation, rose in a body and destroyed his works. This accident nearly ruined the

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\* Macaulay's History of England, vol. i. p. 318.

† Garner's History of Staffordshire.

inventor; and, other parties fearing to embark in so dangerous a speculation, the discovery seems for a long time to have been almost forgotten. Sussex was at this period the principal seat of the iron trade in England. In the Surveyor's Dialogue, by Norden, printed in 1607, the "Baylie," one of the interlocutors, is made to say, "I have heard there are or lately were in Sussex neare 140 hammers and furnaces for iron, and in it and Surrey adjoining three or four glasse houses; the hammers and furnaces spend each of them in every 24 hours two, three, or four load of charr-coal, which in a year amounteth to an infinit quantitie." \*

It is computed that in 1615 there were in England altogether 300 charcoal blast-furnaces, nearly one-half of which it would appear from the above extract were about that time in the county of Sussex.†

Some interesting particulars of the iron trade in the seventeenth century are found in Andrew Yarranton's "England's Improvement by Sea and Land," which, as they are the opinions of a man very conversant with the subject on which he writes, and probably himself engaged in the manufacture of iron, I feel the more disposed to notice, although the passage is of some length:—

The second manufacture to be encouraged to set the poor people to work, being the growth and product of our own kingdom, is that of iron. But now I am sure I shall draw a whole swarm of wasps about my ears, for, say some (and many too who think themselves very wise), it were well if there were no iron-works in England, and it was better when no iron was made in England, and the iron-works destroy all the

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\* "The Surveyor's Dialogue, divided into five bookes, very profitable for all men to peruse that have to do with the revenues of land or the manurance, use, or occupation thereof, &c. By John Norden, printed for Hugh Astley, dwelling at St. Magnus Corner, 1607." p. 215.

† Oxford Encyclopædia.

woods, and foreign iron from Spain will do better and last longer ; and I have heard many men, both rich and sober, often declare these things ; and it hath been and is the opinion of nine parts of ten of the people of England that it is so, and by no arguments whatever will they be beat from the belief of it, although there is not one word true. As to the first. The iron-works at present in England are of the same value, and I believe much more, to the public than the woollen manufacture is, and is the cause of employing near as many people, and much more lands, for horses and oxen to carry and recarry those heavy commodities of which the iron is made ; therefore I will take the kingdom half round and shew you what the iron-works do contribute to the public and to the whole countries.

And first, I will begin in Monmouthshire and go through the Forest of Deane, and then take notice what infinite quantities of raw iron is there made, with bar-iron and wire ; and consider the infinite number of men, horses, and carriages which are to supply these works, and also digging of iron-stone, providing of cinders, carrying to the works, making it into sows and bars, cutting of wood, and converting it into charcoal. Consider also, in all these parts the woods are not worth the cutting and bringing home by the owners to burn in their houses ; and it is because in all these places there are pit-coals very cheap : consider also the multitude of cattle and people thereabout employed, that make the lands dear : and what with the benefit made of the woods, and the people making the land dear, it is not inferior in riches to any place in England. And if these advantages were not there it would be little less than a howling wilderness. I believe, if this comes to the hands of Sir Baynom Frogmorton and Sir Duncomb Colchester, they will be on my side. Moreover, there is yet a most great benefit to the kingdom in general by the sow-iron made of the iron-stone and Roman cinders in the Forest of Deane ; for that metal is of a most gentle, pliable, soft nature, easily and quickly to be wrought into manufacture, over what any other iron is, and it is the best in the known world, and the greatest part of this sow-iron is sent up Severn to the forges into Worcester-shire, Shropshire, Staffordshire, Warwickshire, and Cheshire, and there it is made into bar-iron ; and, because of its kind and gentle nature to work, it is now at Sturbridge, Dudley, Wolverhampton, Sedgley, Wasall, and Burmingham, and thereabouts wrought and manufactured into all small commodities and diffused all England over, and thereby

a great trade made of it, and when manufactured sent into most parts of the world. And I can very easily make it appear that in the Forest of Deane and thereabouts, and about the materials that come from thence, there are employed and have their subsistence therefrom no less than sixty thousand persons. And certainly, if this be true, then it is certain it is better these iron-works were up and in being than that there were none; and it were well if there were an act of parliament for enclosing all commons fit or any way likely to bear wood, in the Forest of Deane and six miles round the forest; and that great quantities of timber might by the same law be there preserved for to supply in future ages timber for shipping and building. And I dare say the Forest of Deane is as to the iron to be compared to the sheep's back as to the woollen, nothing being of more advantage to England than these two are; and if woods are not preserved in and near the forest to supply the works for future ages, that trade will lessen and die as to England, and betake herself into some other nation or country. And now in Worcestershire, Shropshire, Staffordshire, Warwickshire, and Derbyshire, there are great and numerous quantities of iron-works, and there much iron is made of metal or iron-stone of another nature, quite different from that of the Forest of Deane. This iron is a short soft iron, commonly called cold-shore-iron, of which all the nails are made and infinite other commodities: in which work are employed many more persons, if not double, to what are employed in the Forest of Deane. And in all those countries the gentlemen and others have moneys for their woods at all times when they want it, which is to them a great benefit and advantage; and the lands in most of these places are double the rate that they would be at if there were not iron-works there; and in all these countries now named there is an infinite of pit-coals, and the pit-coals being near the iron, and the iron-stone growing with the coals, there it is manufactured very cheap, and sent all England over, and to most parts of the world; and if the iron-works were not there, the woods of all these countries to the owners thereof would not be worth the cutting and carrying home, because of the cheapness of the coals and duration thereof.

I could say something as to Nottingham and Yorkshire, and to Kent and Sussex, but I leave that to some other pen that knows the countries better than I do. And in these countries now mentioned there are many and vast commons very natural and fit to bear wood,



which of present are of very little use to the public. And for that in these parts there never will be any want of pit-coals to work and manufacture the iron when once made into bars, but woods do much decay, and this being a thing of such vast benefit to the public, and in the setting of the poor at work, it were well that a law might pass for enclosing all commons fit and apt to bear wood what are and lie within twelve miles of the town of Stourbridge, in the county of Worcester; and that in such enclosed coppices there be provision made to preserve timber, now much wanting in those parts.

The next objection is, that it was better when there was no iron made in England; but when that was neither I nor the objector knows; for in the Forest of Deane and thereabouts the iron is made at this day of cinders, being the rough and offal thrown by in the Romans' time,\* they then having only foot-blasts to melt the iron-stone, but now,

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\* "Well, Sir, as to make it clear to you that iron was in England a thousand years since, is very evident by those great heaps of cinders formerly made of iron-stone, they being the offal (or waste) thrown out of the foot-blasts by the Romans, they then having no works to go by water to drive bellows, but all by the foot-blast; and at present great oaks are growing upon the tops of these cinder-heaps, and monies continually is found amongst these cinders; but such as is found is all of the Roman coin; most of which monies is copper; very little found (of late days) that is silver; and this offal of the foot-blast (by the Romans then cast by), doth at present make the best and profitablest iron in England, it being mixt with some iron-stone of the Forest of Deane; and there hath been, and still is, vast quantities of this sort of iron cinders in the counties of Monmouth, Hereford, and Gloucester, and about twenty-eight years since Mr. Yarranton found out a vast quantity of Roman cinders near the walls of the city of Worcester, from whence he and others carries away many thousand tons or loads up the river of Severn unto their iron furnaces, to be melted down into iron with a mixture of the Forest of Deane iron-stone. And within one hundred yards of the walls of the city of Worcester there was dug up one of the hearths of the Roman foot-blasts, it being then firm and in order, and was seven foot deep in the earth; and by the side of the work there was found a pot of Roman coin to the quantity of a peck, some of which was presented to Sir Dugdale, and part thereof is now in the king's closet. By all of which circumstances it clearly appears that the Romans made iron in England, and as far up the river Severn as the city of Worcester, where, as yet, there are vast quantities remaining.—A Dialogue betwixt a Tynn-minor of Cornwall, an Iron-mynor of the Forest of Deane in Gloucestershire, and a Traveller."—Yarranton's *England's Improvement by Sea and Land*. Second Part, Lond. 1681, p. 162.

by the force of a great wheel that drives a pair of bellows twenty foot long, all that iron is extracted out of the cinders which could not be forced from it by the Roman foot-blast. And in the Forest of Dean and thereabouts, and as high as Worcester, there are great and infinite quantities of these cinders, some in vast mounts above ground, some under ground, which will supply the iron-works some hundreds of years; and these cinders are they which make the prime and best iron, and with much less charcoal than doth the iron-stone. And certainly, this being so, it will be great policy for the Government timely to consider and weigh the great benefit iron-works are to these places, and to the kingdom and people in general; and therefore to begin to countenance them in preserving woods for their continuation and duration.

The next thing is, iron-works destroy woods and timber: I affirm the contrary; and that iron-works are so far from the destroying of woods and timber that they are the occasion of the increase thereof; for in all parts where iron-works are there generally are great quantities of pit-coals very cheap, and in these places there are great quantities of coppices of wood, which supply the iron-works, and if the iron-works were not in being these coppices would have been stocked up, and turned into pasture and tillage, as is now daily done in Sussex and Surrey, where the iron-works, or most of them, are laid down; and in Gloucestershire, Worcestershire, Warwick, Salop, and Staffordshire, are vast and infinite quantities of coppices, wherein there are great store of young timber growing; and if it were not that there could be moneys had for these woods by the owners from the iron-masters, all these coppices would be stocked up and turned into tillage and pasture, and so there would be neither woods nor timber in these places; and the reason is, pit-coal in all these places, considering the duration and cheapness thereof, is not so chargeable to the owner of the woods as cutting and carrying the woods home to his house. And as to making charcoal with timber in those parts, so much talked of, it was and is most notoriously false; for timber in all these parts is worth thirty shillings a ton, and a ton and three quarters of timber will but make one cord of wood; so let rational men consider whether an iron-master will cut up timber to the value of fifty shillings to make one cord of wood, when he pays for his wood in most of these places but seven shillings a cord.

Now I have shewed you the two manufactures of linen and iron, with the product thereof, and all the materials, are with us growing; and

these two manufactures will, if by law countenanced, set all the poor in England at work, and much enrich the country, and thereby fetch people into the kingdom, whereas now they depart; and thereby deprive the Dutch of these two great manufactures of iron and linen: I mean iron wrought into all commodities so vastly brought down the Rhine into Holland, from Liege, Gluke, Soley, and Cologne, and by them diffused and sent all the world over; and these two trades being well fixed here, will help to beat the Dutch without fighting. I pray consider the charge England is now at with the poor, and observe what they now cost the public; but, if employed in these two manufactures, what advance by their labour might the public receive? Admit there be in England and Wales a hundred thousand poor people unemployed, and each one costs the public four pence the day in food, and if these were employed they would earn eight pence the day; and so the public, in what might be gained and saved, will advance twelve pence the day by each poor person unemployed; so a hundred thousand persons will be to the benefit of the public if employed one million and a half yearly in these two manufactures of iron and linen; and, as these two manufactures are now managed in Saxony, they set all their poor at work. I travelling aworter and across Saxony did not see one beggar there; and these two manufactures being prudently and by good laws there supported and encouraged, they are become two parts in three of the revenue and benefit of that Duke, and they are sent into England at this time in great quantities, all paying customs in ten several places before they come here.

And as to the encouragement of the iron and iron manufactures, there should be three pound a ton custom laid on all foreign bar-iron imported, and six pounds the ton on all manufactured iron imported into England; and by these two ways, namely, by a tax being laid upon the imported bar-iron, iron wares, and thread, tape, twine, and linen cloth of all sorts, all the trade of these things will be here, and all the poor set at work, the Dutch robbed of one of their greatest flowers, and to the king and people in general at least six millions a-year advantage.—*England's Improvement by Sea and Land*, by Andrew Yarranton, Gent. London, 1677, p. 56 to 63.

Whether, in broadly asserting that iron-works tended to the increase rather than the destruction of the woods and

timber of the country, Yarranton had unconsciously allowed his judgment to have gone too much in company with his interest, we cannot say; but certain it is that, within about sixty years from the date of his book, the quantity of iron made in England had decreased exceedingly, and this falling-off is on all hands attributed to the great scarcity of wood and charcoal. So loud and extensive were the complaints of the destruction of timber, that the total suppression of the trade was even contemplated, and men of energy and enterprise began again to turn their thoughts to the process of smelting iron with pit-coal.

In 1740 the quantity of iron manufactured in England altogether only amounted to 17,300 tons, although a short time previously it is stated to have reached 180,000 tons in the year.\* Admitting the accuracy of these statements, and that the depressed state of the trade towards the close of the reign of Charles the Second mentioned by Macaulay is correct in point of time, we discover that the manufacture of iron in this country was uncertain and subject to great variation, and that from 1684 to 1740, a period of only 56 years, it had advanced from 10,000 tons a year to 180,000 tons, and again shortly after declined to 17,300 tons.†

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\* Encyclopedia Britannica, and Scrivenor.

† From this period the make is believed to have been as follows:—1750, 22,000 tons; 1788, 68,000 tons, by 85 furnaces; 1796, 125,000 tons and 121 furnaces; 1806, 250,000 tons and 169 furnaces; 1820, 400,000 tons, but no number of furnaces stated. This last product was made up thus: Wales, 150,000 tons; Shropshire and Staffordshire, 180,000 tons; Yorkshire and Derbyshire, 50,000 tons; Scotland and other places, 20,000 tons. In 1827 the returns were as follows: South Wales, 90 furnaces, 272,000 tons; Staffordshire, 95 furnaces, 216,000 tons; Shropshire, 81 furnaces, 78,000 tons; Yorkshire, 24 furnaces, 43,000 tons; Scotland, 18 furnaces, 36,000 tons; North Wales, 12 furnaces, 24,000 tons; Derbyshire, 14 furnaces, 20,500 tons; making a total for that year of 690,500 tons of iron of various sorts.—Parliamentary Returns; Encyc. Brit. &c.

This last quantity, which Scrivenor says was 17,300 tons of *pig*-iron, the whole produce of England and Wales, was the manufacture of 59 furnaces. Ten only of these were in Sussex, six in Gloucestershire, the same number in Shropshire and Yorkshire, four in Kent and Derbyshire, three in Cheshire and Hereford; in Brecon, Glamorgan, Denbigh, Monmouth, Stafford, Worcester, and Warwickshire, two; while the counties of Carmarthen, Southampton, and Nottingham at this time had only one furnace each.

The average produce of these works was five tons thirteen hundred-weight weekly.

In 1788 we find by the parliamentary returns that there were only 24 furnaces in England wrought by charcoal, producing annually 13,100 tons of iron; while the coke-blast furnaces, which had been gradually adopted since about the year 1640, or somewhat earlier, amounted to 53, making in the year 48,200 tons; to which we may add two charcoal and six coke furnaces in Scotland, producing together 7,000 tons. The whole manufacture of the country in 1788, by the adoption of pit-coal, the improvements of machinery, and the introduction of the steam-engine, consequently amounted to 68,300 tons.

Shropshire contributed towards this quantity 23,100 tons, the produce of 21 furnaces in that county; and Staffordshire, which at this time gave but small indications of her future capabilities, had only six furnaces, producing 4,500 tons in the year. The coal districts of England, however, were now rapidly assuming a position in the manufacture of iron which had hitherto been denied them by the exclusive use of charcoal.

In 1755 the mines of Merthyr Tydvil, an obscure village in South Wales, were brought into notice by the skill and enterprise of Mr. Anthony Bacon, who, having obtained a lease of the lands in that neighbourhood for 99 years at

a rent of 200*l.* a-year, commenced the establishment of those immense iron-works which have ever since distinguished that part of the country. During the American war he held the Government contracts for the supply of cast cannon; by which, and the other branches of his lucrative business, he soon acquired an ample fortune, and in 1783, having accepted a seat in parliament, he disposed of his "mineral kingdom" in lots,—the Cyfartha works, the largest portion, to Mr. Richard Crawshay; Penydarran to Mr. Homfray; Dowlais to Messrs. Lewis and Tate; and a fourth part, the Plymouth works, to Mr. Hill.\*

In 1796 the manufacture of iron in Kent had become extinct, and very nearly so in Sussex,† which could no longer compete with the coal districts. "In spite, however," observes Mr. Lower, "of the method of charking sea coal, Sussex maintained its position as a seat of the iron-trade long after the establishment of that process, and many families were enriched by the alchemy of transmuting iron to gold; even in the days of our grandfathers, cannon continued to be cast in some places, and the great hammer's occupation was not wholly gone; by degrees, however, the glare of the furnace faded, the din of the hammer was hushed, the last blast was blown, and the wood-nymphs, after a long exile, returned in peace to their beloved retreats. Farnhurst in western, and Ashburnham in eastern Sussex, witnessed the total extinction of the manufacture."

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\* The Cyfartha works, which in 1783 were purchased by Mr. Richard Crawshay, are now (1850) the property of his grandson William Crawshay, Esq. who also holds the Hirwain and Tre Forest works. Penydarran and Tredegar belong to Thompson, Forman, and Co.; Dowlais to Sir John Guest and Co.; and the Plymouth works to Anthony Hill, Esq.

† In 1796 there was only one furnace in Sussex.—Lower's Supplement, p. 247, Parl. Returns, &c.

It is difficult, and perhaps impossible, to ascertain precisely the amount of iron now annually manufactured in the United Kingdom. The latest and most accurate information which I have been able to obtain on this subject is derived from a set of tables compiled by Mr. Edmund Buckley, iron-merchant, of Manchester, for the use of persons interested in the trade, and appended by Mr. Seymour Tremeneere to his report relative to the state of the population in the mining districts, presented to both houses of Parliament in 1849.

From these tables, according to the calculation of Mr. Buckley, there were altogether in England, Scotland, and Wales, in 1806, 161 furnaces in blast, which produced in that year 243,851 tons of iron. This amount approximates very nearly to the parliamentary returns before noticed; but in 1848, so greatly had the make increased in the space of about forty years in consequence of the alterations in the mode of public conveyance and other improvements, tending to increase the consumption of this metal, that there were at that time in Great Britain 433 furnaces in blast, which Mr. Buckley informs us had produced in the year then terminating no less than 1,998,568 tons of iron.\*

How incredible these statistics would have appeared to the reverend fathers of the Ironmongers' Company in the

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\* Make of Iron 1848 :—

Staffordshire, 93 furnaces, 385,840 tons; Yorkshire, 23 furnaces, 66,560 tons; Derbyshire, 20 furnaces, 95,160 tons; Shropshire, 28 furnaces, 88,400 tons; Northumberland, 24 furnaces, 99,840 tons; Cumberland, . . .; Lancashire, . . .; Leicestershire, . . .; Monmouthshire, . . .; Scotland, 89 furnaces, 539,968 tons; North Wales, 5 furnaces, 16,120 tons; South Wales, 151 furnaces, 706,680 tons. Total, 1,998,568 tons.

1806.—Furnaces in England, Scotland, and Wales, total 216; out of blast 55.

1848.—Furnaces in England, Scotland, and Wales, total 623; out of blast 190.—Mr. Buckley's Tables.

reign of James the First is evident from the following entry, in which their opinion of the state and prospects of the iron trade at that period is deliberately recorded.

A Court holden att the Hall the 23 day of March, 1612, a<sup>o</sup> R. Reg.

Jacobi, Angliæ 10<sup>o</sup> et Scotiæ 46<sup>to</sup>, theise psons being p̄sent,

Mr. George Chamberlyn, Mr.

Mr. Walter Cowley,	} Wardens.
Mr. Thomas Hallwood,	

Mr. Richard Chamberlyn.	John Short.
Mr. Rowland Heylin.	Richard Cabell.
Mr. John Hayes.	Roger Harbie.
William Buckman.	Richard Robins.
John Parham.	Robert Hall.
Thomas Carter.	Thomas Thorold.
Henry Hayward.	Job Harbie.
Richard Peate.	Richard Symmes.
Edward Harrison.	Hugh Benson.

Matters of o<sup>r</sup> concern by reason of one Daubney, a petition<sup>r</sup> that, upon a lease for 21 yeares for the cutting of iron into rodde, there might bee an inhibition withall of the bringing in of Flemishe iron.

This matter was referred by the King unto committees: viz. Sir Julius Cæsar, Sir Thomas Parry, Sir Henry Hubbard the King's Attorney, and Sir Frauncis Bacon the King's Ma<sup>ties</sup> Solicitor, where the matter comming in conference before the said Commission<sup>rs</sup> att the house of Sir Julius Cæsar on Saterdag the sixt of March, 1612, the wardens of y<sup>e</sup> ironmongers, the blacksmiths, carpenters, some of the Trinitie house, and farmers of the customs, being there p̄sent, and the busines being upon answer, it was thus inferred by Mr. Walter Cowley, our good warden, upon these two points: viz.

1. That o<sup>r</sup> woods in England were decaying, and more would, w<sup>ch</sup> by importing of forraigne iron are much spared.
2. Secondly, that o<sup>r</sup> iron mynes are here also much decaying, and that the inhibition would be a meanes of higher prices and a greater scarcitie.

Whereupon it was thought meet by the commission<sup>rs</sup>, having their



eye unto the publick good, that the cause should bee referred to the examination of the Lord Maior of the cittie of London, and hee to certifie; by reason whereof the Lord Maior directeth his warrant in theis words:

To the M<sup>r</sup> and Wardens of the Company of Ironmongers.

By the Maior.

Whereas one Clement Dawbeney preferred his petition to the King's most excellent Ma<sup>tie</sup>, thereby desyring to have letters patent graunted unto him from his Ma<sup>tie</sup> for xxj<sup>tie</sup> yeres for the cutting of iron into small rodde, and w<sup>th</sup> such inhibitions as to his Maiestyes counsell should bee thought fitt; wheruppon his Maiestye was pleased to referr the consyderaçon of the sayd petiçon unto the comissioners for suits; and since the same reference two seüall petyçons have bine preferred to the said comissioners, the one by the shipp masters and owners and other the shippwrights about London, and the other by the naylemakers and other the smiths in and about the cittye of London, whereby yt appeareth that the iron that is brought from beyond the seas is fyt for noe use nor servisable for the common wealth, beinge as bryttle and shorte as glasse, and that they are not able to pforme their busynes eyther to their own credдите or for the good of the common wealth w<sup>th</sup> the same: Now, forasmuch as yt hathe pleased the sayd comissioners (before such tyme as they make any report concerning the same) to write their letters unto mee, thereby desyring mee to call before mee the m<sup>r</sup> and some of the wardens of the blacksmiths, the ironmongers, and carpenters, and also the m<sup>r</sup> and some of the brethren of the Trinitie Howse, and such others as I should thinke fitt, and therby to inform myself of the conveniency of the suite for the inhibiçon of the importaçon of such rodd iron, and therby to certyfie unto them my opinion concerning the same w<sup>th</sup> as much expediçon as I maye: These are therefore to will and require you that pntlye uppon sight hereof you assemble yo<sup>r</sup>selves together and take due consyderaçon whether the inhibiçon of importaçon of iron rodde will not tend to bee hurtfull and prejudiciall, or what you shall conceive fitting to bee done therein, and that you appointe some of the descreetest and best experyenced men of yo<sup>r</sup> compagne to attend mee at my house in Aldermanburye, London, on Saturday next, at two of the clock in the after noone of the same daye, then and there to deliv<sup>r</sup> their opinions unto mee concerning the same, whereby I may bee the

better informed of the state of the cause, and thereupon make reporte unto his Ma<sup>ties</sup> sayd commissioners, as by the sayd letters is required, and hereof I require you not to fayle. This xvii. March, 1612.

By virtue of which said warrant the wardens of the company and the wardens of the other companyes, each duly accompanied, did give their attendance at the lord maior's on Saturday, in the afternoone, the nyneteenth of March, and preferrid in writing theise reasons following against the inhibition intendid; whereupon the rest of the companyes were inioyned the like to give their reasons *pro* or *con* in writing, as we have done.

Reasons conceived that impugne the inhibityon of forraine iron:—

1. Or nayles generally till thirty yeares since were brought out of Flanders, and lyttle or noe making thereof in England, w<sup>ch</sup> nowe hath consumed both or woods and iron.
2. The making here is of colshire iron, and not tuff, w<sup>ch</sup> is worse than the Flemishe, and for the tough iron the same will not quite the charge of working.
3. Beefore that strong iron was brought over, the strong iron then made in England was att nineteen shillings the hundred, which, since the coming in, is but at fourteen or fifteen shillings the hundred at the most.
4. The petitioners themselves confesse that there is as good and as raff iron made into nayle rodde that cometh owt of Flaunders as any in England.
5. Or English iron is sometymes as badd as any other, for iron in the myne ryseth not allwayes alike; and yet, what is badd the same serveth for slight and easie uses, which otherwise would bee expended in tough iron.
6. Where iron was formerly sold att eight pounds and eight pounds tenne shillings the tonne, the same now, by scarceness of wood and iron, is att fourteen and fyfteen pound the tonne.
7. The winds of late being contrarye for cominge in of forraine iron, the iron then heere of fflowerteene and ffyfteene pounds the tonne, was sold at nyneteen pound; and after, upon coming in, reduced againe the price as before to fourteen and fifteen pound the tonne.

8. The English naçon encreaseth, or woods and iron mynes are decayed, and now upon an inhibiſon or commodytyes wilbe the ſcarcer and the dearer.
9. Wee ſubmitt to conſyderaçon the pollicie of other ſtates, whoe, for things of neceſſitie or defence, eyther refraine their commerce or make ſparing transportaçon, and releive themſelves beſides out of other kingdomes, the better to preſerve their owne.
10. The petytioner's courſe wee conceive to bee a monopolie, who ſeeketh an inhibiſion, and that hee maye cutt only, whereas thouſands of poore men in other ſhires doe live thereby which then will beg, and the priſes will alſo be inhansid.
11. Beſides the petition<sup>s</sup> ſeeke a trade in themſelves, and to cutt att their own ſize, price, and ſcantling, and the owners to receive the loſſe, eyther by ſcantling or prices, as we are experyent hereof allreadye.
12. We deſyre to inſtance their owne beginnings afore the ſame be firme which now they ſeek, for of late they have treated w<sup>th</sup> a marchant that bringeth in Flemmiſh iron, and ſeek to buye a hundrith tonne of him, and offer for the ſame as much w<sup>th</sup>in five ſhillings the tonne as for the beſt Engliſh iron.
13. This matter of monopolie, ſome fortie yeares ſince and upwards, was likewise ſought, and upon the like reaſons, as we now inferr, the ſame was denied.
14. The ſmiths, alſo, and naylers themſelves, have formerly petitioned againſt theſe courſes, though now induced, as we perceive, by pmiſe or pſuaſion; as alſo the ſayd petitioners have ſought the like by ironmongers and others.
15. We leave to intimate a threefold benefit (w<sup>ch</sup>) wee know is underſtood, the one unto the king in cuſtome by importing, the other two unto the commonwealth, by drawing down the prices of things and ſparing our woods and iron.
16. Theſe reaſons wee offer, right ho<sup>ble</sup>, out of or love for or country and ſtate, and not of private reſpect, for yt is well knowne that yff we buy deare we muſt ſell deare, and the hurt is the common wealth's.

The psons that accompanied the wardens in this busynes everie man subscribed thereunto before the giving of the reasons in writing, viz:—

Mr. Walter Cowley	}	Wardens.
Mr. Thomas Hallwood		
Mr. Rowland Heylin.		Mr. Thomas Carter.
Mr. Nicholas Leat.		Mr. Harrison.
Mr. John Hayes.		Mr. Deyos.
Mr. Ball.		Mr. Robins.

Upon these reasons conceived, and the naylers also looking more deeper into the project, the matter was found covenous and not fitt to be grantid unto the generall hurte of a common wealth.

The naylers, after better consideration of the busynes, became likewise petitioners against the pject, and gave in their reasons filed to their petition with their hands subscribed: viz.—

To the Right hon<sup>ble</sup> Sir Julius Cæsar, and Sir Thomas Parry, and the Right hon<sup>ble</sup> Sir Henry Hubbert, and Sir Frauncis Bacon, knights, commiss<sup>rs</sup> for the examination of the patent about the cutting of iron into rodde, and the inhibition of forraine iron.

The humble petition of the nayle makers about the cyttie of London.

Humbly shewen yo<sup>r</sup> poore petitioners and his M<sup>ties</sup> lege subjects that, where they have lived these many years in their trade and arte of nayling, and find the hurte of the common wealth by a p<sup>c</sup>ured patent for the cutting of iron only, w<sup>ch</sup> is a means to perish thousands being formerly exp<sup>er</sup>yent therein, and their only educa<sup>ç</sup>on, besides the falsehoods and deceits that the patentees doe dayley practice for their owne enriching, w<sup>ch</sup> wee most humbly in these o<sup>r</sup> reasons to this peti<sup>ç</sup>on filed.

Wee therefore most humbly beseach yo<sup>r</sup> hon<sup>rs</sup> and wo<sup>pp</sup>s, as the fathers of o<sup>r</sup> common wealth, that you will be pleasid to respect the generall good both of the state and cuntrye wherein we live, and that not any privat patent may bee to cutt iron into rodde, but that the poore may have the fruite of their trade and labors, w<sup>ch</sup> for the further approba<sup>ç</sup>on wee most humbly submitt w<sup>th</sup> o<sup>r</sup> reasons to yo<sup>r</sup> honn<sup>rs</sup> and wor<sup>pp</sup>s most grave and respective considera<sup>ç</sup>ons, w<sup>th</sup> o<sup>r</sup> prayers for the good success herein unto the Allmightie.

Reasons of the naylers in and about the cittie of London against the petition<sup>rs</sup> seeking to cutt iron into nayle rodds only, and the inhibition of foraine iron :—

1. This patent hath bine a meanes to draw a trade into one or two men's hands, and they at their pleasure to raise the prices and inrich themselves, where afore the trade was among many.
2. The ptie that had the mill before the now parties did only cutt for other men and not sell, whereas now they cutt and sell for themselves, and before the comming in of the Flemmish iron ingrossed all the rodd iron into their own hands.
3. What they cutt not for themselves, the same they cutt of an unfitting scantling and into ends, whereby we are inforced to buy of them only and not of others, and at their own prices.
4. We allwaies have in evrie c. weight 11 or 12<sup>lb</sup> of ends or refuse iron, and pay for that after 2<sup>d</sup> the lb. whereof we make againe even hardly a halfpenny for everie pound.

The Flemmish iron wee desyre may continue the comming from forraine parts as formerly it hath done; and where it is excepted against, because it is badd, wee answer :—

1. That iron in the myne riseth not allwaies alike but is mixt, and yett what is badd the same serveth for the slighter uses, and in everie barr there is a naturall mixture of good and badd, w<sup>ch</sup> can not bee avoided.
2. Besides, in a generall respect, it is both a saving and relieff to o<sup>r</sup> countrie, and the means that only keepeth down the prices of o<sup>r</sup> owne yron.
3. We affirme also, as workmen, that especially it is that the Flemmish iron is as good and serviceable and worketh as well as o<sup>r</sup> owne English iron.
4. And for that o<sup>r</sup> reasons concerne a geñall good, wee cann assure that a great number of poore men have formerly lived by the cutting of iron w<sup>ch</sup> now want; and o<sup>r</sup> desire is, that rather the mills be wholly suppress than one or two only to be enriched by the losses of a great many.—Court Book, 1612 to 1629, fol. 2.

1613. Another instance of state interference on behalf of a private suitor occurs under this date :—

Rec<sup>d</sup> att this court a lre from the Right ho<sup>ble</sup> the Earle of Pembroke, on the behalff of Mr. Shute, in theise words; viz.

After my very hartly commendaçons. I am enformed that, about thyrtye yeares since, the wydow of Alderman Dane, of London, aunte to this gent. Mr. Shute, the bearer hereof, gave by hir last will and testam<sup>t</sup> to the Comepanye of Iremongers (of w<sup>ch</sup> hir husband was a brother) the summe of 2,000<sup>li</sup>, w<sup>ch</sup> hath bine heretofore quietly enioyed w<sup>th</sup>out any molestaçon or burden of hir kindred. This gent. (of whome I have taken notice for some good pts that are in him) is fallen into such wantes, that, unlesse hee bee speedylie in some measure releived, his debts will endaunger his pnt libertye and future hopes. Wherefore my earnest request unto yee is, that, out of a charytable gratytude to the memorye of his aunte, in regard hir legacye remaynes a ppetuall benefett to yo<sup>r</sup> ffraternytye, yee wilbee contented to helpe him w<sup>th</sup> xx<sup>tie</sup> or xxx<sup>tie</sup> pounds towards the payment of his debts, whoe will neu<sup>ly</sup> hereafter trouble yee w<sup>th</sup> any suite of this nature; and whatsoeu<sup>r</sup> yee shall doe herein for my sake beeyond the conscience of the cause, I shalbee ready to requite y<sup>t</sup> unto yee in any of yo<sup>r</sup> occasyons. See I bid you hartely farwell. Greenewich, this xxix<sup>th</sup> of June (1613).

Yo<sup>r</sup> very loving ffreind,

PEMBROKE.

1614. The expedient of raising money by public lotteries, which commenced in the reign of Elizabeth, was adopted by James the First for the purpose of furthering or completing the plantation of Virginia. Questionable as we may suppose such a method must at all times have appeared to be, it stood in no want on the present occasion of distinguished sponsors, as the following letter will attest :—

Receved att this court a lre from the Ryght honorable the Lords of his Mat<sup>ties</sup> Privie Counsell, to intreat o<sup>r</sup> adventuringe in the lotterie, w<sup>ch</sup> followeth in theise words :—

To o<sup>r</sup> verie loving freinds, the Mr, Wardens, and Assistants of the Company of Ironmongers.

After o<sup>r</sup> very hartie commendaçons. Wee send you herewith a true declaration of the present estate of the English colonie planted in

Virginia, together with a project by help of lotterie to bringe att length that work to the success desired. Wee shall not need to commend unto you that worthy and Christian enterprise, full of honour and pfitt to his Ma<sup>tie</sup> and the whole realme, yff the ends in the said declaration expressed may, in process of tyme, be attained to, whereof the hopes as you perceive are now great, for the advancing and bringing whereof to some good perfection we heartily pray you to imploy yo<sup>r</sup> good indeavours amongst the bretheren of yo<sup>r</sup> company to adventure in the said lotterie, destined to [forward so] good a purpose, such reasonable sommes of money as each of them may conveniently and cann willingly spare; nothing doubting but that, excited by yo<sup>r</sup> good example and persuasion, they will shew themselves forward to adventure in so faier a lotterie, wherein haply they may be gayners, and whatsoever any shall loose shalbe bestowed on soe good a worke, and soe be useful to the whole realm. You shall also receive herew<sup>th</sup> from the treasurer and counsell of Virginia such bookes as are requisite for the regestering of the said sommes adventured, w<sup>ch</sup> we pray you, with as much expedition as may be, in regard of their p<sup>nt</sup> wants, to sett forth a shipp thither this spring, to retourn w<sup>h</sup> the money gathered to the said treasurer, from whom we will take note of you<sup>r</sup> proceeding herein, that we may accordingly give you deserved thanks for the same. And soe wee bidd you heartely farewell. From the Court at Whitehall, this ffir<sup>st</sup> of April, 1614.

Yo<sup>r</sup> verie loveing ffreinds,

G. CANT.	LENOX.
T. SUFFOLKE.	E. WORCESTER.
PEMBROKE.	EXETER.
W. KNOWLES.	E. STANHOPE.
JUL. CÆSAR.	

The foregoing letter was accompanied by another from the Lord Mayor, but it does not appear what measures the Ironmongers' Company adopted on this occasion.

After my verie hartie commendations, theis are to lett you understand that I am required by the Lords of his Ma<sup>ties</sup> most honourable Privie Councill to recommend unto yo<sup>r</sup> care the effecting of their Lordshippes desires for the furtherance of the Virginia plantation, as by their Lord<sup>ships</sup> lres herewithall sent may appear. Wherefore I pray and require you forthwith to call a Court and to use yo<sup>r</sup> best endeavours to

accomplish their Lord<sup>pp</sup>s pleasures, in regard it is for soe honourable and Christian a work, and by w<sup>ch</sup> means wee may bee disburdenid of many idle and vagrant persons, w<sup>ch</sup> otherwise are and wilbe more and more chargeable, dangerous, and troublesome to the state. And soe I bidd you hartily farewell. 20<sup>th</sup> April, 1614.

Yo<sup>r</sup> loving ffriend,

THOMAS MIDDLETON, Maior.

The scheme of this lottery has been preserved and is given by Captain John Smithe in his General History of Virginia, London, 1632, in which is the following passage :

The contents of the declaration of the Lotterey, published by the Counsell.

1615. It is apparent to the world by how many former proclamations we manifested our intents to have drawne out the great standing lottery long before this, which not falling out as we desired and others expected, whose monies are adventured therein, we thought good, therefore, for the avoiding all unjust and sinister constructions, to resolve the doubts of all indifferent minded in three speciall points for their better satisfaction. But, ere I goe any farther, let us remember there was a running lottery used a long time in Saint Paul's church-yard, where this stood, that brought into the treasury good summes of money dayly, though the lot was but small. Now for the points; the first is, for as much as the adventurers came in so slackly for the yeere past without prejudice to the generality in losing the blankes and prises, we were forced to petition to the honourable Lords, who out of their noble care to further this plantation have recommended their leisenters to the countries, cities, and good townes in England, which, we hope, byding in, their voluntary adventures will sufficiently supply us.

The second, for satisfaction to all honest well-affected minds is, that, though this expectation answer not our hopes, yet we have not failed in our Christian care the good of that colony, to whom we have lately sent two sundry supplies, and were they but now supplied with more hands wee should soone resolve the division of the cuntry by lot, and so lessen the general charge.

The third is, our constant resolution that, seeing our credits are so farre ingaged to the honourable Lords and the whole State for the drawing



this great lottery, which we intend shall be without delay the 26 June next, desiring all such as have undertaken with bookes to solicit their friends, that they will not withhold their monies till the last moneth be expired, lest we be unwillingly forced to proportion a lesse value and number of our blankes and prises, which hereafter followeth:—

## Welcomes.

	Crownes.
To him that first shall be drawne out with a blanke .	100
To the second . . . . .	50
To the third . . . . .	25
To him that every day during the drawing of this lottery shall be first drawne out with a blanke .	10

## Prizes.

1 great prize of . . . . .	4,500
2 great prizes, each of . . . . .	2,000
4 great prizes, each of . . . . .	1,000
6 great prizes, each of . . . . .	500
10 prizes, each of . . . . .	300
20 prizes, each of . . . . .	200
100 prizes, each of . . . . .	100
200 prizes, each of . . . . .	50
400 prizes, each of . . . . .	20
1000 prizes, each of . . . . .	10
1000 prizes, each of . . . . .	8
1000 prizes, each of . . . . .	6
4000 prizes, each of . . . . .	4
1000 prizes, each of . . . . .	3
1000 prizes, each of . . . . .	2

## Rewards.

To him that shall be last drawne out with a blanke .	25
To him that putteth in the greatest lot under one name	400
To him that putteth in the second greatest number .	300
To him that putteth in the third greatest number .	200
To him that putteth in the fourth greatest number .	100

If divers be of equall number, their rewards are to be divided proportionably.

## Addition of New Rewards.

	Crownes.
The blanke that shall be drawne out next before the great prize, shall have . . . . .	25
The blanke that shall be drawne out next after the great prize	25
The blankes that shall be drawne out immediately before the two next great prizes, shall have each of them . . . . .	20
The severall blankes next after them, each shall have . . . . .	20
The severall blankes next before the four great prizes, each shall have . . . . .	15
The severall blankes next after them shall have . . . . .	15
The severall blankes next before the six great prizes, each shall have . . . . .	10
The severall blankes next after them, each shall have . . . . .	10

The prizes, welcomes, and rewardes, shall be payed in ready money, plate, or other goods reasonably rated; if any dislike of the plate or goods, he shall have money, abating only the tenth part, except in small prizes of ten crownes or under.

The money for the adventurers is to be paid to Sir Thomas Smith knight, and treasurer for Virginia, or such officers as he shall appoint in city or country, under the common seale of the Company, for the receit thereof.

All prizes, welcomes, and rewardes drawne, where ever they dwell, shall of the treasurer have present pay, and whosoever under one name or poesie payeth three pounde in ready money shall receive six shillings and eight pence, or a silver spoone of that value at his choice. \*

The following entry occurs in the minutes of 1621; but the books it mentions have long been lost,† nor have I been able to discover any book of Captain Smithe that has a *printed* dedication to the Ironmongers' Company:

\* The Generall Historie of Virginia, New England, and the Summer Isles, by Captain John Smithe, Lond. 1632, page 117.

† The only printed books now remaining of the Company's former library are the following:—A Breeches Bible, in black letter, fol. printed at London by Christopher Barker, 1578, and dedicated to the Queen: the second volume of the Acts and Monuments of Martyrs, by John Fox, fol. London, 1631: Synopsis Papismi, by Dr. Andrew Willet, fol. Lon. 1634.

“At a Court of Election July 3rd, Captain John Smithes bookes, dedicated to this Comp<sup>y</sup>, being 4 in No. were dd to the Court, touching his pject of shipping and fishing in New England.”

CAPTAIN JOHN SMITHE, the author of these books, was born at Willoughby in Lincolnshire, and was descended from the Smithes of Cuerdley, in the county of Lancaster. He is deservedly ranked with the greatest travellers of his age, having visited all the four quarters of the globe, nor was he less conspicuous as a warrior, having greatly distinguished himself in the wars of Hungary, under Sigismond Duke of Transylvania. He is stated to have engaged with three Turks in single combat and to have cut off their heads, for which exploit and other gallant services Sigismond conferred on him the honour of knighthood with a pension of three hundred ducats, gave him his picture set in gold, and allowed him to bear on his shield of arms three Turks' heads proper. A copy of this grant is preserved among the Additional MSS. in the British Museum, No. 6,297, fol. 438; the document is in Latin, dated Decem. 9<sup>o</sup>, an<sup>o</sup> dni 1603, and signed Sigismundus Barthori.

Captain Smithe afterwards visited America, where he was taken prisoner by the Indians, from whom he narrowly escaped. He was engaged in various naval conflicts with pirates and Spanish ships of war, and had a considerable hand in reducing New England to the government of Great Britain, and in reclaiming the inhabitants from barbarism. He died June 21, 1631. There is a MS. life of him by Henry Wharton in the Lambeth Library. See Biographical Dictionary, by Alexander Chalmers, F.S.A. vol. xxviii.

Captain John Smithe was the author of numerous works, some of which were reprinted. The following list is probably imperfect:—

“A Description of New England: severally dedicated to the high hopeful Charles Prince of Great Britain; To the Right Hon<sup>ble</sup> and worthy Lords, Knights, and Gentlemen of his Majesties Counsell for all Plantations and Discoveries, especially of New England; To the Right worshipfull Adventurers for the country of New England in the cities of London, Bristow, Exceter, Plimouth, Dartmouth, Bastable, Totneys, &c. and in all other cities and ports in the kingdom of England. By Capt<sup>n</sup> Jn<sup>o</sup> Smithe. small 4to, Lond. 1616.” 61 pages.

“The Seaman’s Grammar and Dictionary, by Capt. John Smithe;” amplified and reprinted in 1691.

“New England’s Trials, declaring the successe of 26 ships employed thither within these sixe years, with the benefit of that countrey by sea and land, and how to build three-score sayle of good ships to make a little Navie Royall. Dedicated to the Right Worshipful the Maister, the Wardens, and the Companie of Fishmongers, by Cap. Jn<sup>o</sup> Smithe.” Small 4to, Lond. printed by Will<sup>m</sup> Jones, 1620.

“Advertisements for the unexperienced Planters of New England or any where, with the yearly proceedings of the countrey in fishing and planting since the year 1614 to the year 1630, and their present state; by Capt. John Smithe, sometimes Governour of Virginia and Admirall of New England. Dedicated to George Lord Archbishop of Canterbury and Saml. Lord Archbishop of York.” Small 4to. Lond. 1630.

“The Generall Historie of Virginia, New England, and the Summer Isles, by Capt. John Smithe, sometime Governour of those Countreys and Admirall of New England. Dedicated to the illustrious and most noble Princess the Lady Frances Dutchess of Richmond and Lenox.” Fol. Lond. 1626. Another edition, 1632.

“The true Travels, Adventures, and Observations of Capt. John Smithe in Europe, Asia, Africa, and America, from anno domini 1593 to 1629.” Fol. Lond. 1630.

At the beginning of this work there is a coat of arms, quarterly, 1 and 4, . . . . a chevron per pale or and azure between three Turk’s heads turbaned and coupéd at the neck. 2, . . . per pale, three fleurs-de-lis, no tinctures expressed. 3, On a bend engrailed three garbs. The shield is surmounted with three crests—first, an ostrich holding in his beak a horseshoe; second, a fleur-de-lis; third, out of a mural crown a talbot’s head collared.

Copies of all these works are in the library of the British Museum.

We next meet with an entry of the “tre from the King’s Ma<sup>tie</sup> to the cittie of London, for the loan of 100,000<sup>li</sup>,” first endorsed thus:—

Too o<sup>r</sup> trustie and welbeloved Sir Thomas Middleton, knight, Lord Mayor of o<sup>r</sup> cittie of London.

Trusty and welbeloved, wee greet you well. Whereas the occasion of o<sup>r</sup> service doe require pnt use of great somes of money, whereof o<sup>r</sup>

coffers att this tyme are unfurnished, and the expectation of o<sup>r</sup> relief being disapoynted by the sudden dissolution of the late intended parlym<sup>t</sup>, not knowing where to finde more speedy supplye than in o<sup>r</sup> chamber of London, we have thought good to address unto you theise o<sup>r</sup> tres, whereby we doe require you upon receipte of them to enter into p<sup>nt</sup>e deliberation w<sup>h</sup> yo<sup>r</sup> brethren, and with them to whom such resolu<sup>co</sup>ns doe apptayne, to furnishe us by waye of loane w<sup>h</sup> the some of one hundred thousand pounds, assuring you that as wee have made you loyall paym<sup>t</sup> as well for those somes which at o<sup>r</sup> coming to this crowne wee found the late Queen indebted unto you, as for those somes which wee o<sup>r</sup>selves have since borrowed, soe for the reimbursement of theis somes w<sup>ch</sup> now wee doe require you shall receve such suffycient securytie as shalbe void of all excep<sup>co</sup>n. Given att o<sup>r</sup> mannour of East Greenwich, the xxvj<sup>th</sup> of June, the twelfth yeare of o<sup>r</sup> reigne of Greate Brittain, Fraunce, and Ireland.

June 29. The Company being moved by Mr. Alderman Harvie about the grant of 179*l*. towards a benevolence to the King, and sundry debating thereabout, it was lastly resolved to certify that the Company hath not and as yet cannot agree, but are forced to refer it to the next General Court.

“Tuesday, 5<sup>o</sup> Julii. The matter of the former Court about the King’s tre being this day questioned, it was thought meet, and soe orderid, that 150<sup>li</sup> bee someways taken upp and paid in, and for the remainder, being 29<sup>li</sup> more, it is to bee intreated that Mr. Alderman Harvey may pay the same, and to this effect the Lord Maior to bee soe certified.”

The Lord Mayor’s precept to the Company respecting the King’s letter does not appear to have been entered on their minutes, and it would seem, from their only being called upon to contribute the sum of £179, that the city were unable to raise a loan of £100,000, and presented the King with a benevolence instead thereof.\* The difficulty

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\* Vide Minutes of 1620.

which the Company experienced at this time in raising money was in consequence of the contributions which they had made towards the plantation in Ireland, and the continual demands of the Government in one shape or other. The wonder is, how the companies continued to exist at all under such a system of perpetual exactions.

1616, Jan. 13. "Whereas letters are received from the Universitie of Oxford, the Bishoppe of Canterbury, and the Bishoppe of London, in behalf of the Universitie for schooles building, it is ordered, that the matter rest till it is further understood by the contribution of other companies."

The copie of a letter sent from the Lord Bishopp of Canterbury.

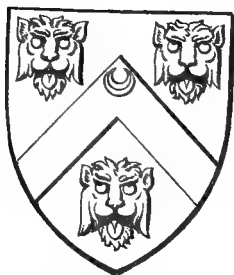
To the Right Wor<sup>th</sup> my very loving freinds the wardens and comynalty of the Company of Ironmongers, in the cittie of London, theis.

After my hartie commendations. I have latelie beene intreated by tres from the Universitie of Oxford (to whom I must ev<sup>r</sup> acknowledg a great obligation) to reco<sup>m</sup>end to yo<sup>r</sup> favourable entertainment their suit for some helpe by waye of contribution towards the building of their publike schooles. Theis are therefore as to lett you understand that I hould that worke now in hand to bee of excellent use for their publike lectures and disputa<sup>co</sup>ns, special means for advancement of all kind of learning, soe to request you in arnest manner the rather for my sake to yield unto them what you may well spare, either out of your common revenues belonging to yo<sup>r</sup> companye, or out of your private purses ; I meane such whom God hath blessed with plentie and abundance. Yo<sup>r</sup> free and charitable bountie in this their speciall occasion, the like wherof is not likely to happen againe, will undoubtedly redound to the benefitt of the whole church and kingdom. And they shall have just cause to record your pietie, as their manner is, amongst the rest of their benefactors, to all posteritie. And for my parte I do promise hereby to lay upp yo<sup>r</sup> severall benevolences in faithfull remembrance, to the end I may with due respect acknowledge the same to any of you when opportunitie shallbee presented ; and soe,

recommending this unto your charitable considerations, I leave you to the Allmightie. From Lambeth, 27 November, 1616.

Y<sup>r</sup> verie loving frend,

G. CANT.



1618. Sir Sebastian Harvey, Ironmonger, son of Sir James Harvey, knight, was chosen Lord Mayor. On the 30th September a Court of the Company was summoned, chiefly to consider the preparations necessary for his mayoralty and to appoint persons to take the oversight of the pageant. Very few particulars of this pageant have been recorded, and the title of it is not known. We discover from the Ironmongers' books that it was the production of Anthony Munday; that the principal objects introduced were, an iron-mine, an ostrich, and a leopard. This last was probably in allusion to the Lord Mayor's crest, which was, A leopard passant argent, spotted sable, ducally collared and chained or.\* So effective a spectacle as a wild animal could not be overlooked by the city poets of that time; the Emperor of Morocco would be placed on his back, and a group of attendant Moors, richly habited, would complete the pageant.† In 1658, at the inauguration of Sir John Ireton, the armorial griffins of the Clothworkers' Company were yoked to a splendid chariot, in which sat Asia and Africa in company with all the cardinal virtues. But not only were the arms of the companies and Lord Mayors

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\* Arms of Sir Sebastian Harvey, Or, a chevron between three leopard's faces gules, a crescent for difference.—Visitation of London, by Robert Cooke, Clarenceux; and Visitation of Essex. MSS. Harl. Nos. 5810, 5869, and 1463.

† Such a pageant was introduced by Munday in the mayoralty of Alderman Leman in 1616. See pages 221-3.

introduced into the detail of these civic solemnities, but even the surnames of the chief magistrates were sometimes made the vehicle of conveying a compliment: thus in the mayoralty of Mr. Alderman Leman in 1616, who was a member of the Fishmongers' Company, one of the principal pageants was "a leman-tree in full and ample forme, richly laden with the fruit and flowers it beareth; at its root a pelican in her nest; and seated round the tree [were] the Five Senses, because (as the poet observes) this tree is an admirable preserver of the senses in man, restoring, comforting, and relieving any the least decay in them."

At the Court held on the 30th September, Mr. Nicholas Leat and the two wardens were appointed to provide "poor men's round redd capps, wight capps, and cassocks of Breidges sattyn for the musetions, wight capps for the drummers, fife, and ancient-bearers, and muckado sleeves for the poor men."

Mr. Canning, Mr. Robins, Mr. Buckman, and Mr. Richard Leat were appointed to provide all things requisite for the two galleys and furnishing thereof, gunpowder, bases, chambers, watermen, fireworks, javelins, links, greenmen, torches, &c.

Mr. Hayes and Mr. Peate were to provide white staves for the whifflers, pendants, and escutcheons, and the wardens were directed to provide barges for the Company, musicians, trumpeters, waits, fencers, drummers, fifers, and ancient bearers.

At a Committee on the 5th October a considerable number of the Company, amounting to fifty or sixty, were appointed to serve in foins and budge. Mr. William Kinsey was excused on paying a fine of ten pounds.

It was also agreed to have "60 poor gownes, with javelins and torches answerable, according to former precedent."

And by "erection of hands it was committed to Mr. Nicholas Leat and Mr. Wm. Canning to deal with Christmas about the devise of a cannon for the show, to shoot of at pleasure, to bestow herein as they shall see good, the whole sum not exceeding xxxvij<sup>li</sup>."

October 6th. The warden and Mr. Cowley went from this meeting to Sir Sebastian Harvey, Lord Mayor elect, and offered unto him, in



the name and as the gift of the company, thirty pounds towards the trimming of his house, w<sup>ch</sup> kind offer he very honorably accepted, but returned the money back again unto the company.

October 9th. A note was received from the Lord Mayor elect, desiring that the wardens of the Mercers might be spoken with “for the hangings of the Lord Maior’s feast, and some upholster for hangings for the Lord Maior’s Court; also to provide a fayer velvet chaire for the Lord Chancellor, and two dozen of stooles covered w<sup>t</sup> cloth or leather; also the King’s picture or his armes in a small frame.”

Mr. Henry Martin, sergeant trumpeter, appointed at this court, was agreed withall to furnish the service of the Lord Maior’s show with 32 trumpets, and all to be performed in as good manner as hath bin at any time donne in this kind, and is to have for the same xxiiij<sup>li</sup> and iiij. ells of sarsnet, whereof there was now payed him in part forty shillings.

It was now agreed that Anthony Mundy, with whom the committees have contracted for the pageant, shall have xx<sup>li</sup> payed him, and John Grinkin xx<sup>li</sup>, in pte of payment of the worke by them to be done, according to the greement of the sayde committees.

Mr. Robins made report that he and the other committees appointed for providing galleys have agreed with Tilbury Strange for that service, to have 28<sup>li</sup>, and if it be very well pformed then xxx<sup>li</sup>; w<sup>ch</sup> is well allowed, and the said Strange to have the somme payd him in hand.

The charge of the several committees for the service of the Lord Maior were now read, and warning given to all men to pforme their parte according to order.

October 20th. Francis Lownes, head butler to my Lord Maior, presented a note in writing to this Court of the particulars of the plate and napery to be provided for the Lord Maior’s pte at the feast at Guildhall, viz. plate as followeth:—

36 nestes of bowles.	52 saltꝝ with two covers.
12 nestes of potts.	2 trencher salts.
12 basons and ewers.	6 payre of livery potts.
18 standing cups with covers.	5 dozen of spoones.

Naperie as followeth:—

3 sheets for the Lord Maior’s cupboard.	1 long towell of damaske.
1 damaske cloth of 5 yards.	2 ewer towels of damaske.
2 dozen of damaske napkins.	1 cubbord cloth of damaske.

All this is now agreed to be provided by the said Maister Lownes at his own charge and venture, and to have for the same eight pounds.

One Mr. Bell offered his service to this Court as marshall of the howse and the Companie on the day of the Lord Maior's service, wherein he hath been used now these eight years, and hath been, as he said, allowed 5<sup>li</sup> for the charge of himself and vj. attendants for this purpose. And this Court made agreement with him for his service, to have v. markes, it being well performed, and especially the pageant well lodged at night.

Mr. Harrison and Mr. Gorte were appointed to provide six horses for the show, and to carry them to Christmas to fit and furnishe them for the service.

There were now granted, of the request of Mr. Anthony Munday, six coats to six of the porters, directors of the carriages, and one coat to his man; and Edmond Ballard and John Yate were appointed to pvide the breakfast for the children.

October 23. At this court Mr. Cornwell, Mr. Bland, Mr. Loane, and Mr. Ralphe Canning were appointed to welcome the guests at Guildhall and to guide them to their places, and to see the hall cleared and served.

Mr. Humphrey Tuckey and Mr. James Hamor to attend the kitchen and at the dresser.

Mr. John Gravenor and Mr. Henry Hall as stewards for the batchelors' breakfasts, and are to be allowed 4<sup>li</sup> for the breakfasts and a noble, to be paid at Baynard Castle, according to custom.

Mr. Harrison and Mr. Hill to provide a place in Carter Lane for the pageant.

Mr. Warden Cambell and Mr. Nicholas Leat were appointed to speake to Mr. Corselis for returning of the pageant unto his house, and to speake with the sheriffs for supply of attendance at Guildhall.

The keep<sup>r</sup> of Blackwell Hall appeared at this court, and demanded forty shillings for the use of the napery and attendance for the children at their dinner at Blackwell Hall Howse; and Mr. Hall and Mr. Hanson were prayed to enquire what hath been heretofore don in the like case, and to report to the next court how they find this matter.

October 26. Edward Atkinson was appointed to attend w<sup>t</sup> his carpenter's tools upon Grinkin to mend the pageant.

November 2. At this court Mr. Dyos and Mr. Hanson were prayed

to take care for the bringing of the pageant from Mr. Halsie's to the Hall and to set it up there.

Mr. Harrison gave notice that he and Mr. Gorte did agree to give xliij<sup>s</sup> for the hire of six horses to carry the men in armour, and three men to wait tippon them.

In consideration of Anthony Mundy's good pformance of his business undertaken, and of the spoyling of his pageant apparaile by the foule weather, it was agreed to give him three pounds as a free giuft of the Companie besides and above the contract.

The figures introduced into the next page are copied from an ancient drawing in the possession of the Fishmongers' Company, representing the principal objects in the pageant provided for the mayoralty of Mr. Alderman Leman, and before alluded to.\* This pageant, entitled "Chrysanaleia, the Golden Fishing; or, Honour of Fishmongers," was also the production of Anthony Munday; † and we may reasonably conclude that some of the characters and costumes which he exhibited in 1616 would again be made use of in the pageant of 1618 without any material alteration.

The first of these figures is one of six tributary kings, who rode‡ on "either side of the King of the Moors, who in full royal costume, crown, and sceptre, is gallantly

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\* A description of this pageant, with some interesting particulars of the Fishmongers' Company, written by John Gough Nichols, Esq., F.S.A., illustrated with fac-simile engravings of the original drawings, still preserved at Fishmongers' Hall, was printed at the expense of that company in 1844, and forms a very elegant volume.

† Anthony Munday was born in 1553, and followed the trade of a draper in Cripplegate, and was also a member of the Drapers' Company. He was a voluminous writer, and, besides his Continuation of Stowe's Survey of London, was the author of various plays and ballads. His first pageant is supposed to have been written in 1605, for the Merchant Taylors, and from 1614 he continued for several years to be the favourite city poet. He died the 10th August, 1633, and was buried at St. Stephen's Coleman Street, where a monument was erected to his memory.

‡ In the drawing they are represented walking.

mounted on a golden leopard, and scatters gold and silver coin everywhere about him." The tributary kings carry each one a dart and an ingot of gold or silver. The other two figures represent a standard-bearer and a halberdier.

No stipulations appear to have been made with Munday in 1618 for providing the Ironmongers' Company with printed books of the speeches, nor is there any charge of this description in the expenses of the pageants, which are entered considerably at length and contain some curious particulars.



	<i>li.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
Paid for—			
9 doz. torches, xiiij. per dozen . . . . .	6	6	0
3 doz. linkes . . . . .	0	7	0
8 dozen torches . . . . .	5	2	0
8 dozen do. . . . .	5	12	0
Loan of 60 javelins . . . . .	1	5	0
Paid Robert Drowdge for a kettle drum with 4 trumpeters on horseback . . . . .	4	0	0
More paid to Mr. John Richardson for 6 green men and 4 to attend them, and for a fire work upon the Standard in Cheapside . . . . .	8	10	0
More paid to Tilbury Strange, for 2 men of warre (gallyes) furnished compleat with 20 musquetiers and 4 bases in eyther of them, the companie only finding captains . . . . .	30	0	0
More paid for 120 chambers . . . . .	34	0	0
More paid in full for 32 trumpeters . . . . .	24	0	0
More paid to Thomas Lockwood, for 6 drummers and 3 fifes, at 18 <sup>s</sup> a peece . . . . .	8	2	0
More paid John Owens, for 10 fencers to provide themselves scarfes . . . . .	4	15	0
More paid the cittie waights, their fee . . . . .	2	0	0
More for 48 yds. of Levant taffety, at 16 <sup>d</sup> ; 4 ells of Bollona sarsnet, at 4 <sup>s</sup> 8 <sup>d</sup> ; 4 ells watchet Bollonia sarsnet, at 5 <sup>s</sup> 2 <sup>d</sup> ; 7 ells of taffety sarsnett, at 7 <sup>s</sup> per ell; 3 gro. 3 doz. and 10 yds. of iiij. ribbon, £4 19 <sup>s</sup> 0 <sup>d</sup> , and to the sergeant trumpeter, for his cullers . . . . .	13	17	4
More paid for 34 oz. payned fringe with crimson in graine, at 2 <sup>s</sup> 8 <sup>d</sup> per oz.; 6 $\frac{3}{4}$ ells of taffety; and 1 pair of tassels . . . . .	6	16	6
More paid Thomas Hinkeman, for			
5 doz. and 2 round redd capps with bands . . . . .	6	4	0
4 $\frac{1}{2}$ doz. of long redd capps w <sup>th</sup> ribbons . . . . .	5	8	0
4 long redd capps without ribbons . . . . .	0	5	4
More paid Mr. Arthur Hall, clothmaker, 2 Suffolk azures, at 6 <sup>li</sup> 15 <sup>s</sup> 0 <sup>d</sup> per cloth . . . . .	13	10	0
More paid Abraham Cartwright, for 8 blew clothes . . . . .	60	0	0
More paid Garrett Christmas, for the cañon . . . . .	35	0	0
More for 4 <sup>li</sup> almond comfits put in the bullets of the cannon . . . . .	0	4	0

	<i>li.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
More paid Anthony Munday and Grinkin, in pt of the pageant . . . . .	40	0	0
More paid them in full payment . . . . .	25	0	0
More paid Anthony Munday, for pageant . . . . .	28	0	0
More for the standing of the pageant at the Bell in Carter Lane . . . . .	1	10	0
For removing of the pageant to the Hall . . . . .	0	3	4
For removing of the iron myne to the Hall . . . . .	0	2	8
For removing the cannon . . . . .	0	3	4
For the leopard . . . . .	0	1	4
For the ostridge . . . . .	0	1	4
More paid Thomas Steele, for his gowne . . . . .	2	0	0
More paid Thos. Susam, for a greene cloth . . . . .	6	10	0
More paid Oliver Geldino <sup>r</sup> , for his gowne . . . . .	3	0	0
More paid Mr. Bell, for marshalling the showe . . . . .	3	6	8
More paid Francis Lownds, for furnishing plate and linen at Geald hall . . . . .	8	0	0
More paid the captains of the gallies and 2 ensign bearers, at 18 <sup>s</sup> 8 <sup>d</sup> a pece, is in all . . . . .	3	12	0
More paid William Winshell, for painting worke . . . . .	38	13	4
More paid Robert Munday, for two cettle drum bañers . . . . .	0	13	4
For making the Compane's arms in an ensign . . . . .	1	0	0
For a new banner with the Lord Maior's arms . . . . .	3	10	0
For a new banner with the Compane's armes . . . . .	2	10	0
For 3 old banners mended . . . . .	2	0	0
For 2 new streamers of eight yards . . . . .	9	0	0
For 2 new streamers of five yards . . . . .	5	0	0
For 3 new streamers of 2½ yds. and 2 new do. of 1½ yard . . . . .	2	10	0
For 2½ doz. of new trumpet banners . . . . .	6	15	0
For 4 pavices paynting . . . . .	0	16	0
For 58 scutcheons paynting . . . . .	3	17	4
For mending a q <sup>r</sup> of the banner w <sup>h</sup> the King's armes . . . . .	0	15	0
For painting 19 staves . . . . .	1	0	0
For mending 2 cettle drum banners . . . . .	0	6	8
For 2 staves of 22 foot a pece for the standard, and 4 staves of 11 ft a pece for the supporters . . . . .	0	10	0
For 4 banner staves of 18 ft a pece . . . . .	0	10	0

	<i>li.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
For 14 doz. of whiffing staves and 1 doz. of truncheons .	2	5	0
For a new ancient staffe w <sup>h</sup> a faire guilt head . . . .	0	6	8
For working and colouring of an old ancient staffe, and a faire new head to the same . . . . .	0	3	4
For y <sup>e</sup> caridge of the hangings of the Mercers to the Guildhall, and recarrying of them to the Mercers' Hall .	0	1	0
For bring the said hangings out of the Mercers' Hall to the cart, and carrying them up again . . . . .	0	1	0
For the clerk of the M <sup>rs</sup> his fee for the same . . . .	0	5	0
For taynter hooks to hang the cloth on . . . . .	0	1	0
For hanging them up, taking them down, and folding .	0	4	0
More paid the keeper of Blackwell Hall, his fee . . .	1	0	0
More paid the porter of Blackwell Hall . . . . .	0	5	0
More paid Mr. Leate, for dinner charges, as per bill .	10	15	2
More for 5 single peces of redd Muccadoes, and 6½ yards do. 19 <sup>s</sup> . . . . .	5	4	3
More paid Mr. Edwards, the cittie carpenter, for taking down signes the Lord Maior's day . . . . .	0	5	0
More paid for taking up the sparr at Paul's gate . . .	0	5	0
More paid Rich <sup>d</sup> Jenny, officer, for attendance . . . .	1	0	0
More paid to S. Peters, in charge for the waights standing	0	3	4
More paid Michell Place, for iron work for the long streamer . . . . .	0	12	0
More paid Mr. Jerma, for a tapestry chaire for the Geald hall show . . . . .	2	10	0
More paid John Yate and Edward Ballard, to pvide meate for the children's breakfasts . . . . .	2	2	0
More paid for carrying the whiffers to Westminster and back again . . . . .	0	2	6
More paid for making 62 blue gownes, and 52 cotes and sleeves	6	4	8
More paid H <sup>y</sup> Hill, for the batchellors' breakfasts . . .	4	6	8
For a barrell of powder, for the cannon for the chambers, and for 4 soldiers on foote . . . . .	4	6	0
For a dinner for the 40 soldiers at Young's in Cornhill .	2	2	0
For a peece and a half of match for the foot soldiers . .	0	2	6
For the loan of 12 feathers for six horses and their riders .	2	10	0
For a link iiij <sup>d</sup> , porter vj <sup>d</sup> , and drinking money vj <sup>d</sup> .	0	1	4

1618, 12th November. Isaack Walton, late apprentice to Thomas Grinsell, "was now admitted and sworne a free brother of this Companie, and payd for his admittance xij<sup>d</sup>, and for default of presentm<sup>t</sup> and enrollement x<sup>s</sup>."

Nov. 18. "Accordinge to a custome in this and other societies, to honor their worthy friends with the freedome of their corporaçon as a present and token of their love and respect unto psons of such qualitie and desert, the freedome of this fellowship was this day presented unto Mr. Robert Heath, Recorder of London, and Mr. Peter Pheasant, counselor at law, and pençonary of this Companye, who both respectively accepted the same, with kind acknowledgement of the love of this Companie, and promise of their readines in all occasions to shew their good respect unto the general bodie thereof; and soe are by this entry enregistred as free brethren of this societie."

1618-19. Feb. 27. "Mr Warden Cambell acquainted this court how he had heard that a precept from the Lord Mayor was sent unto the Hall (though miscarried), for the pviding of six barrells of gunpowder for the share of this Company, and it is agreed that if m<sup>r</sup> warden heare further of this matter, he shall forthwith make provision of the said quantity of powder."

In 1619 the Company of Ironmongers entertained "the States of the United Provinces, and the rest of the commissioners residing here, the lord maior, Sir Thomas Smith, and divers others of place and quality;" when it was "thought mete that there be a lane made of the livery on both sides, from the door up into the Hall, beginning with the youngest of the livery below at the dore; after the coming up of the States, the livery to dispose of themselves in other rooms, as that the Hall might be left free for the



entertainment of the States, and the others of the chiefe, and Mr. Ball and Mr. Raph Canning were intreated to sit with the States gentlemen, to entertain them, the former at the end of the table, and Mr. Windham and the clarke among the rest at the same table.

“The meate for the first table to be served up by the livery, beginning from the youngest, and continuing upwards according to the number of dishes.

“It was the same year agreed in respect of the kindness of Mr. Recorder of London sheweth to this Company since he received the freedome thereof, that he shalbe p̄sented with twoo hogsheads of Gascoyne wyne and a but of sack, in token of the Compa<sup>s</sup> loving acceptance of his favour.

“The Recorder having many p̄sents of wine, this was subsequently changed into a sum of twenty peices.”

September 22. By a precept from the Lord Mayor the Company were required to take their “pporçôn of powder and match for their store; to witt, 1,220lb. of powder, at xjd. per pound, and nine bundles of match, at ixs. vjd. the bundle.”

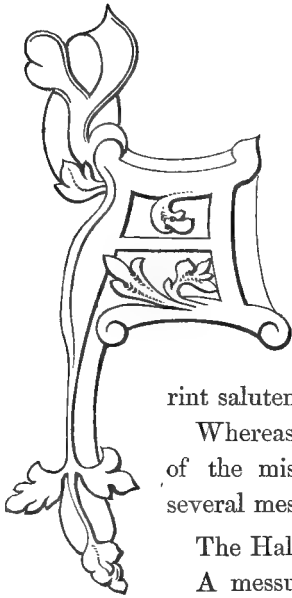
Upon the petition of the “yeomandry of this mistery now read against certain country larymen, cutlers, and naylemen, that ly at Blossomes and the Maydenhead, and other inns, and retayle their wares within this citty to foreigners, contrary to the privileges of this citty, and to the great hurt of this Company, it is now agreed to make petition to the lord mayor and aldermen in the name of the whole Company for the redressing of this disorder.”

“An order of Court before the Lord Maior in y<sup>e</sup> tyme of Sir Sebastian Harvey, dated y<sup>e</sup> 5 day of October last, was now read, wherein it was declared that the Lord Maior, by his prerogative of making three psons free of the cittie, had obtained the freedome of Mr. Stapleton as the first of the said three, and y<sup>t</sup> he should be admitted into the freedom

of the Company by redemption ; upon w<sup>ch</sup> order the court being willing to gratifie Sir Sebast<sup>n</sup> Harvey, the said Stapleton being his gardener, are contented to admit him into this Company, soe as he doe once a quarter take care to keep the Company's garden in order and repair, and to trym y<sup>e</sup> same, w<sup>ch</sup> he very thankfully accepted of, promising to pforme the same, and therefore took his oath appertayning, and paid for his oath xij<sup>d</sup>."

"Dec. 3. A precept from the Lord Maior dated this day, and directed to this Company, was read, wherein is signified that the great disorder y<sup>t</sup> of late years is growne in the severall companies of this cittie, in not being decently attired in their gownes faced with furr, as in ancient tyme hath been used upon the dayes of solemnity in the winter season ; for remedy whereof his Lo<sup>pp</sup> and y<sup>e</sup> Court of Aldermen have thought fitt that the m<sup>r</sup>, wardens, assistants, and those of the livery doe in decent and grave manner wear their gownes faced w<sup>th</sup> furr, every one according to his degree of precedence in his comp<sup>y</sup>, and not to have their gownes faced w<sup>th</sup> se<sup>v</sup>all stuffs disorderly, as of late hath been used ; and this order of wearing their gownes faced w<sup>th</sup> furr to be contyneued yearly, from Michaelmas till Easter, and to be put in execution before Xmas next."

In the 17th year of his reign, James the First granted to the Ironmongers' Company a "perpetuitie" or confirmation under the great seal of all their lands and tenements in and about London, particularly specifying and describing the same : and, in the month of October following, by other letters patent, still further secured the said lands and tenements to the Company from any doubt, defect, ambiguity, or omission, that might be discoverable in the previous instrument :—



PERPETUITIE granted to the m<sup>r</sup> and keepers or wardens and cōialty of the mistery or art of Ironmongers, London.

Jacobus Dei gratia Anglie, Scotie, Francie, et Hibernie Rex, fidei defensor, &c. omnibus ad quos presentes litere pervenerint salutem, &c.

Whereas the m<sup>r</sup> and keepers or wardens and cōialty of the mistery or art of Ironmongers, London, have several messuages, lands, and ten<sup>ts</sup>, viz.—

The Hall and three tenements thereunto adjacent.

A messuage in the Old Jewry, in the occupaçon of Tho<sup>s</sup> Cambell; one in the occupaçon of Rob<sup>t</sup> Chamberlin; one in Love Lane, in his occupaçon.

Two ten<sup>ts</sup> in the occupa<sup>n</sup> of Rich<sup>d</sup> Batenson.

One ten<sup>t</sup> in the occup<sup>n</sup> of Peter Phesant.

In Noble Lane, three ten<sup>ts</sup> in the occup<sup>n</sup> of Will<sup>m</sup> Dun.

In Bread St<sup>t</sup>, two mess<sup>es</sup> in the occupa<sup>n</sup> of Tho<sup>s</sup> Osborn; nine mess<sup>es</sup> in the occup<sup>n</sup> of Rob<sup>t</sup> Este, Francis Austin, Will<sup>m</sup> Skidmore, Eliz. Lewis, Rich<sup>d</sup> Vallans, Rob<sup>t</sup> Boydall, Reynold Hayes, Francis Bates, Will<sup>m</sup> Browne.

W<sup>t</sup>out Newgate, two mess<sup>es</sup>, and the cottages in Horse-head Alley.

The Ship in the Poultry, in the occup<sup>n</sup> of Trinion Shortus.

Wood Street, the Flower de Luce and Crown, in the occup<sup>n</sup> of Will<sup>m</sup> Mindgay.

In Old Street, a croft or piece of ground in a great orchard, and all the ten<sup>ts</sup> therein, with the gardens and all the ten<sup>ts</sup> towards the street, in the occupa<sup>n</sup> of John Cornwell.

An acre and a rood of ground in his occupaçon.

In Nic<sup>s</sup> Lane, two ten<sup>ts</sup> in the occupa<sup>n</sup> of W<sup>m</sup> Bainbrigge and Rob<sup>t</sup> Blackerby.

In East Cheap, the Xpofer in the occupa<sup>n</sup> of Eliza Linton.

And whereas the m<sup>r</sup> and keepers, &c. have petitioned us to confirm and ratifie for ever to them all and singular y<sup>e</sup> premises, that they and their successors may enjoy the premises quietly, without any claim of us, o<sup>r</sup> heirs, or successors;

Know ye that we, for and in consideration of 100*l*. paid into our exchequer by the said m<sup>r</sup>, keepers, &c. have and do for us and o<sup>r</sup> heirs and successors confirm, release, and ratifie to the said m<sup>r</sup> and keepers, and to their successors, all the aforesaid mess<sup>es</sup>, lands, and tenements, and premises, w<sup>t</sup> the appurtenances, to have and to hold to them and their successors for ever; viz.—

All the premises in London in free burgage and not in capite, nor by knight's service, and all that in Midd<sup>x</sup> by the same tenure as formerly, and not by other, yielding and paying such and like yearly rents as were formerly paid in the space of 30 years. And we do give and grant to the said m<sup>r</sup>, &c. all and singular the premises and the reversion of the premises and the rents and profits thereof, except the quit-rents due to us; to have and to hold the said messuag<sup>s</sup>, lands, and the reversion and reversions thereof, released and confirmed to the said m<sup>r</sup>, &c. to their own use and behoof for ever; to hold of us all the premises in London in free burgage, and not in capite nor by knight's service; and all the premises in Middlesex by such tenure as they were formerly, and not otherwise; paying to us such quit-rents as have been paid by the space of 30 years last past. And, moreover, we give and grant to the said m<sup>r</sup>, &c. that they and their successors from henceforth for ever may hold and enjoy the premises afore granted, and every part thereof, and such rights [in reduc<sup>õ</sup>ns], fredomes, liberties, customes, &c. as they and their predecessors, or any other, have or ought to have enjoyed by reason of any charter, gift, or grant by us or o<sup>r</sup> predecessors, Kings or Queens of England, or by pretext of any Act of Parliament, or prescription, or custom heretofore had, as freely and amply to have had or enjoyed, or ought to have enjoyed the same.

And further we give and grant to the said m<sup>r</sup>, &c. all the aforesaid mess<sup>es</sup> with their appurtenances, as full and freely as the same came to our hands, or to our progenitors, by reason of dissolution or suppression of any monastery, priory, or by p<sup>re</sup>text of any Act of Parl<sup>t</sup>, attainder, or forfeiture, exchange, gift, or by any other lawful means are or ought to be in our hands.

And we will and grant to the said m<sup>r</sup>, &c. and to their successors,

that we will acquit, discharge, and save harmless for ever, from time to time, y<sup>e</sup> said m<sup>r</sup>, &c. and the said messuag<sup>s</sup>, lands, &c. and every part thereof, against us, o<sup>r</sup> heirs and successors, from all corodies, fees, yearly rents, arrearages, &c. issuing out of the p<sup>r</sup>misses to us, o<sup>r</sup> heirs, or successors, except the rents in these p<sup>r</sup>sents formerly reserved, commanding the Th<sup>r</sup>er, Cansellor, and Barons of the Excheq<sup>r</sup>, and all auditors, receaur<sup>s</sup>, and other officers, that they, upon showing of these letters patents, or the enrollment thereof, without any writ or warrant of o<sup>r</sup>s, shall make due allowance and discharge of all manner of corodies, rents, fees, pensions, arrearages, &c. except before excepted; and this our letters patent, or the enrollment thereof, shall be their warrant and discharge in this behalf.

And further we give, grant, p<sup>r</sup>don, release, and exonerate to the said m<sup>r</sup>, &c. all rents, issues, fines, &c. going out of y<sup>e</sup> p<sup>r</sup>misses payable to us, our heirs or successors, in respect thereof, except before excepted, in any manner before the date hereof due to us, o<sup>r</sup> heirs or succes<sup>rs</sup>. And all entries and intrusions upon the premises heretofore by the said m<sup>r</sup>, &c. And all acquisitions or aliena<sup>ç</sup>ons in mortmain concerning y<sup>e</sup> p<sup>r</sup>misses by the said m<sup>r</sup>, &c. without our licence or our predecessors, the statute of mortmain notwithstanding. Also we will and grant to the said m<sup>r</sup>, &c. that we, from time to time hereafter, upon petition of any of the tenants of the said m<sup>r</sup>, &c. their predecessors or successors, will grant o<sup>r</sup> letters patents to release all rent, issues, fines, and arrearages, &c. of the premises afore mentioned, except before excepted; and all intrusions into the p<sup>r</sup>misses, or any part thereof, by the te<sup>n</sup>ts, at any time heretofore, without right or title; and y<sup>t</sup> we nor o<sup>r</sup> officers hereafter shall not molest the aforesaid tenants of the said m<sup>r</sup>, &c. for the said rent, arrearages, fines, &c.

And, moreover, we give licence to the m<sup>r</sup>, &c. to take and receive and have to themselves, from whatsoever person, the said messuag<sup>s</sup>, lands, &c. above granted upon trust, or to the use of y<sup>e</sup> said m<sup>r</sup>, &c. being seized thereof, whether they be held from us or any other p<sup>r</sup>son formerly, in capite or knight's service or otherwise, to have and to hold to the said m<sup>r</sup>, &c. for ever. And also we give power to all persons whatsoever, that they may grant the messuag<sup>s</sup>, lands, &c. of whomsoever they be held, to the said m<sup>r</sup>, &c. as aforesaid, the statute of mortmain or other statutes, &c. notwithstanding; and this without any inquisition thereupon by pretext of any writ "ad quod da<sup>m</sup>m," &c.

willing that the said m<sup>r</sup>, &c. be not hindred or disquieted for the p<sup>r</sup>emises or any of them.

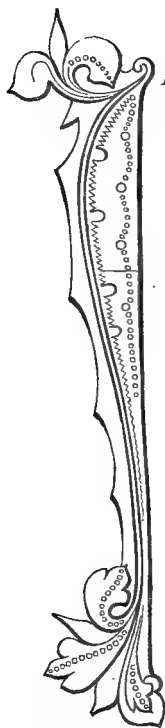
And whereas we and o<sup>r</sup> predecessors have formerly licenced the m<sup>r</sup>, &c. to have and purchase mess<sup>es</sup>, &c. to a yearly value, notwithstanding the statute of mortmain, Now we will that these tres patents shall not be required to be any part of such yearly value as they were capable of formerly to purchase. And, moreover, we further grant and licence the said m<sup>r</sup>, &c. that they, besides the former messuag<sup>s</sup>, &c. may purchase other messuag<sup>s</sup>, &c. other lands, &c. not exceeding the yearly value mentioned in y<sup>e</sup> former tres patent, notwithstanding the statute of mortmain.

And also we give leave to eu<sup>er</sup>y of our subjects to sell, bequeath, or convey to the said m<sup>r</sup>, &c. mess<sup>es</sup>, lands, &c. not exceeding the yearly value in the former letters patents mentioned, notwithstanding the statute of mortmain, so as they be not held in capite or knight's service. And further we do consent that at the next Par<sup>t</sup> we will give our royal assent to any bill p<sup>r</sup>ferred to the Lords and Co<sup>m</sup>mons by the said m<sup>r</sup>, &c. and by them enacted for the confirma<sup>ti</sup>on of the premises. And, moreover, we will that these letters patent, or the enrollment thereof, shall be good in law against us and o<sup>r</sup> successors in all o<sup>r</sup> courts or elsewhere through England, without any licence to be obtained by the said m<sup>r</sup>, &c. from us or o<sup>r</sup> successors, notwithstanding the ill naming or not rightly naming the messuag<sup>s</sup>, &c. or not finding an office or inquisition, or not men<sup>t</sup>ioning o<sup>r</sup> true title to p<sup>r</sup>emises, or any defect in the ill recital or the ill naming any town, hundred, &c. or not setting down the true value, or not truly men<sup>t</sup>ioning o<sup>r</sup> right, title, &c. or the statute of the 18th of Hen. VI. or the 1st Hen. IV. or the statute of mortmain, or any other statute, or not mencioning the kind, nature, &c. of the premises. And we will y<sup>t</sup> y<sup>e</sup> said m<sup>r</sup>, &c. have theis our tres under our great seal without any fine, although express men<sup>t</sup>on of the true yearly value, or of o<sup>r</sup> gift or grant heretofore made, be not set down; any act, statute, &c. notwithstanding.

Witness ourself at Westminster, the 4th August, in the 17th of o<sup>r</sup> reign of England, and the 53rd of Scotland.\*

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\* Old Book of Charters, Deeds, &c. fol. 36. The above is a marginal translation; the original is in Latin, and more at length.



ACOBUS, Dei gratia Ang. Scotie, Francie, et Hibernie Rex, fidei defensor, &c. Omnibus ad quos p̄sentes lre pven<sup>i</sup>nt salutem.

Whereas y<sup>e</sup> mast<sup>r</sup> and keepers, &c. of Ironmongers have petitioned us, &c. Know ye we, consenting to the said petition, do will that the said mast<sup>r</sup>, &c. and the cōialty of y<sup>e</sup> seveal arts, misteries, guilds, and fraternities, viz. the mast<sup>r</sup>, &c. of the Ironmongers, and their successors, may have, hold, and enjoy the messuag<sup>s</sup>, lands, teñts, reversions, p̄fits, coñodities, &c. whatsoever to them granted by these or by any former letters patent, according to the true meaning thereof, notwithstanding any doubt or misprision whatsoever; and that if hereafter any doubt, defecte, or ambiguity shall be found in these or o<sup>r</sup> former letters pat<sup>t</sup> at any time in respect of the messu<sup>s</sup>, lands, &c. then upon their petition exhibited to us, and upon examination of our generall attorney, we will grant other letters patents to explain, amend, and supply those doubts, defects, &c. as often as need shall require.

And moreover we do give, grant, p̄don, and release all somes of money, goods, chatteles, whatsoever given, granted, devised, or bequeathed formerly to superstitious uses, notwithstanding the Act 1 Ed. 6, to have and to hold to their own use w<sup>t</sup>out account. And moreover, upon the petition of the maior and cōialty and cittizens of London, we grant to them and their successors for ever all their mannors, messuag<sup>s</sup>, lands, teñts, rents, annuities, pencions, yearly profits, somes of money, and hereditam<sup>ts</sup> whatsoever in London and the suburbs thereof, or elsewhere in England, by these or former letters patents granted since the last of April last past.

And y<sup>t</sup> other societies, guilds, or fraternities may in y<sup>e</sup> same citty or suburbs, or their assignes, hold and enjoy their lands, &c. as freely as we, o<sup>r</sup> heirs or successors, have or ought to have enjoyed the same by y<sup>e</sup> 1 Ed. 6, or by virtue of any other title or act of parliam<sup>t</sup>; To have and to hold to them and their successors, to hold the premises in London in free burgage, and not in capite or knight's service, and other

y<sup>e</sup> premises by the same tenour they formerly held the same ; paying to us, o<sup>r</sup> heirs and successors, such yearly rents, feefarmes, and somes of money as were formerly paid in y<sup>e</sup> space of 30 years last past.

And we do further grant to y<sup>e</sup> said m<sup>r</sup>, &c. and to the maior, &c. that these f<sup>r</sup>es patents or the enrollment thereof shall be firme and sufficient in law against us, o<sup>r</sup> heirs, &c. in all o<sup>r</sup> courts in England, w<sup>t</sup>out any licence, confirmation, &c. to be procured or obtained, notwithstanding the misnaming of the messuages, lands, and tēts aforesaid, and not finding any office, &c. of the p<sup>r</sup>misses, and not men<sup>s</sup> o<sup>r</sup> true title, and any defect in not reciting any grant of the premisses on record or not on record, and misnaming or not naming any town, hamlet, p<sup>r</sup>ishe, &c. where the p<sup>r</sup>misses are, and any defect in not truly men<sup>con</sup>s the names of the tennants or y<sup>e</sup> quantity or quality of the p<sup>r</sup>misses, and any defect in y<sup>e</sup> certainty, &c. of the yearly rent, and any defect in y<sup>e</sup> not truly men<sup>con</sup>ing o<sup>r</sup> right and title to the premisses, notwithstanding the Act 18 Hen. 6 and statute 1 Hen. 4, and y<sup>e</sup> statute of mortmain, and any other statute of England, and the not truly men<sup>co</sup>ing the nature, kind, quantitie, &c. of the premisses.

And we will and grant that they shall have these f<sup>r</sup>es patents under o<sup>r</sup> great seal of England without fine or fee in o<sup>r</sup> Haniper, although express mention be not made of the true value of the p<sup>r</sup>misses or of other grants by us, &c. to them formerly, any statute, &c. to the contrary, &c.

Teste me i<sup>po</sup> apud Westm̄ s<sup>cho</sup> die Octobris anno regni n<sup>ri</sup> Anglie, Francie, et Hibernie xvij<sup>o</sup>, et Scotie liij<sup>o</sup>.

P i<sup>m</sup> Regem.

1620, Dec. 20. “The Court being specially called about y<sup>e</sup> giving of a benevolence to the King for the p<sup>nt</sup> relief of the warres in the Palatine’s country, Mr. Alderman Cambell made known that he and some other of the alderm<sup>n</sup> were sent for before the L<sup>ds</sup>, who signified unto them that they, the L<sup>ds</sup>, had given towards that service 15,000*l*., and that it was agreed of the c<sup>ittie</sup>, in respect that they were a great multitude, that they would give the double of that some, 30,000*l*. for furthering of that cause ; whereupon the Maior and Court of Aldermen falling into consideration thereof, doe finde noe means how so great a some can be



levied or yeelded, as in respect of the many charges and burdens lying upon the cittie, yet, to show their willingness to gratifie y<sup>e</sup> King, they thought fit to make an offer unto the L<sup>ds</sup> of 10,000*li.*, to be given as a benevolence from the cittie towards the relief of those warrs, as had been formerly done and geven to the King as a benevolence in Sir Thos. Middleton's maioralty, and that the same should be taxed upon every company according to their corn stock, w<sup>ch</sup> is 5,000 upon the chamber of London and 5,000 upon the companies. The Court, taking the matter into consideration, and finding themselves much indebted and noe way able to undergoe a further charge in respect of their poverty, do desire to be spared from this imposition, yet, that they may not appear singular and the only company standing out, Mr. Cletherow and others are to enquire how other companies conforme themselves, and then deliver answer to the Lord Maior and Court of Aldermen as shall seem most convenient."

Dec. 15. A precept was received from the Lord Mayor respecting the aforesaid benevolence, and requiring from the Company the sum of 170*l.* The Court, on debating the matter, found that they had no means to collect the same among themselves, "in regard the livery is but small and the yeomanry very poor, and that the stock of the Company is indebted about 2,000*li.*, whereby their poverty is such that they are not able to give to this contribution, therefore they do desire to be spared; but, if this answer do not please, then they will by way of advance procure 100*li.* to be taken up at interest, so that they may have the same allowed unto them out of the subsidies and fifteens when they come to be levied by the parliam<sup>t</sup>."

Dec. 16. The answer returned to the Mayor and Aldermen not being deemed satisfactory, it was resolved to pay the 170*l.* out of the common stock; and "it was then or-

dered by erection of hands that there shalbe noe more quarter dinners, search and view dinners, nor on the 25th March next, nor 5th of November, until farther order, and that the wardens for the tyme being, in respect of the easing of their charge, shall paye to the Company for every quarter dinner 20 marks, &c. ; and lastly, that the renter wardens for the tyme being shall alsoe pay to the use of the Company for the search and view dinner xij*li.*, without any allowance to be made them."

1620. "A Court the 12th March. Whereas the Lady Harvey hath paid to the wardens xx*ijli.* for a dynner for the Companye the 21st of this moneth, being the funerall day of Sir Sebastian Harvey deceased, it is ordered that Mr. Thomas Large and Mr. John Wilson shall joine with the wardens for the provision of that dinner, to husband the same to the Company's best profit."

In 1621 the Lord Mayor issued his precept to the Company, commanding them to provide and lay up in granaries before the last day of September 358 quarters of wheat; on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays in the month of August to bring to the market at Queenhithe two quarters of red wheat meal; and on the 10th of January to provide again 358 quarters of wheat before the ensuing Lady Day; and that "his Lpp. intended to take a straight account of the performance thereof, for that corne is now grown to a high rate of 4*ls.* the quarter."

In February 1622 the Mayor directed his precept to the Company, requiring them to purchase from him and the Aldermen 70 quarters of wheat for the use of the city at 46*s.* 4*d.* per quarter.

An act of Common Council was this year framed to prohibit the sale of ironmongery wares brought into the city by foreigners, except within the precincts of Leadenhall.

Commune Concilium tentum in Camera Guildhall civit̃ Londoñ decimo nono die Julij anno regni domini nostri Jacobi nunc Regis Anglie, &c. vicesimo et Scotie quinquagesimo quinto, coram Edwardo Barkham milite, Maiore civit̃ Londoñ, Haneageo Finche armigero, Recordatore ejusdem civitat̃, Thoma Bennet milite, Thoma Lowe milite, Thoma Middleton milite, Petro Probie, Martino Lumbley, Willielmo Gore, Johanne Gore, Cutberto Hacket, Richardo Herne, Hugone Hamersley, Jacobo Cambell, Edwardo Allen, Roberto Ducie, et Johanne Hodges, Aldermannis, ac Georgio Whitmore et Nichol Rampton, Aldermannis et Vicecoñ ejusdem civit̃, necnon Maiore parte Communariorum ejusdem civit̃, existent̃ assemblat̃, &c.

WHEREAS by the anciente customes of this cittie, ratified and confirmed by sundrie actes of parliament and divers letters of the King's most excellent Matie and his royall progenitors kings and queenes of this realme of England, no forreiner from the liberties of this cittie ought to buy or sell to another forreiner any wares, goodes, or merchandizes within the liberties of the saide cittie to sell againe, or otherwise to merchandize, upon paine of forfeiture of the same goodes, wares, and merchandizes so bought and sold by and between forreyners as aforesayd, nor by the same custom ought to sell or put to sale any wares, goods, or merchandizes by retaile within the sayd cittie, but only in grosse to the freemen of the sayd cittie, except victualls, in the markett places and markett tymes within this cittie, and during the tyme onely of Bartholomew faire: And whereas by the ancient orders and ordinances of the cittie of London all sortes of nailes, and all other iron and cutleris wares, and all other wares and merchandizes usuallie sold by ironmongers and cutlers whatsoever made within this realme, and brought or to be brought to this cittie of London to be sold by foreynners, were accustomed and ought to be brought to a common and publike markett within this sittie, there to be openlie shewed, viewed, searched, sold, and put to sale to the freemen of this cittie, and to that ende Leaden-hall was anciently appointed and held the usuall and fittest place for the receipt, stowage, and putting to sale of those several kinds and other like commodities; yet notwithstanding divers persons forreiners from the liberties of the cittie, ayming at their private lucre and gaine, have of late years withdrawne themselves from the sayd publike market place, and for the better colouring and readier vending of wares falsly and deceitfullie made, doe in innes, private warehouses, chambers, corners, and

other bye places within the saide cittie and liberties thereof, shew, sell, and put to sale the same wares and commodities, to the great prejudice and deceit of his Ma<sup>ties</sup> subjects, and by that covert and secret dealing and trade great quantities thereof are daily solde to straingers and forreiners from the liberties of this cittie, contrary to the custome and liberties of this cittie, to the greate damage of the freemen of the same, by meane whereof freemen and strangers privatly and under hand have and doe maintaine a more ample trade then the freemen of the cittie, and yet doe not beare or are tyed or compellable to contribute towards or to undergoe any publike service, charge, or office, or dutie in this cittie for his Ma<sup>tie</sup>, or otherwise for the honor or common good of the cittie; which covert and secret kinde of trade and dealings by and betweene forreiners from the liberties of this cittie hath and will intend much to the manifest infringing of the liberties of this cittie, and to the greate decay and impoverishing of the freemen thereof; Wherefore, to the end that the same abuses may be taken away, and that the like disorders may from the time to come be prevented: Bee it enacted, ordained, and established, by the right honorable the Lord Maior of the cittie of London, and the Aldermen his brethrin and the Commons in this Common Counsell assembled, and by the authoritie of the same, that from and after the feast of St. Michael the Archangell now next ensuing the Green Yard, being parcel of Leaden-hall, and such other rooms as shall be heerafter set out and appointed by the Court of Lord Maior and Aldermen for the tyme being for the receiving, harbouring, and stowing of all sortes of wares made of iron and cutlerie wares and commodities which shall be made within this realm of England, and shall be brought unto the cittie or the liberties and suburbs thereof by any foreiners to be put to sale, shall be from thenceforth employed, used, and continued for a common markett place for that purpose and use, and for none other; and that Tuesday or Wednesday and Thursday in every week, weekly and through<sup>t</sup> the yeare (except Christmas Day and other festival dayes by the lawes of this land and cannons of the Church of England appointed to be kept holy), from eight of the clock in the morning till eleven at noone, and from two of the clock in the afternoone till five of the clock in the afternoone, shall be usual market dayes and tymes for the shew and putting to sale openly all and everie the foresayd commodities; and that all forreiners bringing such wares made of iron, and cutlerie wares and commodities aforesaid, to this cittie,

liberties, or suburbs thereof, to be sould, are to take notice thereof and to repaire to Leaden-hall, there and not elsewhere to pitch, house, and put to sale the same iron, steele, and cutlerie wares and other the commodities aforesayd, in the sayd places, on the dayes and tymes aforesaid, and on or at noe other day or time there; and all freemen of the said cittie buyers of the same wares and commodities are likewise for that cause thither to resort and to buy the same at no other day, tyme, or place within the cittie, liberties, and suburbs therof from the dayes and tymes aforesayd appointed.

And it is further enacted by the authoritie aforesaid, that, from and after the said feast of St. Michael the Archangel now next ensuing, all manner of nailes, knives, and all other wares made of iron or steele or iron and steele, and cutlerie wares and other commodities aforesaide whatsoever, made or to be made within this realme, which shall from henceforth be brought by any forriner or forriners from the liberties of the cittie of London unto the sayd cittie, or liberties or suburbs thereof, to be sold, shall, before any sale thereof made, be brought unto Leaden-hall, there to be shewed, viewed, searched, showed, housed, and put to sale, and not elsewhere within the saide cittie, liberties and suburbs thereof, upon paine that everie such forriner shall forfeit for everie default therein the fourth parte of the value of suche of the saide wares and commodities so sold as aforesaide contrarie to the true meaning of this act.

And it is also enacted by the same authoritie, that, from and after the said feast of St. Michael the Archangell now next coming, no inholder or keeper of pettie hostelries or takers in of lodgers, or other person or persons whatsoever inhabiting or w<sup>ch</sup> heerafter shall inhabit within the said cittie, liberties or suburbs thereof, shall witingly or willingly permit or suffer any forreiner or forreiners from the liberties of this cittie to keepe any shoppe, wharehouse, or other place or places whatsoever within their innes or houses for the shewing, selling, or putting to sale of any nailes, knives, wares made of iron or steele or of iron and steele, or cutlerie wares, or other the aforesayd commodities, or otherwise there to show, sell, or put to sale the same as aforesaid, upon paine to forfeit for everie first offence committed against this acte the some of fortie shillings, and for his second offence the some of fouer poundes, and for his third offence to be utterly by the Court of Lord Maior and Aldermen of this cittie, disfranchised from the liberties of this cittie, and be

held unworthie ever after to be readmitted thereto, unless he shall put in sufficient securitie to the Court of Lord Maior and Aldermen never to offende soe againe.

And it is further enacted and appointed by the authoritie aforesayde, that all former lawes and ordinances heretofore made and established within this cittie against hawkers be from henceforth in all things observed and put in execuſion according to the tennor of the same lawes.

All which paines, penalties, forfeitures, and somes of money to be forfeited by virtue of this acte or ordinance shall be recovered by accon of debt, bill, or plaint, to be commenced and prosecuted in the name of the Chamberlaine of the cittie of London for the tyme beinge in the King's Mat<sup>ies</sup> court to be holden in the Chamber of the Guildhall of the cittie of London, before the Maior and Aldermen of the said cittie, wherein no essoigne or wager of lawe shall be admitted or allowed for the defendant; and that the Chamberlin of the said cittie for the tyme being shall in all suits to be prosecuted by virtue of this acte or ordinance against anie offender recover the ordinarie costs of suit to be expended in and about the prosecucon thereof.

And further, that one moiety of all forfeitures to be recovered by vertue hereof, the costs of suite for recoverie of the same being deducted and allowed, shall be, after the recovery and receipt thereof, payd and delivered to the Threr of the hospitall of Bridewell, to be employed towards the releese of the poore to be brought up and maintained in the sayd hospital; and the other moyty thereof to him or them w<sup>ch</sup> shall first give information of the offence for w<sup>ch</sup> such forfeitures shall grow, and prosecute suite in the name of the Chamberlaine of the sayd cittie for recoverie of the same, anything in this act to the contrary notwithstanding.

Martis vicesimo septimo die Augusti 1622, annoꝝ regni regis  
Jacobi Angliæ, &c. vicesimo.

BARKHAM, Maior.—This day, at the humble request of the Company of Ironmongers, it is granted that they shall at all times needfull have the help of the Lord Maior, or any such officers belonging to him, in their searches for unlawful and deceitful wares in shops or otherwise within the cittie, and for the apprehension of hawkers of wares of their trade in a hawking manner contrary to the custom of this citty, to seize all

such deceitful wares, and apprehend the bodies of such hawkers, to be brought before the Lord Maior, and disposed of as he shall see fit.

WELD.

1623. The Company being unprovided with their proportion of wheat, and it now being upon the rising hand, and reported to be good and cheap in Brittany in France, where plenty is to be had, Mr. Christopher Cletherow and others are to take care for a provision of a convenient proportion from that part.

1624. It was agreed “y<sup>t</sup> Mr. Sheriff Heylin should be p̃sented with twentie pieces of xxij<sup>s</sup> the piece, towards the trimming of his house, and the loane of such plate as he may want during his sheureltye.”

On the 20th of April, 1625, in consequence of the accession of Charles the First, the Lord Mayor addressed his precept to the Company, directing them to have their rails and standing in readiness to be set up in the street against the time of the King’s coming through the city.

June 15. A precept from the Lord Mayor dated the 10th of this month was now read, requiring the Company not to let out their hall to be used “for any meetings of countrymen of the several sheirs and counties of this realme, especially in this time of God’s visitaçon w<sup>th</sup> the contageo<sup>s</sup> sickness of the plague.”

July 7. The Lord Mayor again addressed the Company entreating them to “forbear all manner of feasting or publique dinner at the coñon hall or elsewhere, during the tyme of this heavy visitation of the contageous sickness of the plague; and that out of their piety and charity they would send into the Chamber of London their large and liberal contribuçon towards the relief of such poor people whose houses are visited, and are not able to relieve them-

selves; whereupon the Court, out of their charity to soe pious a worke, did order that 20<sup>li</sup> be paid into the Chamber of London, for the use of the poor aforesaid."

Jan. 11. The warden was ordered "to pay unto y<sup>e</sup> East India Company v. hundred pounds, for w<sup>ch</sup> he is to take th<sup>r</sup> coñion seale after y<sup>e</sup> rate of vij<sup>li</sup> per cent. per annum, according to the order of y<sup>e</sup> committees appointed at y<sup>e</sup> last Court for y<sup>e</sup> disposing of monies that lye dead."

At the same time it was arranged that nineteen of the yeomanry in gowns and hoods should attend the livery on the day that the King came through the city, and twelve others with gold chains were to serve as whiffers.

1626. April 3. "Upon y<sup>e</sup> moçon of Mr. Nicholas Leat, it is ordered that xx. marks be given to Mr. John Wylde, lately chosen one of y<sup>e</sup> captains for y<sup>e</sup> citty, towards y<sup>e</sup> making of a tente whereon y<sup>e</sup> Companies armes are to be sett, and y<sup>e</sup> tente to be at y<sup>e</sup> Companies dispose, to use when they please."

Nov. 18. "The master having signified that xx. musketts and xx. bandelers were bought and provided for the Company's use, it was ordered that xx. corsletts, xx. pikes, and xl. head pieces, be also bought by the wardens, Mr. Carter and Captain Wyld, if they find them to be hadd at reasonable rates."

1627. April 3. "The wardens acquainted the Court that they had bene summoned before the Aldermen for the payment of the royall loane to the King's maiestie, whereupon answer was geven by the Courte that enquiry be made what other companies doe in like kinde, and govern themselves thereafter."

Dec. 27. "This Court being specially called towching a precept from the Lord Maior, dated the 11th of this month,



wherein is shewed, by an act of comon counsell, that the city should lend his Ma<sup>tie</sup> 120,000<sup>li</sup>, whereof 60,000<sup>li</sup> to be paid within ten daies next after his Ma<sup>tie</sup> and the lords sp<sup>i</sup> and others of his higness privy counsell shall sign the articles of agreement for assurance of his Ma<sup>ties</sup> lands in fee farme to this citty, at twenty-eight years purchase, for the payment of the said 120,000<sup>li</sup> as of the citties former debt, w<sup>th</sup> interest for the same, and the other 60,000<sup>li</sup> to be paid six months after the signing the said articles, so as in the meane tyme the assurance be fully pfected from his Ma<sup>tie</sup>; and it being agreed by the said act that the said first 60,000<sup>li</sup> shalbe levied upon the corporacons of this citty according as they are rated to the provision of 10,000 qrs. of corn, and that the monies to be disbursed by the said companies about that matter, w<sup>th</sup> the interest thereof at vj<sup>li</sup> per cent. per annum for the tyme that they be out of their said moneys, shalbe paid them out of the first moneys that shalbe receved by the sale of those lands hereafter to be made, before any of the citties former debts be satisfied. Whereupon this Company are commanded, because the contract will be suddenly perfected, to levy forthwith the some of 2,148<sup>li</sup>, being their  $\frac{558}{10000}$  pte of the said 60,000<sup>li</sup>, and to pay the same unto the Chamberlain of London in the Guildhall, as by the said pcept appth.

“ Upon the reading of w<sup>ch</sup> precept it was long argued and debated whether the Company were liable to the said act of comon counsell, and, if they were not, whether they should consent to the loane? whereunto it was answered that it was for the supply of his Ma<sup>tie</sup> and the good of this cittie, concluded and agreed on by the said act; it was also intimated that some have already consented thereunto, and therefore it is not for this Company safely to oppose the same, soe that nowe it is conceaved there is noe going back. And because the intent of this Company is declared

not to levy it by the poll (as was feared), but to raise it out of the Companies' comon stocke (being very weak), the Court at last gave their consent ; and thereupon falling into consideraçon how the same should be levied and raised, it is ordered that the 900<sup>li</sup> owing them by the East India Company, being legacy money, should be forthwith called in, and all such other monies as are due to them by bonds and otherwise ; and for the supplie of the residue of the said 2,148<sup>li</sup> the m<sup>r</sup> and wardens, Alderman Cambell, Alder<sup>n</sup> Helen, and Alder<sup>n</sup> Cletherow, are entreated to take upp the same at interest, at the best rates they cann for the Companies use, who are contented, and by this order doe agree, to give them their comon seale, binding thereby all their lands, tenements, plate, goods, and chattels, to secure and save them harmless of and from all such bonds or other assurances as they shall enter into for the taking up of the said monies. And for the better support and ayde of the Company in the paying of the interest of the said money, and other pensions, exhibitions, and charitable uses, whereunto they are liable, it is ordered that there be but one quarter dinner kept yearly on the 18th Nov<sup>r</sup>, and the other three quarters advised to be spared, also the feast on the eleçon day : and for that the master and wardens will be eased of their charges, &c. that the wardens shall pay to the common stock of the Company xx. marks for every quarter dinner, and the m<sup>r</sup> and wardens doe also pay to the Company for not keeping the feast on eleçon day xxx<sup>li</sup>, and that they also abate the sums usually allowed them by the Comp<sup>y</sup> towards those dinners."

Jan. 2. The Master reported " that the East India Company were ready to pay the 900<sup>li</sup>, but for the residue he said that he could not find it to be hadd under viij. p<sup>r</sup> cent. per añ, which was thought to be at a high rate, and therefore gave notice to the Court that if any could provide

the same at a more easie price, at 7 or  $7\frac{1}{4}$  per cent. they should certifie him thereof before Monday next, for then he was to conclude and agree for 8 per cent."

At the same time "the m<sup>r</sup> and wardens, Mr. Peat, Mr. Thorold, Mr. Gott, and Mr. Wyndham are entreated to puse over the Companies plate, to se what pieces may be spared and sould towards the supply of this money, and certifie their opinion at the next Court."

Jan. 7. Two obligations were signed for two several sums of 517*l.* 10*s.*, borrowed of Sir Symon Burnett, Knt. and Baronet, and Sir Francis Clerk, of Eltham, in the county of Kent, Knt. at 7 per cent. interest; and on the 19th Jan. the wardens paid into the Chamber of London their proportion of 2,148*l.*, and took a receipt for the same.

The misunderstanding between Charles the First and his Parliament led him to adopt the fatal expedient of governing by prerogative, and the above application to the city for the sum of 120,000*l.* is a specimen of the forced loans to which he had recourse in order to supply the exigencies of the state. The position of public affairs at this juncture is finely sketched by Sir James Mackintosh :

"Various circumstances combined to indispose the Commons to grant a supply. But a cause more powerful than all—a principle of higher order—actuated the Commons of England in the first parliament of Charles the First. That great moral agent public opinion had grown strong, fearless, and, if not enlightened, yet independent, during the late reign. It was represented at this period in the House of Commons by men whose public virtue and political genius would have qualified them to figure in the proudest state of antiquity—that noble growth of public men which was perpetuated in full vigour from the accession of Charles I. to the Restoration, and degenerated thenceforward to the Revolution, when it became extinct. It may be proper to name here a few of the leading patriots in the three short parliaments so abruptly and fatally dissolved by Charles, within the compass of the first four years of his reign. Among these were Sir John Elliot, Sir

Edwyn Sandys, Sir Dudley Digges, Sir Francis Seymour, Sir Robert Phillips, Sir Robert Cotton, Selden, Pym, Sir Thomas Wentworth afterwards the apostate and ill-fated Earl of Stafford, Sir Edward Coke, who, being refused an audience by Charles, abandoned the Court for ever, and made atonement for his sins against justice and humanity in his previous career by devoting to his country without reserve the energy of his character, his profound knowledge of the laws, and the regenerate virtue of his old age. These men, thus eminently endowed with the qualities of statesmanship, were further animated by zeal for the Protestant religion, which they identified with intellectual freedom; and some of them had received from the perusal of the ancient classics a certain antique, if not republican, cast of sentiment and character. They formed themselves into a compact band for the execution of a project so worthy of their virtue, and so obvious in their position, that it would be inferred by the moralist from those premises alone, though every vestige of express evidence were obliterated—that of defining and fixing the uncertain limits of the prerogative, and guaranteeing by clear and strict legislation the precarious liberties of the people.

“Thus resolved, they refused to grant supplies without a concurrent redress of grievances, or in other words a concurrent step in their design to reform the government. Charles, who thought only of rendering his sovereign power more explicitly absolute, spurned all compromise and dissolved the Parliament.”—History of England by Sir James Mackintosh, vol. v. p. 14. Lardner's edit.

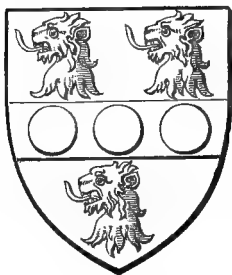
I may be excused, perhaps, for transcribing another passage which refers to this interesting period of our national history, from an author who is in every one's hands, and who has been justly admired for the grace and brilliancy of his style :—

“Now began that hazardous game on which were staked the destinies of the English people. It was played on the side of the House of Commons with keenness, but with admirable dexterity, coolness, and perseverance. Great statesmen, who looked far behind them and far before them, were at the head of that assembly. They were resolved to place the King in such a situation that he must either conduct the administration in conformity with the wishes of his Parliament, or make outrageous attacks on the most sacred principles of the constitution.

They accordingly doled out supplies to him very sparingly. He found that he must govern either in harmony with the House of Commons or in defiance of all law. His choice was soon made. He dissolved his first Parliament, and levied taxes by his own authority. He convoked a second Parliament, and found it more intractable than the first. He again resorted to the expedient of dissolution, raised fresh taxes without any show of legal right, and threw the chief of the Opposition into prison. At the same time a new grievance, which the peculiar feelings and habits of the English nation made insupportably painful, and which seemed to all discerning men to be of fearful augury, excited general discontent and alarm. Companies of soldiers were billeted on the people, and martial law was in some places substituted for the ancient jurisprudence of the realm. The King called a third Parliament, and soon perceived that the opposition was stronger and fiercer than ever. He now determined on a change of tactics. Instead of opposing an inflexible resistance to the demands of the Commons, he after much altercation and many evasions agreed to a compromise, which, if he had faithfully adhered to it, would have averted a long series of calamities. The Parliament granted an ample supply; the King ratified in the most solemn manner that celebrated law which is known by the name of the Petition of Right, and which is the second great charter of the liberties of England. By ratifying that law he bound himself never again to raise moneys without the consent of the Houses; never again to imprison any person except in due course of law; and never again to subject his people to the jurisdiction of courts martial. . . . The royal promise was soon broken: a violent contest followed; the Parliament were dissolved. From March 1629 to April 1640 the Houses were not convoked. Never in our history had there been an interval of eleven years between parliament and parliament; only once had there been an interval of even half that length. This fact alone is sufficient to refute those who represent Charles as having merely trodden in the footsteps of the Plantagenets and Tudors.”—Macaulay’s *Hist. Eng.* i. 85, 86.

1628. July. 4. Two precepts from the Lord Mayor, one dated the 21st June last, and the other on the 2nd of this instant July, were read, requiring the Company to pay their proportion of 20,000*l.*, being the residue of 120,000*l.*

to be paid to his Ma<sup>tie</sup> for the purchase of certain lands from him to the city in fee-farm; the Ironmongers' proportion of the said 20,000*l.* being 716*l.* for which they were to receive eight per cent.



1629. Some account of the pageant entitled London's Tempe, written by Thomas Dekker,\* for the mayoralty of Sir James Cambell, who was a member of the Ironmongers' Company, is preserved in the minutes of this year.

Sir James Cambell was the son of Sir Thomas Cambell, Lord Mayor in 1610. Arms : Sable, on a fesse between three lion's heads erased or, as many ogresses.—Harl. MS.

According to an order of Court, made the xjth of August last, theis p̄sent treated and agreed with M<sup>r</sup> Crismas and M<sup>r</sup> Decker cōc̄ning the making of the pageants for the shew on the next Lord Maior's day; af<sup>r</sup>, the said Xpmas and Decker p̄sented them with a plott wherein was containyd six severall pageants, namely :—

A Sea Lyon	} for the water.
2 Sea Horses	
An Estridge.	
Lemnions Forge.	
Tempe or, the Field of Hapines.	
7 Liberall Sciences.	

For the accomplishing whereof they demanded 200<sup>li</sup>, w<sup>ch</sup> theis present

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\* Dekker is only known to have written two pageants, one for the mayoralty of Sir John Swinnerton, Knight, in 1612, entitled Troia-Nova Triumphans, and London's Tempe for the mayoralty of Sir James Campbell in 1629. The former of these productions is the best. Of Dekker's personal history we know but little. He is considered by Mr. Nichols one of the most eminent of the city poets, and was the author of several plays and pamphlets; but it would seem that he had through life to contend with difficulties, and wrote for a mere subsistence.

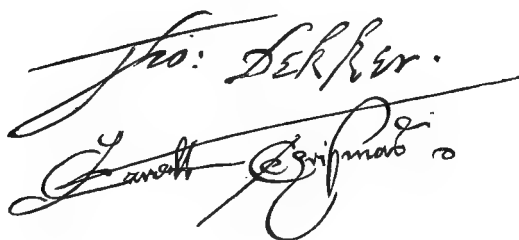
conceived to be an over value, and thereuppon offered them 180<sup>li</sup>, w<sup>ch</sup> they accepted for the making and finishing of the said pageants, to be furnished with children and speakers, and their apparell and necessities thereunto belonging; land carriage by porters, water carriage by boats and watermen as is accustomed; the green-men with their fireworks; the musick for the pageant; and to give the Company 500 bookes of the declaraçon for the said shew; and the coñmittee demanded that the

Sea Lyon,

The 2 Sea Horses, and

The Estridge,

be brought into the Hall after the solemnity, there to be sett upp for the Company's use, whereunto Mr Crismas excepted, but was contented to deliver back the sea lyon and the estridge, and desired to retain the sea horses to himself; all the rest he undertook to pforme for the said some of 180<sup>li</sup> effectually and sufficiently to the Comp<sup>s</sup> liking: In witness whereof they have hereunto subscribed.



These signatures differ materially from the other writing in the original minutes, and are probably the genuine autographs of Dekker and Christmas. It appears to have been a practice with the Ironmongers' Company to require contracting parties to attach their signatures to the minutes made in their court book; many instances of this kind occur. In 1635 the Company agreed with Tilbury Strange, waterman, for the furnishing and fitting of the Foist, to which agreement he has inscribed his initials, T. S. not being able, we may presume, to write his name, as the clerk has added to it "the mark of Tilbury Strange."

“ Mr. John Bradshaw and Mr. Thos. Jones, m<sup>rs</sup> of defence, were agreed w<sup>th</sup>all for their s<sup>vice</sup> to be performed on the next Lord Maior’s day by ten fencers, whereof three are to be masters and the rest serviceable men, for w<sup>ch</sup> they are to have 4<sup>li</sup> 10<sup>s</sup> for their paines, and 10<sup>s</sup> towards the providing of the colors. M<sup>r</sup> warden Leat was appointed to provide broad cloth for sixty poor men’s gowns and fifty coates.

“ Mr. Rich<sup>d</sup> Leat and others were to agree for the chambers to be discharged on the Bankside and at Stangate, and to provide linkes and torches for the Compa<sup>s</sup> use.

“ These p<sup>sons</sup> of the yeomandry being warned to the Hall, made their appearance and were appointed to doe their s<sup>vice</sup> on the next Lord Maior’s day as batchellors and whiffers, viz. the batchelors in foins to provide themselves w<sup>th</sup> a faire livery gown faced w<sup>th</sup> fownes and welted w<sup>th</sup> velvet, w<sup>th</sup> crimson satin hoodes; and those in budge, w<sup>th</sup> a faire livery gown, welted w<sup>th</sup> velvet and faced w<sup>th</sup> budge, w<sup>th</sup> crimson satin hoods, all in decent apparel thereunto belonging; and the whiffers to p<sup>vide</sup> themselves of satten dublets, velvet hose, and jerkins of the same, w<sup>th</sup> chains of gould answerable thereunto; according to which order the clearke is to deliver and signe their tickets.”

There appear to have been thirty members of the yeomanry on this occasion who served in foins, amongst whom we notice Isaacke Walton, thirty-two in budge, and twenty-four whiffers.

Mr. Robert Swayne, keeper of Guildhall, acquainted the Company respecting the hangings and other necessities to be provided :—

Hangings for the ladies’ room ;

Hangings for the Lord Maior’s Court, where the lords of the councill dyne ;



Hangings for the Orphans' Court, where the wardens wyves dyne ;  
 A faire crimson velvit chair for the lords table ;  
 The King's picture in a large manner,

and to speake w<sup>th</sup> the wardens of the Mercers about the great hangings for the hustings, and one dozen of cushions for the same room.

“ Mr. Garratt Crismas desired to have theis things following, as is usually allowed by other companies :—

8 guides for the pageant ; 8 blew coats and redd caps, w<sup>th</sup> ribbin and staves.

For the lighting of the shew from Paules, 4lbs. of torches.

For the lighting of the shew to the water side, 2lbs. of linkes.

For 24 staves and ribbins for 24 men that give their attendance that day.

For 2 scarfes for himself and his sonne, and the watermen are to have ribbings.

To w<sup>ch</sup> the Court assented, and Mr. Garratt Xmas is appointed to take care for the pvision of the children of the pageants, their breakefaste and dinner, as he in his discreçon shall think meete.”

The original printed copies of this pageant are extremely rare ; one, with two leaves in manuscript in the handwriting of Mr. Rhodes, was sold with the rest of his library in April 1825 ; this copy is now in the possession of J. Payne Collier, Esq. F.S.A. There is also a perfect copy in the library of the Duke of Devonshire. It was reprinted in 1844 in the publications of the Percy Society,\* from whose pages, with due acknowledgements to that learned body, I take the liberty of transcribing it :—

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\* Lord Mayors' Pageants, by F. W. Fairholt, Esq.

## LONDON'S TEMPE, OR THE FEILD OF HAPPINES.

In which Feild are planted severall Trees of Magnificence, State, and Bewty, to celebrate the Solemnity of the Right Honorable James Campebell, at his Inauguration into the honorable Office of Prætorship or Maioralty of London, on Thursday the 29th of October, 1629.

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All the particular Inventions for the Pageants, Showes of Triumph, both by Water and Land, being here fully set downe. At the sole Cost and liberall Charges of the right worshipfull Society of Ironmongers.

WRITTEN BY THOMAS DEKKER.

*Quando magis dignos licuit spectare triumphos?*

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To the Right Honorable James Campebell, Lord Maior of the most renouned City of London.

Honorable Prætor,—The triumphes which these few leaves of paper present to your vew (albeit their glories are but short-lived, as glittering onely for a day,) boldly shew their faces unto the eye of the world, as servants attending on your lordship onely to do you honor.

With much care, cost, and curiosity are they brought forth; and with exceeding greatness of love, a free-handed bounty of their purse, a noble and generous alacrity of spirit, have your worthy fraternity and much to be honored brotherhood of Ironmongers bestowed them upon you.

It much winnes upon them to have such a cheife, and you cannot but be glad to have such a society. By a free election are you London's Prætor; the suffrages of commoners call you to your seate. A succession to the place takes you by the hand; your industry hath met with blessings, those blessings [have] given you ability, and that ability makes you fit for a magistrate.

Yet there is a musicke in your owne bosome, whose strings being touchd yeilds as harmonius a sound to you as all theise, and that is to see your self heire to that patrician dignity with which your father was invested. It was an honor to him to wear that robe of scarlet; it is a double glory to you, in so short an age to have his sword borne before you.

You have the voyce of senators breathing out your welcome, a confluence of grave citizens, adding state to your state. The acclamations of people ushering you along. Whilst I (the least part of this triumphant day) spend such sand as I have to help to fill up the hour glasse, my service running,

Attending on your Lordship,

THOMAS DEKKER.

### LONDON'S TEMPE.

Were it possible for a man, in the compasse of a day, to behold (as the sunne does) all the citties in the world, as if he went with walking beames about him, that man should never see in any part of the yeare any citty so magnificently adorned with all sorts of tryumphes, variety of musicke, of bravery, of bewty, of feastings, of civill (yet rich) ceremonies, with gallant lords and ladies, and thronges of people, as London is enriched with on the first day that her great lord (or Lord Maior, for 'tis all one) takes that office upon him.

In former ages he was not encompassed with such glories; no such firmaments of starres were to be seene in Cheapside; Thames dranke no such costly healthes to London as hee does now. But as Troynovant spread in fame, so our English kings shined upon her with favours.

In those home-spun times, they had no collars of SS, no mace, sword, nor cap of maintenance; these came by degrees, as *additamenta honoris*, additions or ensignes of more honour, conferrd by severall princes on this citty; for in the time of Edward Confessor the chiefe ruler of the citty was called Reeve, Greeve, or Portreeve; the next to him in authority Provost.

Then in the first of Richard I. two Bayliffes carried the sway. This continued till the ninth of King John, who by letters patents gave the citizens power yearely to choose themselves a Lord Maior and two Sheriffes.

Then King Henry III. made the first Aldermen in London (yet the name Ealdorman was knowne in the Saxons' time, for Alwin in the reigne of Edgar was alderman of all England, that is to say, chiefe justice); and those aldermen of London had rule then (as now) over the wardes of the citty, but were everie year changed, as the shreiffes are in these dayes.

Then Edward I. ordained that the Lord Maior should, in the king's absence, sit in all places within London as chiefe justice; and that every alderman that had bin Lord Mayor should be a justice of peace for London and Middlesex all his life after.

Then in the reigne of Henry VII. S<sup>r</sup> John Shaw, goldsmith, being Lord Maior, caused the aldermen to ride from the Guildhall to the water side when he went to take his oath at Westminster (where before they rode by land thither); and at his returne to ride againe to the Guildhall, there to dine; all the kitchens and other offices there being built by him: since which time the feast has there bin kept, for before it was either at Grocers Hall or the Merchant Taylors.

Thus small rootes grow in time to cedars, shallow streames to rivers, and a hand of government to be the strongest arme in a kingdome. Thus you see London in her meane attyre, then in robes maiesticall; and, sitting in that pompe, cast your eye upon those alluring objects which she herselfe beholds with admiration.

#### THE FIRST.

The first scæne is a water-worke, presented by Oceanus, king of the sea (from whose name the universall maine sea is called the ocean): he, to celebrate the ceremonies and honors due to this great festivall, and to show the world his marine chariot, sits triumphantly in the vast (but queint) shell of a silver scollup, reyning in the heads of two wild sea-horses proportioned to the life, their maynes falling about their neckes, shining with curles of gold.

On his head, which (as his beard) is knotted, long, carelesly spred, and white, is placed a diadem, whose bottome is a conceited coronet of gold; the middle over that is a coronet of silver scollups, and on the top a faire spreading branch of corral, interwoven thickly with pearle. In his right hand a golden trident or three-forked scepter.

His habit is antique; the stuffe watchet and silver, a mantle crossing his body, with silver waves, bases and buskins cut likewise at the top into silver scollups; and in this language he congratulates his lordship:

#### OCEANUS HIS SPEECH.

Thus mounted, hither comes the king of waves,  
Whose voyce charmes roughest billows into slaves,  
Whose foote treades downe their necks with as much ease,  
As in my shelly coach I reyne up these.

Lowd ecchoes cald me from my glittering throne  
To see the noble Thamesis,—a sonne

To this my queene and me (Tethys) whose eare  
 Ne're jeweld up such musick as sounds here :  
 For our unfaddomed world roares out with none  
 But horrid sea-fights, navies overthrowne ;  
 Ilands halfe drowned in bloode, pyrates pell mell,  
 Turkes slavish tugging oares, the Dunkerk's hell,  
 The Dutchman's thunder, and the Spaniard's lightning,  
 To whom the sulphures breath gives heate and heightning,  
 O! these are the dire tunes my consort sings.  
 But here! old Thames out-shines the beames of kings.

This citty addes new glories to Jove's court,  
 And to all you who to this hall resort,  
 This Lactea Via (as a path) is given,  
 Being paved with pearle, as that with starres in heaven.

I could (to swell my trayne) beckon the Rhine,  
 (But the wilde boare has tusked up his vine);  
 I could swift Volga call, whose curld head lies  
 On seaven rich pillowes (but, in merchandize  
 The Russian him imployes); I could to theis  
 Call Ganges, Nilus, long-haird Euphrates ;  
 Tagus, whose golden hands claspe Lisbone walles,  
 Him could I call too,—but what neede theis calles?  
 Were they all here, they would weepe out their eyes,  
 Madde that New Troy's high towers on tiptoe rise  
 To hit heaven's rooffe: madde to see Thames this day  
 (For all his age) in wanton windinges play  
 Before his new grave Prætor, and before  
 Theis senators, best fathers of the poore.

That grand canale, where (stately) once a yeare  
 A flete of bridall gondolets appeare,  
 To marry with a golden ring (that's hurld  
 Into the sea) that minion of the world,  
 Venice, to Neptune,—a poor lantscip is  
 To these full braveries of Thamesis.

Goe therefore up to Cæsar's court, and clayme  
 What honours there are left to Campebel's name,  
 As by dissent ; whilst we tow up a tyde,  
 Which shall ronne sweating up by your barges side ;  
 That done, Time shall Oceanus' name inroll,  
 For guarding you to London's capitoll.

#### THE SECOND PRESENTATION.

The invention is a proud-swelling sea, on whose waves is borne up a sea lyon, as a proper and eminent body to marshall in the following triumphes, in regard it is one of the supporters of the East Indian Company, of which his lordship is free, and a great adventurer ; and these marine creatures are the more fitly employed in regard also that his

lordship is Maior of the Staple, Governour of the French Company, and free of the East-land Company.

On this lyon (which is cut out of wood to the life) rides Tethys, wife to Oceanus and queene of the sea; for why should the king of waves be in such a glorious progresse without his queene, or she without him? They both therefore twin themselves together to heighten these solemnities.

Her haire is long and dishevelled; on her head an antique sea-tyre, encompast with a coronall of gold and pearle; her garments rich and proper to her quality, with a taffaty mantle fringed with silver crossing her body. Her right hand supporting a large streamer, in which are the Lord Maiors armes.

On each side of this lyon attend a mermaid and merman, holding two banners, with the armes of the two new shrieves, several fishes swimming as it were about the border. And these two having dispatched on the water, hasten to advance themselves on land.

#### THE THIRD.

The third show is an estridge, cut out of timber to the life, biting a horse-shoe. On this bird rides an Indian boy, holding in one hand a long tobacco pipe, in the other a dart. His attire is proper to the country.

At the four angles of the square, where the estridge stands, are plac'd a Turke, and a Persian, a pikeman, and a musketeere.

#### THE FOURTH.

The fourth presentation is called the Lemnian Forge. In it are Vulcan, the smith of Lemnos, with his servants (the Cyclopes), whose names are Pyracmon, Brontes, and Sceropes, working at the anvile. Their habite are wastcoates and leather aprons: their hair blacke and shaggy, in knotted curles.

A fire is seene in the forge, bellows blowing, some filing, some at other workes; thunder and lightning on occasion. As the smiths are at worke they sing in praise of iron, the anvile and hammer; by the concordant stroakes and soundes of which Tuball Cayne became the first inventor of musicke.

#### THE SONG.

Brave iron! brave hammer! from your sound,  
The art of musicke has her ground;  
On the anvile thou keep'st time,  
Thy knick-a-knock is a smithes best chyme.

Yet thwick-a-thwack,  
 Thwick, thwack-a-thwack, thwack,  
 Make our brawny sinewes crack,  
 Then pit-a-pat pat, pit-a-pat pat,  
 Till thickest barres be beaten flat.

We shoos the horses of the sunne,  
 Harnessse the dragons of the moone,  
 Forge Cupid's quiver, bow, and arrowes,  
 And our dame's coach that's drawn with sparrows.  
 Till thwick-a-thwack, &c.

Jove's roaring cannons and his rammers  
 We beat out with our Lemnian hammers ;  
 Mars his gauntlet, helme, and speare,  
 And Gorgon shield, are all made here.  
 Till thwick-a-thwack, &c.

The grate which (shut) the day out-barres,  
 Those golden studdes which naile the starres,  
 The globe's case, and the axletree,  
 Who can hammer these but wee?  
 Till thwick-a-thwack, &c.

A warming-panne to heate earth's bedde,  
 Lying i' th' frozen zone halfe dead ;  
 Hob-nailes to serve the man i' th' moone,  
 And sparrowbills to cloute Pan's shoone,  
 Whose work but ours ?  
 Till thwick-a-thwack, &c.

Venus' kettles, pots, and pannes,  
 We make, or else she brawles and bannes ;  
 Tonges, shovels, andirons have their places,  
 Else she scratches all our faces.  
 Till thwick-a-thwack, &c.

Cupid sits in one place of this forge, on his head a curld yellow haire,  
 his eyes hid in lawne, a bow and quiver his armour ; wings at his  
 backe ; his body in light colours, a changeable silke mantle crossing it ;  
 golden and silver arrowes are ever and anone reached up to him, which  
 hee shootes upward into the aire, and is still supplied with more from  
 the forge.

On the top sits Jove, in a rich antique habite, a long white reverend  
 hayre on his head, a beard long and curld ; a mace of triple fire in his  
 hand burning ; who calling to Vulcan, this language passes betweene  
 them :

*Jove.* Ho, Vulcan.

*Vul.* Stop your hammers : what ayles Jove ?  
 We are making arrowes for my slip-string sonne.  
 Here, reach him those two dozen : I must now  
 A golden handle make for my wife's fann :  
 Worke, my fine Smugges.

*Jove.* First heare : you shall not play,  
The Fates would scold should you keepe holiday.

*Vul.* What then ?

*Jove.* Command thy brawny-fisted slaves to sweate  
At th' anvile, and to dust their hammers beate,  
To stuffe with thunder-bolts Jove's armories,  
For vices (mountain-like) in black heapes rise.  
My sinewes cracke to fell them. Ideot pride  
Stalkes upon stilts ; Ambition, by her side,  
Climbing to catch starres, breakes her necke i' th' fall ;  
The gallant roares ; roarkers drinke oathes and gall ;  
The beggar curses ; Avarice eates gold,  
Yet ne're is fill'd ; Learning's a wrangling scold ;  
Warre has a fatall hand ; Peace, whorish eyes ;  
Shall not Jove beate downe such impieties ?  
Is't not high time ? is't not true justice then,  
Vulcan, for thee and thy tough hammer-men  
To beate thy anvile, and blow fires to flames,  
To burne these broodes, who kill even with their names ?

*Vul.* Yes, Jove, 'tis more than time.

*Jove.* And what helps this, but iron ! O then, how high  
Shall this great Troy text up the memory  
Of you her noble Prætor, and all those  
Your worthy brotherhood, through whose care goes  
That rare rich prize of iron to the whole land,  
Iron, farre more worth than Tagus' golden sand.  
Iron ! best of metals ! pride of minerals !  
Hart of the earth ! hand of the world ! which fals  
Heavy when it strikes home. By iron's strong charmes  
Ryots lye bound. Warre stops her rough allarmes.  
Iron, earthquakes strikes in foes : knits friends in love ;  
Iron's that maine hinge on which the world doth move ;  
No kingdomes globe can turne even, smooth, and round,  
But that his axletree in iron is found :  
For armies wanting iron are puffed of wind,  
And, but for iron, who thrones of peace would mind ?  
Were there no gold nor silver in the land,  
Yet navigation (which on iron does stand)  
Could fetch it in. Gold's darling to the sunne,  
But iron, his hardy boy, by whom is done  
More than the t'other dare ; the merchant's gates  
By iron barre out theevish assassins :  
Iron is the shop-keeper's both locke and key ;  
What are your courts of guard when iron's away ?  
How would the corne pricke up her golden eares,  
But that iron plough-shares all the labour beares  
In earth's strange midwifery ? Brave iron ! what praise  
Deserves it ! more 'tis beate, more it obeyes ;  
The more it suffers, more it smoothes offence ;  
In drudgery it shines with patience.



This fellowship was then with judging eyes  
 United to the twelve great companies :  
 It being farre more worthy than to fill  
 A file inferiour. Yon's the sunn's guilt hill,  
 On too't, Love guardes you on : Cyclopes, a ring  
 Make with your hammers, to whose musicke sing.

## THE FIFT.

The fift presentation is called London's Tempe, or the Field of Hap-pinesse; thereby reflecting upon the name of Campe-bell or *Le Beau Champe*, a faire and glorious field. It is an arbor supported by four great termes: on the four angles, or corners over the termes, are placed four pendants with armes in them.

It is round about furnished with trees and flowers; the upper part with severall fruites, intimating that, as London is the best stored garden in the kingdome for plants, herbes, flowers, rootes, and such like, so on this day it is the most glorious citty in the Christian world.

And therefore Tytan (one of the names of the sun) in all his splendor, with Flora, Ceres, Pomona, Ver, and Estas, are seated in this Tempe; on the top of all stands a lyon's head, being the Lord Maior's crest.

Tytan, being the speaker, does in this language court his lordship to attention :

## TYTAN HIS SPEECH.

Welcome, great Prætor : now heare Tytan speak,  
 Whose beames, to crowne this day, through clouds thus break.  
 My coach of beaten gold is set aside,  
 My horses to ambrosiall mangers tied ;  
 Why is this done ? why leave I mine own sphere ?  
 But here to circle you for a whole yeare.  
 Embrace then Tytan's counsell :—now so guide  
 The chariot of your sway in a just pace,  
 That all (to come hereafter) may with pride  
 Say, None like you did noblier quit the place ;  
 Lower than now you are in fame, never fall ;  
 Note me (the Sunne) who in my noone careere  
 Renders a shadow short, or none at all ;  
 And so, since Honor's zodiac is your sphere,  
 A shrub to you must be the tallest pine ;  
 On poor and rich you equally must shine.

This if you doe, my armes shall ever spread  
 About those roomes you feast in : from her head

Flora her garlands pluck (being queene of flowers),  
 To dress your parlors up like Summer's bowers.  
 Ceres lay golden sheaffes on your full boord;  
 With fruit you from Pomona shall be stoard;  
 Whilst Ver and Estas (Spring and Summer) drive,  
 From this your Tempe, Winter, till he dive  
 I' th' frozen zone, and Tytan's radiant shield  
 Guard Campbel's Beauchampe, London's fairest field.

#### THE SIXTH AND LAST PRESENTATION.

This is called Apollo's pallace, because seven persons representing the seven liberal sciences are richly introned in this city. Those seven are in loose robes of several colours, with mantles according, and holding in their hands escutcheons, with emblems in them proper to every one quality.

The body of this worke is supported by twelve silver columnes; at the four angles of it four pendants play with the wind; on the top is erected a square tower supported by four golden columnes; in every square is presented the embos'd antique head of an emperor, figuring the four monarches of the world, and in them pointing at foure kingdoms.

Apollo is the chiefe person; on his head a garland of bayes, in his hand a lute. Some hypercriticall censurer perhaps will aske why, having Tytan, I should bring in Apollo, sithence they both are names proper to the sunne. But the youngest novice in poetry can answer for me, that the sunne when he shines in heaven is called Tytan, but being on earth (as he is here) we call him Apollo. Thus therefore Apollo tunes his voyce:

#### APOLLOES SPEECH.

Apollo never sticke in admiration till now; my Delphos is removen hither, my oracles are spoken here; here the sages utter their wisdom, here the sybils their divine verses.

I see senators this day in scarlet riding to the capitoll, and to morrow the same men riding up and downe the field in armours, gowned citizens and warlike gownmen. The gunne here gives place, and the gowne takes the upper hand; the gowne and the gunne march in one file together.

Happy king that has such people, happy land in such a king! happy prætor so graced with honours! happy senators so obeyed by citizens! and happy citizens that can command such triumphes!

Go on in your full glories, whilst Apollo and these mistresses of the learned sciences waft you to that honorable shore whither Time bids you hasten to arrive.

A SPEECH AT NIGHT, AT TAKING LEAVE OF HIS LORDSHIP AT HIS GATE,  
BY OCEANUS.

After the glorious troubles of this day,  
Night bids you welcome home ; Night, who does lay  
All pompe, all triumphs by ; state now descends ;  
Here our officious trayne their service ends ;  
And yet not all, for see, the golden sunne,  
Albeit he has his dayes worke fully done,  
Sits up above his houre, and does his best  
To keep the starres from lighting you to rest.  
Him will I take along to lay his head  
In Tethys lap, Peace therefore guard your bedde ;  
In your yeares zodiacke may you fairely move,  
Shin'd on by angels, blest with goodness, love.

Thus much his owne work cryes up the workman (M. Gerard Christmas) for his invention, that all the pieces were exact, and set forth lively with much cost. And this yeare gives one remarkable note to after times, that all the barges followed one another (every company in their degree) in a stately and majesticall order ; this being the invention of a noble citizen, one of the captaines of the city.

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1629. “A precept from the Lord Mayor of the vj<sup>th</sup> of this month (October) was now read, wherein the Company are required, according to an act of Coñon Council of the xiiij. of October, 1628, to levy and pvide within themselves the some of lxxvj<sup>li</sup> xix<sup>s</sup> v<sup>d</sup>, being their rateable p<sup>t</sup> of 2,150<sup>li</sup>, which is the half of 4,300<sup>li</sup> that the Chamber of London hath paid for making of the pageants and shews against the late intended tyme of his Ma<sup>ties</sup> passage through the city. Whereupon the Court resolved that, after they are informed how other companies are governed herein, they will take such further orders as may be requisite. On the 6th of November the Lord Mayor renewed his application, demanding the sum of 153*l.* 18*s.* 10*d.* being the Company's full moiety of 4,300*l.*, to which application the same answer was again returned. This sum however was subsequently paid, as appears by the following minute :—

“Whereas by order of the 2nd of January, 1627, two thousand one hundred and fourty and eight pounds was appointed to be lent unto the Chamber of London, in parte of 60,000*l.* levied upon the Comp<sup>s</sup> of London, which was accordingly paid in the ix<sup>th</sup> of the same month, to receive for the consideration thereof after the rate of vj<sup>ii</sup> per centum p añ for the tyme it should be forborne, Nowe, the Chamberlaine of London having signified to the wardens that the Company may receive the same out of the Chamber, abating thereout 153<sup>ii</sup> 18<sup>s</sup> 10<sup>d</sup>, being their proporcinnall parte of 4,300<sup>ii</sup> expended for the pageants in the maioralty of S<sup>r</sup> Cuthbert Hackett, K<sup>t</sup>, as by a precept grounded upon an act of Co<sup>m</sup>on Counsell bearing date the 28th Oct<sup>r</sup>, 1629, appeareth; It is therefore ordered, that the wardens shall receive and pay the said monies accordingly.”

1630, May 17. The Lord Mayor again addressed the City Companies, requiring them, in consequence of the visitation of the plague, to forbear all manner of feasting and public dinners, and to apply the money so saved to the necessities of the poor.

1631. The Bishop of London having addressed a letter to the Company, requesting their contribution towards the repairs of Saint Paul's, the following answer was returned :—

To the Right hon<sup>ble</sup> and reverend Father in God the Lord Bishoppe  
of London.

Right hon<sup>ble</sup>,

It may please your lo<sup>pp</sup> to take notice that the Companie of Ironmongers, uppon yo<sup>r</sup> request, and for the furtherance of a pious work in the repaying of St. Pauls Church, are contented to pay yearly, for the terme of ffive years next, the some of twentie pounds towards that chardge, soe as the worke goes forward in that tyme. But if the same

cease during that tyme, then the paym<sup>t</sup> alsoe to cease. And thus much I humbly certifie to yo<sup>r</sup> lordshippe, by order of courte the 17th of January, 1631.

RAPHE HANDSON, clarke.

During the seventeenth century, the principal aisle of St. Paul's Cathedral was used as a public promenade, which is thus noticed by Osborne:—

“It was the fashion of those times, and did so continue till these, for the principal gentry, lords, courtiers, and men of all professions not meerly mechanick, to meet in St. Paul's Church by eleven, and walk in the middle isle till twelve; and, after dinner, from three to six; during which time some discoursed of business, others of news; . . . and in regard of the universal commerce there happened little that did not first or last arrive here.”—*Traditional Memoirs on the Reign of King James*, by Francis Osborne, Esq. 1673, p. 449.

1632, Jan. 28. The Court was specially summoned to take into consideration a letter from the Lord Mayor, in which he declared that a *fieri facias* had been issued against the city for not apprehending the murderers of John Lambe, and for the payment of 1,000*l.* to the King, by way of fine for this neglect, which, by an order of Common Council, was to be levied on the several companies according to their rate of assessment for the provision of corn. The Ironmongers' proportion amounted to 35*l.* 16*s.* which they were directed to pay into the Chamber of London before the expiration of the month.\*

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\* Dr. Lamb, a reputed conjuror, a favourite of the King, and suspected adviser of his arbitrary measures, being discovered in the city on the 18th June, 1628, was attacked by a mob, who loaded him with the most bitter invectives, and dragged him about the streets, beating and kicking him, till at length he died under their inhuman treatment. The King, hearing of the tumult, hastened into the city in time to have saved his life, had his authority been sufficiently great, or his body-guard strong enough, to have rescued him from the exasperated citizens.

1634, July 1. "A book, called the Survey of London, written by Anto. Mundaye, deceased, was presented to the Comp<sup>a</sup>, for w<sup>ch</sup> the court appointed the wardens to pay the presentor xx<sup>s</sup>."

1635, June 18. The Lord Mayor addressed his precept to the companies, requiring that, "in regard of the scarcity and extreme dearness of victualls, noe quarter dynners, stewards' dynners, elec<sup>con</sup> dynner, or any other dynners or feasting, be made by the companies until further orders; and that, if any be kept at all, the same be very moderate and sparing. Whereupon it was ordered that the feast on election day be not kept; but, instead thereof, a moderate dinner be provided for the livery only, at the chardge of the m<sup>r</sup> and wardens, without any allowance out of the common stock, only Mr. Blundell's legacy excepted."



1635. A pageant was this year provided by the Ironmongers' Company for the mayoralty of Sir CHRISTOPHER CLITHEROW,\* one of their members. It was written by Thomas Heywood, and entitled, "Londini Sinus Salutis, or, London's Harbour of Health and Happiness;" but no copy of it has been lately seen.† Some slight notice only of this pageant appears in the Company's books.

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\* Arms of Clitherow:—Argent, on a chevron gules between three eagles displayed sable, five annulets or.—Harl. MS. 1096; Add. MS. 5533.

† The full title was, "Londini Sinus Salutis, or London's Harbour of Health and Happiness. Expressed in sundry Triumphs, Pageants, and Showes; at the initiation of the Right Honorable Christopher Clethrowe into the Maioralty of the farre-renowned City London. All the charges and expences of this present Ovation being the sole undertaking of the Right Worshipfull Company of the Ironmongers. The 29th of October, anno salutis 1635. Written by Thomas Heywood."—Nichols's London Pageants, p. 105.

At a Court at the Hall, the 2nd October, 1635, "Robert Norman and John Taylor presented to the Court their project of five pageants for the Lord Maior's shew, for which they demanded 190<sup>li</sup>, and under that price they would not undertake it."

John Christmas and Thomas Haywood also presented their invençon of five pageants for the said shew, viz.—

One of the three celestially goddesses, Juno, Pallas, and Venus.

One of a Sagettary, because y<sup>e</sup> sun entreth y<sup>t</sup> day into the signe of Sagettary: both theise for the water and land.

One antique pageant for pleasure.

One of the castle of the god Mars.

One of the harbour of happines.

W<sup>ch</sup> pageants they offered to make, furnish well and sufficiently to the Compa<sup>s</sup> liking, for 180<sup>li</sup>, w<sup>t</sup> children and speakers, and their apparell and necessaryes thereunto belonging, land carriage by porters, water carriage by boats and watermen as is accustomed, the green men w<sup>t</sup> their fire-works, the musick for the pageants, w<sup>t</sup> linkes and torches for the same, and to give the Company five hundred bookes of the declaraçon of the said shew, w<sup>ch</sup> offer the courte accepted and agreed thereunto; and, for pformance thereof as abovesaid, the said X<sup>p</sup>mas and Haywood have hereunto subscribed their names.\*

JOHN CHRISTMAS.

MATHIAS CHRISTMAS.

Amongst other arrangements on this occasion, it was "agreed w<sup>h</sup> Tilbury Strange, waterman, for the furnishing and fitting of a galley foist w<sup>h</sup> 10 pieces of ordinances, 16 musketeirs, 20 rowers, one m<sup>r</sup>, one boatswaine, and 3 gunners, w<sup>h</sup> powder and match, and all other necessities; for w<sup>ch</sup> he is to have 28<sup>li</sup>, whereof he desireth the half in hand, w<sup>h</sup> ribbon for the m<sup>r</sup>, botswaine, and 3 gunners, and y<sup>e</sup> Company are to provide 2 drums, 5 trumpets, 17

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\* The agreement is signed by John and Mathias Christmas; and, "for the project and invenc'on of Norman and Taylor, the Courte appointed xx<sup>s</sup> to be paid unto them."

pendants, 4 flaggs, w<sup>ch</sup> are to be redelivered after the service pformed. It was also ordered, on the mo<sup>o</sup>n of John X<sup>p</sup>mas, that if he doe pvide two horses w<sup>h</sup> their furniture, and two men in white armour to ride thereon, for the gracing of the shew, then the Company will allow him xl<sup>s</sup>."

At a meeting in the Hall on the 9th of October, "a tre of the 7<sup>th</sup> of this moneth, from the Lord Privye Seale, was read in the behalf of his servant William Dermer, to excuse him from his service of batchelor in foynes for this tyme; and the said Dermer being p<sup>o</sup>nte desired to be remitted his fine of 5<sup>li</sup>, and promised to doe his service according to his oth to the Comp<sup>ie</sup>, w<sup>ch</sup> the Court in fav<sup>r</sup> of his Lo<sup>pp</sup> accepted, and remitted his fine."

1636, April 13. A Court was specially called about answering a petition preferred to his Majesty by Phineas Pett, Joshua Leverland, and Thomas Stanhurst, wherein they complain of the "great deceate in the making of bad and slight nails of all sorts, being for the most part of the worst iron, of lesse waight, strength, and goodnes, then in former tyme."

The deceits are said to be committed by "whole saile men, who employ poor smiths to make the said nailes deceitfully in waight and substance."

The petitioners also complain against the "locke smiths for making falce locks w<sup>h</sup>out any wards or full wards in them, although the keys doe shew severall wards to be in the locke. The peti<sup>o</sup>ners, in recompence of their travill and discovery, doe pray to have a patent for 31 years to search all ironmongers, smiths, and workmen's forges, shoppes, warehouses, and other places, for finding out the same abuses, and that it might be published by proclama<sup>o</sup>n, under a penalty of forfeiture, that noe nails or



locks shalbe hereafter sould by wholesale untill they be first viewed and sealed or marked by them or their deputies, and that they may take one halfpenny upon every 1,000 of 6<sup>a</sup> nails, and soe of all sorts of nails upwards, and one farthing upon a thousand of all sorts of nails downwards, and one penny upon every dozen of saile locks, for w<sup>ch</sup> they would pay his Ma<sup>ties</sup> 40 markes per añ for 31 years, and will reforme the said abuses.”

“Of w<sup>ch</sup> petition the Lords of his Ma<sup>ties</sup> Privie Counsell taking notice, appointed the m<sup>r</sup> and wardens of this Company to appear before them on the 6<sup>th</sup> of this monthe; but, because the warning was soe sudaine and they out of towne, the counsell on both sides prayed a longer tyme, w<sup>ch</sup> the Lords appointed to be the 27<sup>th</sup> of this month, at w<sup>ch</sup> tyme the m<sup>r</sup> and wardens are enjoyned to appear to answer the said complaints. All w<sup>ch</sup> proceedings being signified to this Court, it is ordered that M<sup>r</sup> Herne, formerly of counsell in this matter, and M<sup>r</sup> Gardner, now Recorder, be retained for counsell in this cause, and to attend the Lords w<sup>h</sup> the m<sup>r</sup> and wardens, to answer for the Company, at the tyme appointed.”

June 22. A precept from the Lord Mayor of the 9th of May last, was now read, commanding the Company to forbear all feasting and public dinners at the Hall or elsewhere, and not to suffer any meetings there for burials, marriages, or the like, during the time of visitation, and the money so saved to be reserved for the benefit of those whose houses shall be visited, and who have no means of relieving themselves.

1637, October 17. The master and wardens and five of the livery were ordered to attend at the Guildhall, on the Thursday following, “in their black velvett coats and gold chains, and from thence to accompanie the Lord Maior

and aldermen on horseback to the Tower wharf for the more graceful entertainment of the Morocco Ambassador, and each horseman to have two footmen with torches to wait upon them."

In this year the Company contributed 10*l.* towards the relief of the inhabitants of Bury St. Edmund's in Suffolk, who were grievously visited with the plague.

1638. "A copy of an act of Coñon Counsell of the 30<sup>th</sup> of March last, was read, wherein is related the agreement by the King's Commissioners w<sup>h</sup> the City, about y<sup>e</sup> payment of 12,000<sup>li</sup> to his Ma<sup>tie</sup> to be released of divers misdemeano<sup>rs</sup>, and to have divers new priveleges granted in the new charter, and y<sup>t</sup> all suites and fines in the Star Chamber and Court of Excheq<sup>r</sup> shall cease, and be taken off the file."\*

The following regulation respecting apprentices appears in the Company's books in this year :—

Because many young men doe take unto themselves a liberty in their apprentishippe, by their m<sup>r</sup> his conivence, to weare their hayre unseemely overlong, more like to ruffians then citizens apprentizes, and after their terme of their service ended, come to demand their freedome of this Company in that disguised manner ; "for remedy thereof, it is now ordered, that hereafter, if any master shall make free any of his servants before he have orderly cutt and barbed his hayre to the liking of the m<sup>r</sup> and wardens of the Company for the tyme being, the m<sup>r</sup> of the apprentice shall paye to the Comp<sup>y</sup> for every suche neglect xx<sup>s</sup> for a fine.

1639, April 1. "A letter from the Lord Mayor of the 25th March last, was now read, wherein the Comp<sup>y</sup> are prayed to lend unto him the sum of 60<sup>li</sup> for six months, being pt of 1,000<sup>li</sup> to be borrowed of the 12 Comp<sup>es</sup> towards

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\* This was paid "for the renewing of the City's charter, pardoning divers offences, and in discharge of 7,000*l.* fine levied in the Star Chamber about the Irish land, besides the loss of the land itself."—Court Book, 1638.

the pñt paym<sup>t</sup> of the own<sup>r</sup> of a shippe now to be set forthe by the cittie.”

Contributions under the express term of ship-money are not of frequent occurrence in the Ironmongers’ records, but we know that the tax was generally levied for several years. Every landholder and other inhabitant was assessed according to the judgment of the Sheriff, and where payment was refused he had power to distrain.\*

The impost of ship-money is thus noticed by Mackintosh and Macaulay :—

“ Monopolies carried to a scandalous and intolerable extent, with the other devices of revenue employed by the King’s council, proved inadequate to his wants. Recourse was had to the memorable impost of ship-money . . . Ships according to a prescribed scale were levied, it will be remembered, on the outports, the maritime counties, and the port of London, in 1626. All that remained was to demand the money instead of the ships. Many resisted the demand as illegal throughout the country, but the merit of their resistance is absorbed in the resistance and renown of Hampden . . . The common reader will apprehend two great authorities on the side of Hampden,—Magna Charta and the Petition of Rights. It is true that Magna Charta, according to Sir Edward Coke, was confirmed thirty times, but each confirmation implies an infraction; thus far, then, some excuse, at least some pretence, might be set up for Charles; but he stood in a different relation to the Petition of Rights; his direct resistance to it in the first instance, his attempt to insinuate a treacherous saving clause by means of the Lords, his ambiguous assent when that failed, shews that he was fully aware of the restrictions to which he submitted, when he gave the solemn sanction of his royal assent to that statute. By his assent thus given he renounced all imposts without consent of Parliament; he did so by his own original act, not by his obligation to observe the statutes of preceding kings; and he now laid on one of the grossest of those imposts by prerogative, which the Petition of Rights was designed to extinguish for ever.”—Sir James Mackintosh, *Hist. of Eng.* vol. v. 156, 161.

“ Former princes had raised ship-money only in time of war; it was

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\* Rushworth, ii. 214; Hallam’s *Constitutional History*, vol. ii. 21.

now exacted in a time of profound peace. Former princes, even in the most perilous wars, had raised ship-money only along the coasts; it was now exacted from the inland shires. Former princes had raised ship-money only for the maritime defence of the country; it was now exacted, by the admission of the royalists themselves, with the object, not of maintaining a navy, but furnishing the King with supplies, which might be increased at his discretion to any amount, and expended at his discretion for any purpose."—Macaulay's Hist. Eng. i. 91.

"At a Court of Elleccon July 3rd, appeared Place Barebone, exe<sup>r</sup> of Robert Fenn, who surrendered a lease of a certain tenement and a garden in Anchor-alley, granted to the said Fenn."

1640, 12th May. A precept was received from the Lord Mayor under this date to certify the quantity of powder and match which the Company had in store; to which an answer was returned that they had "twelve barrels of servisable gunpowder, and three hundred waight of match."

In September following, the Company were required by two other precepts, dated 21st August and 4th of this month, "to provide 16 barrels of gunpowder, w<sup>h</sup> match and muskett bulletts answerable thereunto, and to certify what number of complete arms they have in store; whereunto answer was given that they have 20 armors w<sup>h</sup> head peces, pikes, and arming swords, 20 musketts w<sup>h</sup> murrions, swords, bandilers, and rests, 16 barrells of pō, 20<sup>i</sup> muskett bullett, and 8 bundles of match." The Court, considering their supply of musket bullets not sufficient for their proportion of powder, appointed the wardens to buy ten hundred weight more, and to forbear the buying of any more powder than what they have in store already.

Martis vicessimo tertio die Junii, 1640, annoque Regis Caroli Angliæ, &c. sextodecimo.

GARWAY, Maior.—This day S<sup>r</sup> Nicholas Raynton, Sir Morris Abbott, Kn<sup>ts</sup> and Aldermen, and Mr. Ald<sup>rn</sup> Gurney, Committees for-

merly appointed to examine the matters of complaint of the m<sup>r</sup> and wardens of the Company of Ironmongers, against divers foreigners that sell iron and cutlerie wares, and wares in Leadenhall, and did deliver into this Court a report in writing under their hands, how they find the same, and their doeings and opinions, the tenor whereof is as followeth, viz.—To the right hono<sup>ble</sup> Sir Henry Garway, Knight, Lord Maior of the citty of London, and to the right wor<sup>ll</sup> his brethren the Aldermen of the same: Maie it please your lo<sup>pp</sup>, &c. According to an order of this hono<sup>ble</sup> Court of the 5th of Maye last, we, whose names are subscribed, have taken hearing and exa<sup>i</sup>acon of the matter of complaint of the m<sup>r</sup> and wardens of the Comp<sup>y</sup> of Ironmongers against divers forreyners that sell iron and cutlerie wares and nailes in Leadenhall and elsewhere within this citty and lib<sup>ts</sup> thereof, and therupon doe find that very many factors, forreyners from the lib<sup>tes</sup> of this hono<sup>ble</sup> citty, using the said trade of an Ironmonger and Naylor, have much abused and wronged the Ironmongers' freemen of this citty, by selling iron and cutlerie wares, and nailes, bolts, in grosse and retale in sundry waies, contrary to the custom of the hono<sup>ble</sup> citty, and against an act of co<sup>m</sup>on counsell of the nineteenth of July, in the twentieth yeare of the raig<sup>n</sup> of the late Sovereigne Lord King James of England, and in that behalfe made; for reformation wherof we conceive it fitt that the same act of co<sup>m</sup>on counsell be henceforth truly observed and put in execution, and that noe forreyner keeping a shopp or using the trade of an Ironmonger or Naylor in any place within this citty, or adioyning to or neere unto the suberbs or lib<sup>tes</sup> of the citty, bee employed as a factor to any forraine Ironmonger or Naylor, in the marketts and warehouses at Leadenhall, to sell iron and cutlerie ware and nailes there; and that no such factors or servants be pmitted to have any warehouse or shopp att Leadenhall; and that none shall have above one warehouse, and the rest of the houses to be disposed of to such of the forraine cutlers, ironmongers, or naylor, as shall want: and further, wee conceive itt meete that the master and wardens of the said Company of Ironmongers, for the time being, have the no<sup>i</sup>ation of four porters, such as they will answare for, and to be by them presented to and first allowed by this hon<sup>ble</sup> Court, to attend at Leadenhall for the carrying of iron and cutlerie wares as is used at Blackewell hall for the carrying of the commodityes there sould, and they to have for carriage upp of a tun weight six pence, and a packe a penny. Wee finde that

Henry Partridge, a forraine nayle-seller, hath two warehouses at Leadenhall, and that Edward Jackson, dwelling in Whitechappell and a naylor there, is his factor, w<sup>ch</sup> is not to be pmitted, and Partridge to have but one warehouse. Humfrey Osborne, loryman, dwelling at Peckhatche, and keepeth a shopp there of iron and cutlerie ware, to sell by retails and in grosse, and yet hath a warehouse for iron and cutlery wares at Leadenhall, w<sup>ch</sup> wee conceive not fit to be permitted. Robert Winch hath two warehouses in Leadenhall, but he is to hold but one. John Jennings hath two warehouses in Leadenhall, but he is to hold but one. Symon Tunks keepeth a shopp in Whitechappell, and there maketh and selleth nayles, and other iron and cutlery wares, and yet he is employed as a factor for John Simcotts and Acton, whoo have each of them a warehouse at Leadenhall; but wee think fit that the said Tuncks be not permitted a factor there. John Turton hath two warehouses in Leadenhall, but he is to hold but one. And that the m<sup>r</sup> and wardens of the Company of Ironmongers may put in a hall keeper, such as they will answere for, and first allowed of by this hono<sup>ble</sup> Court, to lock the doores; and wee conceive it fitt that noe loryman, or other that selleth in Leadenhall iron and cutlerie ware, shall have but one warehouse a peece. And that notice be given to the severall ptyes that they may provide them of other fitt factors, and so cleare the other warehouses that the Chamber of London may dispose of them to such lorymen as want them. All w<sup>ch</sup> nevertheless we submit to your Löpp<sup>s</sup> and wor<sup>pp</sup>s more grave judgment. This 20th day of June, anno D<sup>ni</sup> 1640.

NICHOLAS RAINTON.

MORRIS ABBOTT.

RICH<sup>d</sup> GURNEY.

The w<sup>ch</sup> Report being here openly read, was allowed of, and ordered to be entered into the Repertory, and to be accordingly reformed.

E<sup>x</sup> et concordat in Registro p Rob<sup>t</sup> Michel de<sup>f</sup> Chicū Civ. London.

These regulations however do not appear to have been fully carried out on the part of the Ironmongers' Company until 1645, as appears by the following note appended to the order and signed by their clerk :

This order was read and presented to the Comp<sup>a</sup>, and a hall keep<sup>r</sup> and porters were nōiated accordingly, the first of July, 1645.

RAPHE HANDSON, Clarke

The following notice of some undue monopoly of cast iron goods sought to be obtained by one John Brown, the King's gun-founder, appears under the date of 1640 :

Mr. Robert Haies, Mr. Thomas Glover, Mr. Edward Hurd, Mr. Raphe Ingram, Mr. Josua Foote, and Mr. Robert Brome, were appointed to hearken and enquire of Mr. Attorney, or of some of his followers, what is done by the Lords of the Councell concerning John Brown's pattent for the making and selling of all sortes of cast iron waire, w<sup>ch</sup> is prejudiciall to this Comp<sup>a</sup> and the coñon wealth, to the ende that a peticion may be preferred to the Lords of the Councell in the Comp<sup>es</sup> behalf for redresse therein, if it shalbe found convenient.

Which was afterwards done, as we find by a subsequent entry, and the patent was "called in and overthrown, the charges whereof amounted to fifteen pounds ten shillings and nine pence."

A letter from the Lord Mayor, dated the 28th July, 1640.

To the m<sup>r</sup> and wardens of the Company of Ironmongers.

Your Company's p<sup>o</sup>portion of money allotted to be lent (amongst other the Companies of this cittie) unto his Ma<sup>tie</sup>, is the some of two thousand pounds ; and if you be not already satisfied herein concerning the security offered for repaym<sup>t</sup> thereof, or any other matter conce<sup>r</sup>ing this busines, yo<sup>u</sup> may be pleased forthwith to repaire unto me, and you shall receive further satisfaction.

HENRY GARWAI, Maior.

Upon the reading of this letter, Sir Christopher Clittherow acquainted the Court "that the King's Ma<sup>tie</sup> desired to borrow of the cittie 200,000<sup>li</sup>, and that they should have consideration for the same after the rate of 8<sup>li</sup> per cent. p an<sup>n</sup>, and his farmo<sup>r</sup> of his customes for his security, and therefore the L<sup>o</sup> Maior desired him to move the Company effectually for the loan of 2,000<sup>li</sup>, not doubting but the same would be well repaid and give his Ma<sup>tie</sup> good satisfaction ; but the Company finding themselves to bee in debt, and no way able to lend or p<sup>o</sup>cure the loane thereof,

appointed the wardens to give answer to the Lord Maior to y<sup>t</sup> purpose."

The foregoing answer, setting forth the inability of the Company to advance the loan of 2,000*l.*, not proving satisfactory, they were addressed again by the Lord Mayor in October, and commanded to certify to him the names and surnames of the livery, and were also informed by a letter from his Lordship "that he, with divers of the aldermen and other cittizens of the best ranke and quality, mett in the Guildhall w<sup>h</sup> the Earl of Manchester Lord Chamberline, Lord Vicount Campden, Lord Coventry, and Lord Goring, who declared the proceedings of the peers of this land for a treaty w<sup>h</sup> those of Scotland for such an accomodaçon as may tende to y<sup>e</sup> union of both kingdoms, and also the miserable condñon of the county of Northumberland, besshoppricke of Durrham, and town of Newcastle, by the rapines and heavy impositions of the Scotts, and that letters were written from the peeres, and also from his Ma<sup>tie</sup>, unto this cittie, for a pñt supply of 200,000<sup>li</sup>, viz. 50*M.*<sup>li</sup> on the 12<sup>th</sup> of this month, 100*M.*<sup>li</sup> on the xv<sup>th</sup> of Novem<sup>r</sup> next, and 50*M.*<sup>li</sup> on the firste of December following. Where-uppon hee, the aldermñ, and commons, did apprehend it to be very necessary and behoofull, and soe w<sup>h</sup> an unanimous consent did resolve, that his Ma<sup>tie</sup> should be supplied for the present with 50*M.*<sup>li</sup> of the some above said ; and therefore his Löpp did recommend this great and mighty cause to the serious consideraçon of the Company, desiring them w<sup>h</sup> all convenient expedition to take such effectual course as that the sum of 1,700<sup>li</sup> may be raised, and be in a redynes to be paid before the xij. of this month.

"Alsoe the copie of a tre from the peers, under the hands of about 60 earls, viscounts, and barons, dated at York, the 25 of September last, and directed to the Lord Maior, aldreñ, cittizens, and coialty of the citty of London ;



and another tre from his Ma<sup>tie</sup> of the 26 of the said month, directed as aforesaid, were both read, intymating y<sup>e</sup> necessity of the supply of the said 200,000 pounds, as by all the said tres more at large may appeare.”

The Scottish Parliament, fully aware of the critical position of the King, enlarged their demands, and required, amongst other privileges, “that the estates of the kingdom should be convened at least every three years.” This demand only served to rouse the jealousy of the King, who immediately prepared for a renewal of hostilities. The Scots were the first to cross the Border; and in August 1640, attacked and completely routed a detachment of the Royal forces at Newburn-upon-Tyne. The whole of the English army fled in dismay from Newcastle to Durham, and shortly afterwards retreated from that town into Yorkshire; from whence the King opened a negotiation with his Scottish subjects, and it would seem addressed the preceding letter to the citizens of London.\*

“The Courte taking the premises into their serious consideraçon, being a matter of that great weight, and w<sup>h</sup>all weighing their own disability, cannot yet resolve how to raise the said 1,700<sup>li</sup> imposed upon them for their part of the first 50M.<sup>li</sup>, but for the other 150M.<sup>li</sup>, it is altogether impossible for them to raise any part thereof. It is therefore thought fitt that the wardens doe move the East India Company for the payment of four hundred pounds, to move Sir James Cambell for the loane of 500<sup>li</sup> upon the comon seale, and that a yaluation be made of the Comp<sup>s</sup> plate, what the same may amount unto.”

At a Court on the 9th of October, Mr. Honyword declared “that he had rec<sup>d</sup> of the East India Com<sup>y</sup> £400 owing by them, and that he had weighed over the Comp<sup>es</sup>

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\* Vide Hume's Hist. Eng. vol. vii. 273, 278, edit. 1818.

plate, w<sup>ch</sup> amounted unto in valleue 450<sup>li</sup>, w<sup>ch</sup> he had offered to pawne for 500<sup>li</sup>, or to give the Comp<sup>es</sup> seale for the same at interest; both w<sup>ch</sup> were refused, unless pticular men become bound for the same; and forasmuch as there was some scruple made in the tre of y<sup>e</sup> Lord Maior about the 50M.<sup>li</sup> required to be lent by the Compa<sup>s</sup> of this citty, as if the same were but the first payment of the 200,000<sup>li</sup>, the Court desireth to be informed what security they shall have for their pte, being 1,700<sup>li</sup>, that being as much or more than they are able to accomplish, and whether there be any intent further to burthen the companies, w<sup>ch</sup> this Comp<sup>y</sup> for their pte are not able to undergoe. Whereupon Sir Xp̄ofer Clitherow and Mr. Sam. Gott declared unto the Court that yesterday, at a meeting at Guildhall, it was agreed, that the Lord Maior's tre should be amended, and sent unto the Compa<sup>s</sup>, and that 50M.<sup>li</sup> should be lent by the Compa<sup>s</sup> and noe more, for security whereof tenn lords should be bound to six men of the prime companies in the behalf of the rest, as men intrusted for all the companies, and that every comp<sup>y</sup> should have a pticular instrument of assurance for the money lent from those six men; and because this Compa<sup>y</sup> are not able of themselves to raise the said 1,700<sup>li</sup>, Sir Job Harly, knight, and Mr. Hugh Windham, offered to lend the Comp<sup>y</sup> 400<sup>li</sup> a piece at 8<sup>li</sup> per c<sup>t</sup> upon their com̄on seale, to be repaid unto them out of y<sup>e</sup> legacy money due by the marchant adventurers the 21 Febuary next, or sooner if the same be received; and for the other 900<sup>li</sup> the same is to be supplied out of other moneys, either legacy or otherwise, as they can be received in. And therefore it is ordered by the majory<sup>tie</sup>, by the erection of hands, the 1,700<sup>li</sup> shalbe lent as aforesaid."

10th Oct. At this Court a second letter from the Lord Mayor of the 3rd of this month was read, somewhat differing from the former, wherein the Company are desired

with all convenient expedition to take such effectual course by their best furtherance “ as that the some of one thousand seven hundred pounds, according to the usuall proportion allotted upon the Companies for corn mony, may be raised by their Company towards the some of fifty thousand pounds, to be lent upon such security as is offered by their lo<sup>pps</sup> tre, and be in a readines to be paid before the said twelfe of this month, being the furthest day assigned.”

Also another letter from his lordship of the 10th of this month was read, “ praying the Company to send into his Ma<sup>ty</sup> exchequer this morning some mony as is already provided upon his former tres.”

“ Both w<sup>ch</sup> tres the Courte taking into their consideraçon doe not finde that they are freed from a further loane of their pte of 150,000<sup>li</sup>, the residue of 200,000<sup>li</sup> required to be lent, nor have they any assurance as yet of the 1,700<sup>li</sup> to be raised by them. And therefore they resolve that the same be not paid until further order.”

On the 19th Oct. “ m<sup>r</sup> warden Honywood informed the Comp<sup>e</sup> that he had spoken with the Lord Mayor, and that his lordship did confidently affirm that there was never any intent to impose any more moneys upon the Companies than this 50,000<sup>li</sup>, w<sup>ch</sup> most of the Companies had already paid. Whereupon it was ordered that the wardens should pay into the Exchequer the moiety of the 1,700<sup>li</sup>, and the other moiety when the same shall be called for.”

xix. October, 1640.—Rec<sup>d</sup> of the Company of Ironmongers of the citty of London, the some of eight hundred pounds, for the which a tally is to be stricken upon directions.

I say rec<sup>d</sup> the some of eight hundred pounds. JO. LOUP.

xxvj. October, 1640.—Rec<sup>d</sup> more of the Company of Ironmongers of the citty of London, the some of nine hundred pounds, for w<sup>ch</sup> a tally is to be stricken upon directions.

I say rec<sup>d</sup> the some of nine hundred pounds. JO. LOUP.

On the 3d of November, 1640, the Long Parliament was first assembled, “that momentous period in our history which (Hallam observes) no Englishman ever regards without interest, and few without prejudice—the period from which the factions of modern times trace their divergence; which, after the lapse of almost two centuries, still calls forth the warm emotions of party spirit and affords a test of political principles.”

1641, April 29. At this Court was read the declaration of the Trustees dated the 5th of March last, in which are recited two bonds of divers lords for the payment of 54,000*l.* viz. 27,000*l.* on the 22nd of October next

	£	s.	d.
whereof the Company's part is . . .	918	0	0

And 27,000*l.* on the 30th of the said month,  
 whereof the Company's part is . . .

918	0	0
<hr/>		
£1836	0	0

July 16. Read a precept from the Lord Mayor and Sir George Whitmore, dated the 13th of this month, “requiring to be certified speedily, in a fair book written, the names and surnames of every person who has been or now is master and warden, or hath fined for the same; and also the name and surname of every person of the livery and yeomandry; and also the name and surname of every other pson free of the Comp<sup>e</sup>, distinguishing every such degree, rank, and quality in order, and noting in the margent which have fined for aldermen or sheriff of this cittie, and to put down in what parish and ward every of the said persons doe dwell.”

Afterwards came another precept dated the 21st July, 1641, subscribed by the Lord Mayor, Sir George Whitmore, and Sir Nicholas Rainton, “requiring the master and wardens to summon before them all the said Company,

according to the several ranks and degrees, and to collect such monies as are rated upon them respectively by the Act of Parliament according to their highest rates and degrees, and to pay the said monies into the thrērs in the said act named, in the Guildhall of London; and also to dēd the names of whome the said shall be received, and how much every one doth pay; and lastly to return the names and surnames and dwelling place of such psons as shall refuse or neglect to pay."

The tax levied according to the Act of Parliament on such as had served or fined for master varied according to their estate and circumstances from 10*l.* to 25*l.* Alice Helin, widow of Alderman Helin, late master, paid 6*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*; Joan Carter, widow of Thos. Carter, a late master, paid 3*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* Such as had served or fined for wardens paid 6*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*, and their widows 2*l.* 4*s.* 6*d.* The livery-men paid 5*l.* each, and their widows 1*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*; and the yeomanry paid 3*l.*\*

Another precept followed on the 24th inst. also subscribed by the Lord Mayor, "signifying that 40,000<sup>li</sup> must be paid on Wednesday next at the furthest for y<sup>e</sup> important affairs of the kingdome, and therefore he comandeth that his former precept be duly executed, and the money collected to be paid to the commissioners by Monday or Tuesday at the furthest." The sum contributed by the Ironmongers' Company on this occasion was 535*l.* 17*s.* 2*d.*

1641. A precept was received from the Lord Mayor, dated the 17th of November, wherein the "master and wardens and eighteen others of the most grave and comliest psons of the Compa<sup>y</sup> are comāunded every one of them to be well horsed and appelled in their best array and furniture of velvet, plush, or sattin, and chains of gould, and

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\* Court Book, fol. 351.

every one of them to have one footman w<sup>t</sup> two staffe torches to wait upon him on foot; and, being soe furnished, to be in a redynes in Cornhill by the houre of nine in the morning on Thursday next, there to attend his lordshippe and the aldermen, to wait upon the King's matie from Saint Leonard's church in Shoreditch unto the Guildhall, London, and from thence in the afternoon to his highnesse pallace, and from thence to the Lord Maior's howse; and that he be certified in writing on Monday next the names and surnames of all such as shalbe soe appointed."

Another precept, dated the 19th, directs the persons previously appointed to be in readiness on horseback on Thursday morning, at 8 o'clock in the morning, "in the voyde place under the citty wall in Moore fields, to attend his lo<sup>pp</sup> and the alderm<sup>n</sup> to Bawmes, near Hogsdon, to meet his Matie; to ride with their swords, and their footmen to be appparelled in cassocks and drawers of cloth or stuff, garnished w<sup>t</sup> ribbons of the Compan<sup>s</sup> coullars, and each one a truncheon in the morning and two torches in the afternoon. To attend during the tyme his Matie is at dynnar in the Guildhall, and stand with their horses in the same order and places where their master did alight; and also that there be attendant upon the horsemen one horseman in a decent suite, guarnished also with ribbons, to bear an appendent with the coat of armes of the Company."

At a Court on the 23d of November, a precept was read from the Lord Mayor, dated the same day, requiring the Company "to cause their rayles and standings, of foure and twenty yards in length, to be in readynes to be set up in such place as they shalbe directed, and that all the livery, except the horsemen, be at the said standings on Thursday next, by two of the clock in y<sup>e</sup> afternoone, in their best apparell, their gowns and hounds, w<sup>t</sup> their banners, stremers,

and cloth for their rayles, and there to attend untill his Ma<sup>tie</sup>, the Quene, and company be passed by; those in foynes to take their place towards the west. And the Company are required to appoint foure handsome, tall, able, and sufficient men to attend his Ma<sup>tie</sup> at dynnar in the Guildhall, in their gowns, with foynes and hoods, to be there by the hower of nine in the morning for to attend that service. And thereupon the Company appointed Edw. Honywood, Tho<sup>s</sup> Glover, Anto. Webster, and Edw. Storey, to attend accordingly.”

Great preparations were made by the city for the reception of Charles the First on his return from Scotland. He was met at Kingsland by the Mayor, the Recorder, and about five hundred of the heads of the principal companies,\* with their attendants, who conducted him in triumph to the Guild-hall, where he dined.

The readiness with which the Lord Mayor's precepts were obeyed on this occasion, leaves no doubt that a large number of the more wealthy and influential citizens were still warmly attached to the person of the King. Charles was unfortunate in being cast on times in which the intelligence of the people had got far in advance of the previous notions of kingly prerogative. Nevertheless, the pertinacity with which he adhered to former precedents, and the opposition which he offered to the views of his Parliament, would not have involved him in utter ruin had he only maintained with common integrity those alterations which his necessities had compelled him to concede to public opinion.

On the 24th January in this year, the Lord Mayor communicated to the Company the miserable state of the poor Protestants in Ireland, and earnestly recommended the adoption of some measure for their relief.—See this precept more at large in the account of the Irish Estate.

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\* See Strype, vol. i. book i. p. 294, ed. 1720.

1642, April 26. According to a precept from the Lord Mayor of the 16th of this month, "the warden did certify the severall arms and ammuniçon that the Company have for the defence of this citty, and the Company will provide an engine for the quenching of fire as conveniently as they can."

By the Maior.

Whereas at a Coñon Hall called on Thursday last, in y<sup>e</sup> afternoone, by order of the lords and coñons in parl<sup>t</sup>, the livery of the severall companies of this citty, there assembled, were moved by divers lords and coñons of both houses of parliam<sup>t</sup> for the loane of 100,000*l*. for a yeare, for and towards the relief and preservaçon of y<sup>e</sup> kingdome of Ireland, and speedy supply of the great and urgent necessity of this kingdom, intimating that the said money, w<sup>t</sup> interest at viij<sup>th</sup> per cent. shalbe secured and repaid upon y<sup>e</sup> publique faith of y<sup>e</sup> parliam<sup>t</sup>, and that an ordinance for that purpose should be made by y<sup>e</sup> lords and coñons in parliament; and whereas it was thereupon, by y<sup>e</sup> said Coñon Hall, then most freely and w<sup>t</sup> great alacrity condescended unto and agreed upon y<sup>t</sup> y<sup>e</sup> said 100,000*l*. should be forthwith lent and furnished, for the use and purposes aforesaid, by the se<sup>u</sup>all compan<sup>s</sup> of this citty; these are therefore to desire you w<sup>t</sup> all convenient expedicon to take such effectual course by yo<sup>r</sup> best assistance as y<sup>t</sup> the some of 3,400*l*., according to y<sup>e</sup> usuall p<sup>o</sup>portion allotted upon yo<sup>r</sup> Company for corne, may be raised by yo<sup>r</sup> Comp<sup>y</sup> towards y<sup>e</sup> said some of 100,000*l*., to be lent upon such security as is offered by an ordinance made as aforesaid, a copy whereof is hereunto annexed this-5th of June, 1642.

MICHEL.

Die Sabbati, 4<sup>o</sup> June, 1642.

An ordinance made by y<sup>e</sup> Lords and Coñons in Parliament for the securing of y<sup>e</sup> some of 100,000<sup>li</sup>, desired to bee lent to y<sup>e</sup> Parliament by severall Compa<sup>s</sup> and cittezens of London, for y<sup>e</sup> use of y<sup>e</sup> kingdom:—

Whereas amongst many other great and unspeakable blessings of Almighty God upon this parliam<sup>t</sup>, it hath pleased Him to stirr up y<sup>e</sup> heartes of many good and well-affected people to yield their willing and ready helpe and assistance to the supply of this great and pressing necessity of this kingdom and the kingdom of Ireland, in which pious and charitable worke the cittezens of London, by y<sup>i</sup><sup>er</sup> singular forwardnesse and good affection, have bine exemplary to all other p<sup>t</sup>s of this



kingdome, and in tyme of greatest exigence and necessity have lent and advanced great somes of money to y<sup>e</sup> publike use, and as well by y<sup>ier</sup> purse and persons as other memorable services contributed their effectual helpe to y<sup>e</sup> parliament for y<sup>e</sup> support of this state and kingdom from apparent danger of destruc<sup>co</sup>n; and whereas y<sup>e</sup> said cittezens, in further manifestation of their constant fidelity and true affec<sup>co</sup>n to y<sup>e</sup> publike, have now again, being moved by and on the behalfe of both houses of parliament, at a Co<sup>m</sup>on Hall held w<sup>in</sup> y<sup>e</sup> said citty, to lend a further some of 100,000*l*. for one yeare, for and towards the reliefe and preserva<sup>co</sup>n of Ireland, did most freely and chearfully w<sup>t</sup> an unanimous consent agree forthwith to lend and advance y<sup>e</sup> same accordingly, for w<sup>ch</sup> y<sup>e</sup> lords and co<sup>m</sup>ons and parliament doe in y<sup>e</sup> name of themselves and the whole kingdome give them very hartly thanks; and, for the security of the said some soe agreed to be lent, doe declare and ordaine that y<sup>e</sup> same and every pt thereof, together w<sup>t</sup> considera<sup>co</sup>n for forbearance thereof, after the rate of eight pound per cent. for a year, shalbe duly paid into y<sup>e</sup> chamber of y<sup>e</sup> citty of London, to and for the use and uses of all and every such compa<sup>r</sup> and compa<sup>rs</sup>, pson and psons, who shall lend or advance y<sup>e</sup> same or any pt thereof respectively, y<sup>ier</sup> ex<sup>rs</sup>, administrators, or assigns, out of the first and next moneye to be granted by Act of Parliament.

JO. BROWNE, Cler. Parliamentor.

Upon the reading of which letter, &c. and some debate thereupon, “the Court doe conceive the compa<sup>s</sup> of London ought not for matter of loane for money to be bound to obeye y<sup>e</sup> order and direction of y<sup>e</sup> Co<sup>m</sup>on Hall, w<sup>ch</sup> hath not bine y<sup>e</sup> custome of ancient tyme; nevertheless, for y<sup>e</sup> better aid and assistance of the Parliament, as is desired, they are willing to furnish and lend such money as they can rayse for that purpose. Thereupon y<sup>e</sup> Courte doth order that these bonds owing to them be forthw<sup>th</sup> paid in :

Mr. Thomas Thorold . . . 400 <sup>li</sup>	Edw <sup>d</sup> Storey . . . 100 <sup>li</sup>	} 1,100 <sup>li</sup>
Mr. John Wilson . . . 200	Erasmus Snelling . . . 50	
Mr. Joshua Foote . . . 300	John Gibbs . . . . . 50	

And they do appoint a courte to be warned against Wednesday next in y<sup>e</sup> afternoon, being y<sup>e</sup> 15th of this month,

then to consider how and by what means they may raise y<sup>e</sup> residue, notwithstanding they have lent already 1,700<sup>li</sup>."

June 15. This meeting not arriving at any definite conclusion, it was ordered, that "because there is noe money yet provided for y<sup>e</sup> raysing of y<sup>e</sup> 3,400<sup>li</sup>, as is desired, they do appoint a court to be warned on Monday next in the afternoon, being the 20th of this month, and desire that these p<sup>nt</sup> consider thereof and speak to their friends towards y<sup>e</sup> raising of the said some for y<sup>e</sup> use of y<sup>e</sup> Parliament; and for security thereof they shall have the Com<sup>s</sup> scale, at 8 per cent. per añ. And, forasmuch as the tymes are trublesome and y<sup>e</sup> Company impoverished, it is thought fitt and soe ordered that noe feast be kept on y<sup>e</sup> elec<sup>con</sup> day, but y<sup>t</sup> y<sup>e</sup> m<sup>r</sup> and wardens doe keep a moderate dynner for y<sup>e</sup> Compa<sup>y</sup> on that daye at y<sup>ier</sup> owne charge, w<sup>out</sup> any allowance out of y<sup>e</sup> co<sup>m</sup>on stocke."

June 22. At this meeting, "for want of appearance, there being only ten present, they could not proceed with the question of raising money, and appointed a court for the morrow in the afternoon."

June 23. It was now ordered and concluded that the wardens should take up, at the rate of eight per cent. interest, on the Company's seal, such moneys as they could procure; namely, of

Dame Rebecca Romeny, of London, widow . . .	500 <sup>li</sup>
William Romeny, of London, gentleman . . .	400
Thomas Cambell, of London, gentleman . . .	500
Sir Hugh Windham, knight and barronett . . .	*
Mr. Thomas Thorold, his friend . . . . .	1000

June 27. At this Court there were sealed with the Company's seal four bonds: viz. "Thomas Cambell, of London, gent. in 1,000<sup>li</sup>, to pay 540<sup>li</sup> y<sup>e</sup> 23 June, 1643, at the Lady Cambell's house in St. Pieter's y<sup>e</sup> Poore, dated 20 June,

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\* 500<sup>li</sup>—which was afterwards erased.

1642. Lady Rebecca Romeny, of London, widow, in 1,000<sup>li</sup>, to pay 540<sup>li</sup> y<sup>e</sup> 1<sup>st</sup> July, 1643, at her house in Ironmonger Lane, dated the 27 June, 1642. William Romeny, of London, gent. in 800<sup>li</sup>, to pay 432<sup>li</sup> y<sup>e</sup> 1<sup>st</sup> of July, 1643, at his house in St. Mary Acts, dated the 27 June, 1642. Wm. and Andrew Stilt, of London, m̃chants, in 2,000<sup>li</sup>, to pay 1,080<sup>li</sup> y<sup>e</sup> 1<sup>st</sup> July, 1643, at y<sup>e</sup> house of Adam Lawrance in Great St. Helen's, dated 27 June, 1642. These bonds were d̃d unto Mr. Warden Hunt, to receive the 2,400<sup>li</sup> taken up as abovesaid for the relief of Ireland according to the order of the last Courte, being as much as the Comp<sup>y</sup> can raise to be lent for that service; and is to remayne in his hands till y<sup>e</sup> m<sup>r</sup> and wardens shall dispose thereof according to their best discretion."

The Ironmongers do not appear to have paid the money so raised into the Chamber of London until they were again admonished on the subject. In the minutes of the 29th of July we find the following entry:—

"An order from the House of Commons in Parliament, dated on Saturday, the 23rd of this month, was now read *hæc verba*:

Whereas there are severall companies in the citty of London w<sup>ch</sup> have not paid in their proportion of the 100,000<sup>li</sup> promised to be lent unto the Parliament according to a rate agreed on by and amongst themselves, and considering the great occasion of money now in Ireland for the paying and providing necessities for the great army there in service, w<sup>th</sup>out and for want of w<sup>ch</sup> they are like to be disbanded and the kingdom indangered: It is therefore this day ordered by the Co<sup>m</sup>mons House in Parliament assembled, that the m<sup>r</sup> and wardens of the Company of Ironmongers be hereby required forthwith to make payment of the proportion yet behind and unpaid into the Chamberlane's office, in Guildhall, London, wherby the generall and urgent necessitie of Ireland may be supplied, y<sup>e</sup> rebells subdued, and the kingdom preserved.

H. ELSYNGE, Cler. Parl. & Com."

Whereupon it is ordered "that the wardens doe forth-

with pay into the Chamberlan's office in Guildhall, London, the sum of 2,400<sup>li</sup>, according to the said order, for the service of Ireland only, and that they take a receipt to that effect for their discharge, intimating w<sup>th</sup> all that this 2,400<sup>li</sup> is as much as this Comp<sup>y</sup> can raise for their proportion of the said 100,000<sup>li</sup> promised by the Co<sup>m</sup>mon Hall to be lent."

September 2. "Whereas it is desired by the Lords and Commons in Parliament and by the Lord Mayor that the companies of London doe lend such arms as they can spare for the supply of the expedition now going forth in the army under the Right Hon<sup>ble</sup> the Earl of Essex, w<sup>ch</sup> armes are to be vallued by certaine co<sup>m</sup>itees appointed, and returned unto the companies according to the valuation thereof, either in kinde or in money: It is thereupon ordered, that the wardens and Mr. Webster shall deliver out of the compa<sup>s</sup> armory to the comities at Guildhall these armes following:

10 russett armours.	10 head pieces.
10 pikes.	10 musketts w <sup>t</sup> bandileres and rests.
10 swords w <sup>t</sup> belts.	10 murrions.

At a Court the 13th October the wardens acquainted the meeting that they were specially called together for the payment of 1,000*l.* into the Guildhall, being the rest of the 3,400*l.* to be lent for the relief of Ireland, and that the Lord Mayor had sent for them and told them that there was great necessity and want of that 1,000*l.* and that it must be forthwith raised by the Company.

Whereupon several sums were called in, and the amount shortly after paid into the Chamber of London.

1642-3, Jan. 17. Mr. Leonard Cooke, Vicar of Walton-upon-Thames, in the county of Surrey, whose father was a member of this Company, petitioned the Company, "That in regard he hath ben plundered by the King's soulders,\*

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\* The Civil War commenced in the summer of 1642.

whereby he hath lost to the vallue of 200<sup>li</sup>, besyde the lease from y<sup>e</sup> Comp<sup>a</sup> granted to Alice Cooke his mother for houses and grounds in Old Street, w<sup>ch</sup> she had assigned over to him after her decease, w<sup>ch</sup> lease and assignment were lost and burnt by the soulders; wherefore he prayed that the Comp<sup>a</sup> would comiserat his great loss and distressed estate, and that they would grant unto him a new lease w<sup>th</sup> some further addition of tyme. Whereunto y<sup>e</sup> Courte gave answer, y<sup>t</sup> they would grant noe new lease, because y<sup>e</sup> old is yet in being, but they are contented he shal have a copy of y<sup>e</sup> counterparte, and towards his losse they gave him five pounds.”

Die Martis, 24<sup>o</sup> Januar. 1642.

Att the Comitty of Lords and Comons for the safety of the kingdom.

Whereas there are divers tres pretended to be sent by his Ma<sup>tie</sup> to the m<sup>r</sup> and wardens of the severall halls in y<sup>e</sup> citty of London, w<sup>h</sup> two little bookes there inclosed, the one entituled y<sup>e</sup> humble peticon of the Maior, Alder<sup>n</sup>, and Comons of the citty of London, to his Ma<sup>tie</sup>, and y<sup>e</sup> other intituled his Ma<sup>ties</sup> tre and declaracon to y<sup>e</sup> sheriff and citty of London, dated the 17 January, w<sup>ch</sup> evedently tendeth to sedition and setting of y<sup>e</sup> whole citty in a combustion; Theis are therefore strictly to charge and command y<sup>e</sup> m<sup>r</sup> and wardens of every hall in the citty to whome the said tres and booke inclosed shalbe directed, to forbear to publish or open any of them till both the Houses of Parliament shall give further order therein, and the m<sup>r</sup> and wardens of every hall are required to bring the s<sup>d</sup> tres with y<sup>e</sup> messingers thereof to this comittee, w<sup>ch</sup> they will take to be an argum<sup>t</sup> of your good affection to the parliament.

PEMBROKE.

SAY AND SEAL.

JO. P<sup>Y</sup>M.

MONTGOMORIE.

EDWD. HOWARD.

ANTH. NICOLL.

MANCHESTER.

J. EVELIN.

BOLINGBROKE.

1643, June 13. “A messinger from the comitty at Guildhall desired y<sup>e</sup> Compa<sup>y</sup> to spare them some roome in the Hall for the laying upp of 50 barrells of gunpowder for

the use of the citty, to whom answer was given, that the Company had no spare room in or about the Hall, besides the danger in having a tenant next unto the Hall, where is kept an ordinary for the entertaining and lodging of all sorts of strangers, French, Dutch, Spanish, and others."

Under the same date.—"Whereas the hall is assessed for the Parliament at 9<sup>li</sup> 10<sup>s</sup> 0<sup>d</sup> per weeke, to be continued for three months from the first of March last; it is affirmed by the Co<sup>m</sup>mission<sup>rs</sup>, that they ought to pay but 8<sup>li</sup> per weeke, being the moiety of 16<sup>li</sup>, w<sup>ch</sup> was the first paym<sup>t</sup> on y<sup>e</sup> great subsidy granted by Act of Parliament."

A letter from the Lord Mayor of the 27th of June last was now read, "concerning the languishing estate of the kingdom of Ireland, being in great want of all things necessary, w<sup>ch</sup> his Lordshipp reco<sup>m</sup>ended to the Comp<sup>as</sup> sadd and serious considera<sup>o</sup>n, and required them to assemble all the members of the Comp<sup>a</sup> together, to invite them and efectually to move them, for the promo<sup>o</sup>n of soe charitable a work, cheirfully to subscribe unto the proposicions w<sup>ch</sup> hath bin consented unto by the Lords in Parliam<sup>t</sup>. And for this purpose he hath sent a booke by order of both Houses, w<sup>t</sup> a preamble therein printed, w<sup>ch</sup> booke, after the same be under written by soe many as will, is to be returned to the Co<sup>m</sup>itty of Adventurers for Irish busyness at Grocers' Hall."

August 16. The Court being specially called, upon the receipt of a letter from the Lord Mayor, the contents whereof followeth :—

After my harty co<sup>m</sup>enda<sup>o</sup>ns.

Whereas I and my brethren the ald<sup>n</sup> and co<sup>m</sup>ons in co<sup>m</sup>on counsell this day assembled, being very sensible of the great and eminent danger this citty is in by the near approach of the King's forces, and of y<sup>e</sup> great and pressinge necessitye of money at p<sup>nt</sup>e for the safety and defence thereof, have resolved and agreed, that the some of fifty

thousand pounds be forthwith lent by the severall companys of the citty for the purposes aforesaid, to be repaid upon the coñon seale of this citty at 6 months time, w<sup>t</sup> interest at 8<sup>u</sup> per cent. per añ, according to the direcçons of the said coñon counsell; I have thought fitt by this my Ire to recoñmend this great and mighty cause to yo<sup>r</sup> serious care and consideraçon, and hereby pray and require you w<sup>t</sup> all expediçon to take such effectual course by the coñon seal of yo<sup>r</sup> company or otherwise as may best facilitate the business as that the some of one thousand seven hundred pounds, according to the usual pporçon allotted of corne, may be speedely raised by yo<sup>r</sup> Comp<sup>y</sup> towards the said some of fifty thousand pounds to be lent as aforesaid, and that the same be paid to the Thre<sup>rs</sup> for plate and money at Guildhall, before the eighteenth day of this instant August. And soe not doubting of yo<sup>r</sup> readines herein, I bid you hartily farewell, and rest

Yo<sup>r</sup> very loving friend,

11 Aug<sup>t</sup>, 1643.

ISAACKE PENNINGTON, Maior.

“Upon reading of w<sup>ch</sup> Ire, the Courte took into their serious consideraçon the contents thereof, and withall their owne sadd condition, having formerly lent to divers Lords and to the Parliament, for relief in Ireland, the sum of five thousand one hundred pounds, for w<sup>ch</sup> they pay interest, whereby they are disabled and impoverished soe that they cannot finde any means to satisfy his Lo<sup>pps</sup> desire.”

The entire absence of all remarks of a political tendency in the original records of the Ironmongers' Company, clearly shows the extreme caution which they deemed it necessary to observe at this time, and the care with which, in their collective capacity, they abstained from espousing the side of either of the great contending parties of the day. When called upon to receive a precept from the Lord Mayor for a supply of money, whether for the use of the King or the Parliament, they confined themselves solely to the means of meeting the demand or framing the best excuse in their power for evading it. Whatever else

might transpire within their own walls, nothing beyond the simple matter of business was placed upon record.

If we turn to other sources of information, we perceive that the greatest excitement and consternation at this time prevailed. Pennington, who was mayor in 1643, in conjunction with the two sheriffs Langham and Andrews and other leading members of the Puritan party, had induced the city to declare in favour of the Parliament. London was surrounded with a formidable earthwork, defended with forts and bastions.\* A petition was presented to the Commons, praying in the strongest terms that no offers of accommodation should be listened to, and every preparation was made which the time would admit for putting the city in a position to sustain the attack of the King's forces.

One of the worst elements of this difference between the King and his people was that the quarrel was not only a political but a religious one. Men were separated from each other on higher principles than the mere form of collecting the public revenue or the settlement of some point of civil government. The intense hatred which existed

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\* This line of fortification commenced below the Tower, at the junction of the river Lea with the Thames, proceeded northward towards the windmill in Whitechapel Road, then, inclining north-west, crossed the Hackney and Kingsland Roads near Shoreditch, and, turning to the south-west, crossed the end of St. John's Street, Gray's Inn Lane, Bloomsbury, and Oxford Road near St. Giles's Pound; then proceeding westward to Hyde Park Corner and Constitution Hill, it inclined towards Chelsea Turnpike, Tothill Fields, and the Thames; commencing again near Vauxhall, it ran north-eastward to St. George's Fields; then making an angle to the east, crossed the Borough Road at the end of Blackman Street, proceeded to the end of Kent Street on the Deptford Road, and, inclining to the north-east, joined the Thames nearly opposite to the point where it began. The whole line was defended by twenty-three forts and bulwarks.—Allen's London, vol. i. 364, citing Journal of Common Council; and Maitland's London, p. 237, ed. 1739.



between the Puritan and the Cavalier stood on the threshold of every amicable arrangement. Charles had collected around his standard most of the ancient nobility and gentlemen of the country, who saw or believed they saw in the "Godly, thorough reformation," contemplated by their enemies, not only the destruction of monarchy itself, but the extinction of their own order, and were therefore prepared to defend both the one and the other to the utmost. On the side of the Parliament there was also no mean array of good blood, with a preponderating amount of talent, urged on and supported by the chief cities and great masses of the people, who were clamorous for a redress of grievances, and ready to expend their lives and treasure in the acquirement. Gloomy indeed must have been the prospects of the future; and reflecting men, who could see somewhat into coming events, were no doubt fully convinced that no amelioration of the times could be looked for until the blood of each party had flowed copiously.

On the 25th of September the House of Commons and the Assembly of Divines took the solemn Covenant for the reformation and defence of religion, and it was commanded by the authority of both houses of Parliament that, on the first of October following, it "should be taken in all churches and chapels of London within the lines of communication, and throughout the kingdom, in convenient time appointed thereunto." By this solemn league and covenant men were called upon to swear that they would, "without respect of persons, endeavour the extirpation of Popery and Prelacy (that is, church government by archbishops, bishops, their chancellors and commissaries, deans, deans and chapters, archdeacons, and all other officers depending on that hierarchy), superstition, heresy, schism, profaneness, and whatsoever should be found to be con-

trary to sound doctrine and the power of godliness," and that they would, with the same sincerity, reality, and constancy, endeavour with their estates and lives mutually to preserve the rights and privileges of the Parliament.\*

The acceptance of this ordinance established the reign of Puritanism. Henceforth the aspect of society was altered; the elegances of life were condemned as worldly and vain-glorious, and its innocent recreations "frowned down as sinful." The sentiments of the Puritans, as represented by Macaulay,—

"were regulated on principles resembling those of the Pharisees, who, proud of their washed hands and broad phylacteries, taunted the Redeemer as a sabbath-breaker and a wine-bibber. It was a sin to hang garlands on a May-pole, to drink a friend's health, to fly a hawk, to hunt a stag, to play at chess, to wear love-locks, to put starch into a ruff, to touch the virginals, to read the Fairy Queen. Rules such as these—rules which would have appeared insupportable to the free and joyous spirit of Luther, and contemptible to the serene and philosophical intellect of Zwingle—threw over all life a more than monastic gloom. Some præcisians had scruples about teaching the Latin grammar, because the names of Mars, Bacchus, and Apollo occurred in it. The fine arts were all but proscribed. The solemn peal of the organ was superstitious. The light music of Ben Jonson's masques was dissolute. Half the fine paintings in England were idolatrous, and the other half indecent. The extreme Puritan was at once known from other men by his gait, his garb, his lank hair, the solemn solemnity of his face, the upturned white of his eyes, (and) the nasal twang with which he spoke."—Macaulay's *Hist. Eng.* vol. i. p. 82.

Such were some of the peculiarities of these zealots as sketched by the graphic pen of our latest historian. Still it is not denied that under this general term of opprobrium were comprehended persons who differed widely from each

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\* See Fuller's Church History, vol. iii. book xi.

other in their opinions and sentiments; many of the so-called Puritans were men whose views of reform were moderate, and whose piety was unquestionable; who neither desired the destruction of the church or the subversion of monarchy; a fact which we have no difficulty in establishing by contemporary evidence. I subjoin the following passage from a writer who will not be suspected of any friendly leaning towards the side of the Puritans, and who speaks strongly in condemnation of their pharisaical assumption of extreme piety:—

The people stiled Puritans, who, meeting no nearer a definition than the name, all the conscientious men in the nation shared the contempt, since under that general term were comprehended not only those brain-sick fools as did oppose the discipline and ceremonies of the church, and made religion an umbrella to impiety, but such as out of mere honesty refrained the vices of the times, were branded by this title; weaved in such a fashion as it became a covering to the wicked, and no better than a fool's coat to men truly conscientious.—Traditional Memoirs by Francis Osborne, Esq. p. 441. Lond. ed. 1673.

August 22. The Court was called this day concerning the Lord Mayor's letter, "but for want of appearance nothing could be determined. And therefore a Court is appointed to be specially warned ag̃st Thursday next, in the morning, at the houre of nine, being the 24th of this month, upon a penalty of a noble apiece for them that appeare not."

Also was read at this meeting a note left with the clerk, in *hæc verba*:—

In regard of the urgent and present necessity for the relief of the citty of Gloster, you are desired (by the committee sitting at Weevers' Hall appointed by cōmon counsell) to pay unto the thr̃rs for plate and money at Guildhall, this present Munday, 21st August, w'tout delay, all or soe much as you have in reddines of yo<sup>r</sup> comp<sup>ys</sup> ppor-

tion of the 50,000<sup>li</sup> appointed to be lent by the se<sup>u</sup>all compa<sup>s</sup> of this citty.

W<sup>m</sup> HASLOPP, Clerke to the said Co<sup>m</sup>itty.

To the wo<sup>ll</sup> the m<sup>r</sup> and wardens of the  
Comp<sup>y</sup> of Ironmongers.

August 24. The Court took into their serious consideration the contents of the Lord Mayor's letter recorded at the last Court, "and albeit they are willing to lend the said 1,700<sup>li</sup> required, yet, examining their estate and fully debating y<sup>e</sup> matter, they doe finde an impossibility to raise the same, and therefore do appoint the wardens and the clarke to attend the Lord Maior, and acquaint his lo<sup>pp</sup> with their estate and paucity, whereby he may perceive the Comp<sup>s</sup> disability to p<sup>r</sup>forme the said loane. According to w<sup>ch</sup> order the two wardens and the clarke attended the Lord Maior on the 26th of the monthe abovesaid, and dd him an estimate of the Compan<sup>s</sup> estate, viz.—

They are indebted to severall benefactors for legacy mony bequeathed them to be lent out to young men, for w <sup>ch</sup>	£
they pay the use respectively . . . . .	3984
To severall men not of the Comp <sup>s</sup> , and taken upp at interest	2400
To severall men of y <sup>e</sup> Comp <sup>s</sup> , for their corne mony impressed . . . . .	500
	<hr/>
The totall of their debt is . . . . .	6884
	<hr/>
Towards w <sup>ch</sup> they have in wheat 290 q <sup>rs</sup> , is . . . . .	435
By divers lords owing by bonds . . . . .	1700
By the parliament, lent for the releefe of Ireland . . . . .	3400
	<hr/>
Owing unto them, is . . . . .	5535
So they owe to make upp their debt as abovesaid . . . . .	1349
	<hr/>
	£ 6884

September 12. The wardens acquainted the Court that

they had appeared before the Lord Mayor and Court of Aldermen, and shewed them the poverty of the Company as they had formerly done to the Lord Mayor, but that answer not being satisfactory to the Court, they were commanded to call the Company together again “for the raising of the 1,700<sup>li</sup>, or so much thereof as could be provided, to be paid forthwith, as other compa<sup>s</sup> had done in this case. And for that cause the wardens caused this Court to be summoned to take the matter into their further consideration; who, again examining their owne weakness and the increase of their charges to grow upon them, cannot find any way how to raise the same, either by the pole or otherwise. And therefore they doe appoint the wardens, Mr. Tho. Thorold, Mr. Gravenor, Mr. Chas. Snelling, Mr. Hunt, Mr. Jno. Wyld, Mr. Toomes, to attend the Lord Maior and Court of Aldermen, when they are called to give their answer in the behalf of the Comp<sup>y</sup> accordingly.”

The 19th of September, 1643, a note was left at the Hall, of this date, containing as follows :—

These are to require you to appear before the Committee of Lords and Coñmons for advance of money at Haberdashers’ Hall, London, on this pñt Tuesday, at four of the clock in the afternoone, whereof you are not to fail.

MARTIN DALLISON, Clerke of the said Committy.

To the m<sup>r</sup> and wardens of the Comp<sup>y</sup>  
of Ironmongers, London.

“According to w<sup>ch</sup> summons the wardens, Mr. Thorold and Mr. Gravenor, attended the said coñmitty, where were present the Lord Say, Mr. Pim, Mr. Strode, and others, and declared unto them the Compas great ingadgm<sup>t</sup> by their former loane of 5,100<sup>li</sup>, whereof they have hitherto rec<sup>d</sup> no satisfaction, and that the Compã are but few in number, and those of the middle sort, and that their lande

or rent would hardly bear their present charge. Whereunto the committee gave answer that they were in the like case w<sup>h</sup> other compas who had paid in their proporcons according to the act of comon councill and ordinance of Parliam<sup>t</sup>, and therefore they inioyned the wardens to call the Comp<sup>y</sup> together once more for the providing of the 1,700<sup>li</sup> afore menconed, and to bring in the same or return their answer on the 28th of this month; and if any of the Comp<sup>y</sup> being warned shall absent himself or refuse to pay his assessm<sup>t</sup> layd on him by the Company, they are to return the name of such as are absent or refuse to this Comitte, who will take course for the levying thereof, or els they are to return the names of the whole Company to this Comitty, that they may assess the same, according to justice."

September 25. The meeting at Haberdashers' Hall was reported, "whereupon the Court fell into a debate how to raise the said money or some part thereof; and first it was appointed that an assessment might be laid upon the pticular members of the Compy, w<sup>ch</sup> was found to be inconvenient, in regard they were pticularly taxed with the loane of 50 subsidies according to their rate in the subsidy booke; and secondly it was conceived to be a means to disunite the Company, and deter them from coming to their comon hall; therefore it is ordered that 500<sup>li</sup> be taken up at interest upon the Compa<sup>s</sup> seale, and that answer be given to the committee at Haberdashers' Hall, that the Company are not able to lend the said sum of 1,700<sup>li</sup> for the reason aforesaid, and that their estate being all out of their hands to the value of 5,100<sup>li</sup> they have not left wherewith to bear their charges; nevertheless, to make it appear that the Company are not refractory, they have appointed 500<sup>li</sup> to be taken up and paid in, so that they may be released of the 1,700<sup>li</sup> aforesaid."

“ At a meeting at the Hall on the 28th September, there were sealed with the Compa<sup>s</sup> seale two bonds, viz. :—

To Samuel Bazeley, citizen and clothworker of London, in 600 <sup>li</sup> to pay 310 <sup>li</sup> 10 <sup>s</sup> the 30th March next at Ironmongers' Hall . . . . .	310 <sup>li</sup>	10 <sup>s</sup>
Jno. Harmer, cittizen and Ironmonger of London, in 200 <sup>li</sup> to pay 103 <sup>li</sup> 10 <sup>s</sup> the same day, and at the same place . . . . .	103 <sup>li</sup>	10 <sup>s</sup>

“ And in the afternoon of the same day the two wardens, Mr. Gravenor and Mr. Willet, attended the co<sup>m</sup>ittee at Haberdashers' Hall, where only Mr. Stroud was present, to whome the wardens certified that notw<sup>th</sup>standing the Compa<sup>s</sup> poverty they were indeavouring to raise 500<sup>li</sup> if they could, w<sup>ch</sup> is the utmost that can be expected from them; who gave his answer that they should pay in the money, and appear again before the Co<sup>m</sup>ittee on Monday next, being the second of October.”

The 2nd October, 1643. “ The wardens paid unto the thrers at Guildhall 400<sup>li</sup>, and attended at Haberdashers' Hall, but the Committee met not.”

The 11th of the said month a note was left at the Hall, containing as after :—

“ You are again desired to appear before the Co<sup>m</sup>ittee for subscriptions, sitting at Weavers' Hall, on Thursday morning next, 12th Oct. by ten of the clock, and give an account why the remainder of your Compa<sup>s</sup> propor<sup>co</sup>n of the 50,000<sup>li</sup> to be lent upon the citty seale, is not paid into the Treasury at Guildhall.

WILLIAM HASLOPP, Clarke to the said Co<sup>m</sup>ittee.

To the master and wardens of the  
Ironmongers.

“ According to w<sup>ch</sup> summons Mr. Warden Hayes and others appeared before the Co<sup>m</sup>ittee at Weavers' Hall,

there being present Mr. Greenel, Mr. Worlington, Mr. Dicer, and others, to whom the wardens related the Company's incapacity to raise any further sum of money, whereunto the Committee gave answer that the Company's part of the last 50,000<sup>li</sup> was to be raised for the preserving of their liberties, their lives, and the gospell of Jesus Christ, w<sup>ch</sup> was more deare than all y<sup>e</sup> rest."

October 27. By virtue of a warrant dated the 5th of this month, under the hand of Hugh Powell, auditor, "the wardens appeared at the Castle Tavern, near the Exchange, by w<sup>ch</sup> warrant they were required in his Ma<sup>ties</sup> name there to account for and pay to the use of his Ma<sup>tie</sup> and commonwealth, all such some or somes of money as shalbe found due and payable by you, by virtue of any grant or lease from the crown, or by virtue of any assignment, warrant, or deputacōn, from any pson or psons, whereupon any rent or revenues are due by you to his Ma<sup>tie</sup>, Queen, or Prince, at or before the 29th day of September last past, and you are to bring w<sup>th</sup> you yo<sup>r</sup> last acquittance, and all other things concerning the rent or revenue due from you."

Also there was produced a warrant from the Committee of the Revenues, the copy whereof followeth, viz.—

Whereas the Lords and Cōmons, upon the 21st day of September last, passed an ordinance for the seizing upon and receiving for the good of his Ma<sup>ties</sup> cōmonwealth by y<sup>e</sup> pson or receiv<sup>r</sup> to be appointed by the Cōmittee for the Revenue, all his Ma<sup>ties</sup>, the Queen's, and Prince's honnors, mannors, lands, tenem<sup>ts</sup>, revenues, and profitts wheresoever, w<sup>th</sup>in this realme of England, dominion of Wales, and port and town of Barwicke; together w<sup>th</sup> all arrarages thereof, and debte any ways due to his Ma<sup>tie</sup>, Queen, and Prince, w<sup>ch</sup> ordinance we the said cōmittee send you herewith, and by virtue thereof have and by this p<sup>nt</sup>e doe nominate and appoint you recever of all and every the said honnors, mannors, lands, tenem<sup>ts</sup>, revenues, profitts, arreres, and debts whatsoever, w<sup>th</sup>in the counteys of Essex, Hartford, Midelsex, and London,



requiring you diligently to attend the said service, and to persue the directions of the said ordinance, and to observe such instructions as are herew<sup>th</sup> or hereafter shalbe sent you by y<sup>e</sup> co<sup>m</sup>itte<sup>e</sup> for the revenue, and for your paines and charge in this service you shall receive such allowance as heretofore have been usually given in the like kinde.

Dated at Westminster, the 9th day of October, 1643.

H. PANE. JNO. PYM.

DENNIS BOND.

JNO. GLYNN. F. ROUS.

To o<sup>r</sup> loving friend Ric. Abbott, Esq. Receiv<sup>r</sup>  
of his Ma<sup>ties</sup>, y<sup>e</sup> Queen's, and Prince's Re-  
venues, w<sup>th</sup>in y<sup>e</sup> coun<sup>ties</sup> of Essex, Hartf<sup>d</sup>,  
Middx, and London.

Nov. 7th. By virtue of a warrant under the hands of Martin Dallison, clerk to the Committee of Lords and Commons for advance of money, “the wardens appeared before them at Haberdashers’ Hall, where were p<sup>nt</sup> of the said co<sup>m</sup>itte<sup>e</sup>, Mr. Strod, Mr. Priduaz, Mr. Hill, and some others, who demanded of them why they did not pay in the 1,300<sup>li</sup> residue of the 1,700<sup>li</sup>, &c.; whereunto the wardens gave answer that the Compy were poore, and had engaged themselves as farr as they could extend their credit for the raising of the said 1,700<sup>li</sup>, whereof they had lately paid in 400<sup>li</sup>, and desired that they might be excused for the rest. Whereupon the Co<sup>m</sup>itte<sup>e</sup> ordered that the m<sup>r</sup> and wardens doe bring into that Co<sup>m</sup>itte<sup>e</sup>, on Satterday next in the afternoon, a list of the names of all the freemen of the said Company, except journeymen, together w<sup>th</sup> the rentall and account of all the lands, estates, and revenue belonging to the said Company, or in their disposal.”

November 11th. “The wardens, Mr. Honeywood, and others, attended the Committee according to the above order, the Lord Saye, Mr. Strod, Mr. Hill, Mr. Holland, and some others, being present, and delivered unto them the names of the clothing and yeomandry of the Company,

and also the rental of the Compa<sup>s</sup> lands, together w<sup>h</sup> the imploy<sup>m</sup>t thereof for charytable uses; but the Co<sup>m</sup>ittee, after some dispute thereupon, redelivered the said papers, saying, that they were unwilling to take any extreme course against the Comp<sup>a</sup> by selecting out of names of the Comp<sup>y</sup> that should satisfie their remaynder of the 1,700<sup>li</sup> assessed, wherein they might mistake; therefore they willed the warden to call y<sup>e</sup> Comp<sup>a</sup> together again, and levy the 1,300<sup>li</sup> amongst themselves by consent, that they might have the security of the citty seale for the whole 1,700<sup>li</sup>, as was at first propounded, and to give their answer on Monday next."

On the 18th of Nov. the demands of the Parliamentary Committee were again debated by the Court of Ironmongers, "but no man was found that could lend, in regard of the heavie taxes laid upon them in particular."

No further notice of this subject appears in the Company's books till the February following, when the wardens were summoned to appear before the Lord Mayor, and were directed forthwith to raise the residue of their assessment; whereupon a Court was again called, "but for want of appearance they could resolve nothing; only those p<sup>nt</sup> conceived that the wardens may return the same answer that was sett downe at the Court holden the 18th of November last."

On the 19th of January, 1643, the warden Hayes, Mr. John Wilson, and Mr. Richard Wigginton, attended the Committees at Worcester House, "concerning their assessment of ix<sup>li</sup>, for their lands in Old Street, according to an ordinaunce of the 4th of September last for the raising of moneys, and furnishing of magazines w<sup>th</sup> armes, and raising of horse, &c. and other military forces, w<sup>h</sup>in the hamletts and other parts of y<sup>e</sup> county of Middlesex, &c., w<sup>th</sup>in the

lines of communication and parishes adjacent mentioned in the weekly bill of mortalitie; and they do finde by the collector's books that the Comp<sup>a</sup> are assessed for their lands in Old Street the sum of 9<sup>li</sup> as abovesaid, for the said purposes, according to y<sup>e</sup> ordinance before specified, w<sup>ch</sup> is to be paid accordingly."

1644, July 16. "It is ordered that 6*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* be paid to Mr. Stow, collector, for an assessm<sup>t</sup> upon the Hall for four months, at xxxj<sup>s</sup> per month, from the 20th of March last, for y<sup>e</sup> recruiting of y<sup>e</sup> Earl of Essex army."

At a Quarter Court at the Hall, the 8th of August, 1644, the last meeting and audett was read and confirmed, and thereupon a note of the plate to be sould, was read, viz.—

	oz.
1 guilt cuppe and cover of Mr. Fisher's, q <sup>t</sup> . . . .	21
1 guilt cupp and cover of Mr. Cambell's, q <sup>t</sup> . . . .	23
1 guilt cupp and cover of Mr. Hallwood's, q <sup>t</sup> . . . .	29 $\frac{1}{4}$
2 basons and ewers, guilt, of Mr. Chamberline, q <sup>t</sup> . .	192
1 guilt cupp and cover of Mr. X <sup>p</sup> ofer Cletherow . .	50
1 guilt salte and cover of Mr. Hen. Cletherow . . .	52
1 guilt cupp and cover of Mr. Pe. and Wm. Garton .	67 $\frac{1}{2}$
1 guilt cupp and cover of Mrs. Ann Carr . . . .	49 $\frac{1}{2}$
1 guilt cupp and cover of Mr. Walter Cowley's . .	29 $\frac{1}{2}$
1 guilt cupp and cover of Mrs. Ann Shortus . . . .	19 $\frac{3}{4}$
1 guilt cupp and cover, without mark . . . . .	31 $\frac{1}{4}$
1 small guilt cupp and cover, w <sup>th</sup> out marke.	
1 guilt pott that came fro ye Loterary.*	
2 stopes of silver, of Mr. Parkes, of Wisbitch . . .	141
1 small white salt, w <sup>th</sup> a cover.	
1 caudle pott, marked W.L.	
16 spoones.	

W<sup>ch</sup> plate is p<sup>r</sup>sently to be sould for paym<sup>t</sup> of y<sup>e</sup> Comp<sup>a</sup>s debts by the

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\* The lottery : see before, p. 182.

wardens, Mr. Peate, Mr. Wylde, Mr. Gravenor, Mr. Hunt, and Mr. Webster, or any four of them, to y<sup>e</sup> utmost vallue ; who at a subsequent meeting reported, that, after conferring with several goldsmiths, they had sold the same to Mr. Richard White, cittizen and Ironmonger of London, the guilt plate at 5<sup>s</sup> 4<sup>d</sup>, the pcell guilt plate at 5<sup>s</sup>, and the white plate at 4<sup>s</sup> 11<sup>d</sup> ; amounting altogether to 153<sup>li</sup> 7<sup>s</sup> 3<sup>d</sup>.

The 4th of November, 1644, a warrant was directed to the Master and Wardens of the Company, to “ appeare before the Co<sup>m</sup>ittee of the Lords and Commons for advance of money, at Haberdashers’ Hall, London, on the 7th of the same month, at four of the clock in the afternoon ; according to w<sup>ch</sup> warrant Mr Warden Hurd and Mr. John Wylde appeared before the said Co<sup>m</sup>ittee, who demanded of them the paym<sup>t</sup> of 1,300<sup>li</sup>, being the residue of the 1,700<sup>li</sup> assessed upon the Company ; and, if they were not provided of the said money, the Co<sup>m</sup>ittee ordered that they should call the Comp<sup>a</sup> together, to know of them whether they would give the Comp<sup>a</sup> seale for the said 1,300<sup>li</sup> to such psons as the said Co<sup>m</sup>ittee should find out, and hereof to give their answare the week following, and in the mean tyme to pay in 300<sup>li</sup> the next weeke.”

Nov. 13th. This meeting was intended for a Court to give “ answare to the Co<sup>m</sup>ittee of Lords and Co<sup>m</sup>ions at Haberdashers’ Hall, but they, seeing the business to be of great consequence, cannot determine thereof, but doe refer it to the next Court ; neverthelesse, if the wardens shalbe su<sup>m</sup>oned in the interim, they are of opinion that the answer to be, that the Company are farr ingaged already upon the seal and otherwise ; that they cannot pay the money already taken upp w<sup>th</sup> interest ; neither have they means, if they should lend the co<sup>m</sup> seale, any further to pay the money soe borrowed ; and therefore they desire to be spared from engaging themselves on their seale any further in respect of their poverty.”

After which the following notice was received :-

2nd December, 1644.

Att the Coñmittee of Lords and Coñmons for advance of money, &c.

Whereas the m<sup>r</sup> and wardens of the Company of Ironmongers have beene summoned to appear before the Coñmittee to pay in their arrears of the fifty thousand pounds charged by act of coñmon counsell, the 11th of Aug. 1643, upon the Compa<sup>s</sup> of the citty of London; and the said m<sup>r</sup> and wardens appearing, were ordered the 7th of November last, to pay in 300<sup>li</sup>, part of their arrears, within 14 days then following, w<sup>ch</sup> tyme is elapsed. It is therefore ordered that the said Comp<sup>y</sup> doe, on or before Munday next, pay in the 300<sup>li</sup> to the thrers in Guildhall, according to the said act of coñmon counsell, for which they are to have the citty seal; and in default of payment of the said some, it is ordered that y<sup>e</sup> m<sup>r</sup> and wardens of the said Comp<sup>y</sup>, and the se<sup>v</sup>all p<sup>rs</sup>ons hereunder mençoned, doe lend the se<sup>v</sup>all somes hereunder expressed, and doe pay in the same on or before the 16th day of this instant December, for w<sup>ch</sup> they are to have the security mençoned in the said act, and by default of paym<sup>t</sup> by the said persons this Coñmittee shall take further and speedy order for the levying thereof;—

Mr. Howell, master, xx<sup>s</sup>

Mr. Ingram, 30<sup>s</sup>

Mr. Hurd, warden, 10<sup>s</sup>

Mr. Edw<sup>d</sup> Honywood, 40<sup>s</sup>

Mr. Harmer, warden, xx<sup>s</sup>

Mr. Wilson, 30<sup>s</sup>

Mr. Robert Foote, 50<sup>s</sup>

Mr. Clarke, 30<sup>s</sup>

Mr. Joshua Foote, 40<sup>s</sup>

Mr. Gray, 30<sup>s</sup>

The master and wardens above mençoned are forthwith to make y<sup>e</sup> contents of this order knowne to the severall persons above named.

MARTYN DALLISON, Clarke to the said Coñmittee.

This appears to have been the last application made to the Ironmongers' Company by the Committee of Lords and Commons for the advance of money.

“Upon the reading of which warrant, and due consideraçon had of the Companies engagements to divers benefactors, and for moneys taken upp at interest, amounting unto, in the whole, the some of 7,780<sup>li</sup>, whereas they have lent for the service of the state 5,500<sup>li</sup>; whereby it appeareth that

the Comp<sup>y</sup> are indebted more than they have means or abilitie to pay 2,280<sup>li</sup>; and thereupon it is ordered that the master and wardens, and 20 others named, doe attend the said Co<sup>m</sup>ittee at Haberdashers' Hall on Munday next, and acquaint them w<sup>h</sup> their poverty and disabilitie, and doe return the same answer that was conceived the 13<sup>th</sup> of Novem<sup>r</sup> last at a meeting of the Company."

It was further ordered, "that, in consequence of the troublesome tymes and heavy taxes, none of y<sup>e</sup> livery are to dine with the Lord Maior."

1645, April 29. "Divers young men of the yeomanry, being iron<sup>s</sup> by trade, peti<sup>c</sup>ioned this court for their assistance and furtherance in reforming the great abuse of forreners in bringing their wares of ironworke, nails, locks, and other iron ware of severall sorts, to London, and the suburbs thereof, where they sell them to other forriners in divers places w<sup>t</sup>out order or government, contrary to the act of Co<sup>m</sup>on Councell, made the 19<sup>th</sup> of July in the 20<sup>th</sup> year of King James. To whome y<sup>e</sup> Court gave answer, that they are ready to further them the best they may when theis distracted and troublesome tymes are quietly settled and appeased."

1645. A letter of the 17th of November in this year, "from Seirgant Phesant, now called to be one of the Justices of the Co<sup>m</sup>on Pleas, was now read, wherein he prayeth the Company that his son Mr. Stephen Pheasant, being admitted a co<sup>m</sup>on pleadar in the city, may be alsoe admitted to be of councell with this Company, with the like regards as he himself formerly had it. Which his request is granted during the Companies pleasure."

A precept from the Lord Mayor to the master and wardens, *in hæc verba*, was also read:—

Forasmuch as there is an order of Parliam<sup>t</sup> for the intertainm<sup>t</sup> of the

embassador now coming from the Emperor of Russia, in such manner as is usual to persons of the like quality; theis are therefore to require you, that you appoint six fitt psons of yo<sup>r</sup> Company, w<sup>h</sup> velvet cassocks and gold chains, well mounted on horsebacke, to be ready on Thursday next, by one of the clocke in the afternoone, on Tower Wharf, London, from thence (according to the manner in this case usual) to attend upon the said embassador to his place of residence; and hereof faile not as you tender the honour of this citty. Dated the 24<sup>th</sup> day of Nov. 1645.

MICHELL.

1646, Aug. 11. The collectors for Sir Thomas Fairfax demanded 40*l*. for the remainder of the 80*l*. assessed upon the Hall:—

Att the Co<sup>m</sup>ittee of Lords and Co<sup>m</sup>ons for the Army, sitting at Guildhall, London, 1<sup>st</sup> of December, 1646,

Ordered, that the master and wardens of Ironmongers' Hall appear before the co<sup>m</sup>ittee at Guildhall, London, on Thursday next, at two of the clock in the afternoon, to shew cause unto this Co<sup>m</sup>ittee why they have not paid their assessment imposed on their Hall towards payment of the army under the co<sup>m</sup>and of Sir Thomas Fairfax.

ROBERT CRAVEN.

“At w<sup>ch</sup> tyme the master, warden Leat, Mr. John Wilson, and the clerk, presented themselves before the said Co<sup>m</sup>ittee, and shewed that the Company conceived that they were not liable as a corporation to the said assessment, as they are advised by councill, for that noe corporations are mencioned in the said ordinances, upon w<sup>ch</sup> the assessm<sup>ts</sup> are grounded; but the Co<sup>m</sup>ittee did otherwise interpret the said ordinances, and were of opinion that the Company ought to be assessed, and to pay the same; and, being demanded whether they would submit to the said Co<sup>m</sup>ittee, they gave their answer affirmatively. Whereupon they ordered the Company to pay the residue of their assessm<sup>t</sup> for 10 months, being 40<sup>li</sup>, and for six months continuance more.”

1647-8, March 23. At this Court a petition to the Mayor, Aldermen, and Common Council, in the name of the several Companies of the city, was read and approved, and Mr. Warden Honywood, Mr. Antony Webster, and Mr. Hugh Norris, were entreated to be at the Common Council on behalf of the Company to further the same.

To the Right hon<sup>ble</sup> the Lord Maior, Ald<sup>n</sup>, and Co<sup>m</sup>ons, of the city of London, in Co<sup>m</sup>on Councell assembled.

The humble peti<sup>ti</sup>on of the se<sup>v</sup>all Compa<sup>s</sup> of this city,  
Sheweth,

That yo<sup>r</sup> peti<sup>ti</sup>o<sup>ns</sup>, in obedience to severall f<sup>r</sup>es, precepts, and directions from the late Lord Maior and this hon<sup>ble</sup> Court, at the instance of the State, and to shew their redines to doe the Par<sup>mt</sup>, kingdome, and city service, did lend, in October 1640, 50,000<sup>li</sup>; and in June 1642, 100,000<sup>li</sup>; and in August 1643, 50,000<sup>li</sup>, or there about; besides the peti<sup>ti</sup>on<sup>rs</sup> at the like instance, provided and furnished the State w<sup>h</sup> armes to a great value, w<sup>ch</sup> moneys yo<sup>r</sup> peti<sup>ti</sup>o<sup>ns</sup> tooke upp and borrowed at interest upon their co<sup>m</sup>on scale, in hope to have been repaid the same w<sup>h</sup> the interest thereof long ere this, according to severall promises and ingagem<sup>ts</sup> made in that behalf; yet hitherto they have not received their said monys, nor the interest thereof, nor their arms or satisfaction for them, wherby yo<sup>r</sup> peti<sup>ti</sup>o<sup>ns</sup> are become so farr indebted as they are forced from tyme to tyme to take upp newe somes at interest, to pay not only the use of their debte, but also for relieving their poore and other charitable and publique uses. Now, for as much as yo<sup>r</sup> peti<sup>ti</sup>o<sup>ns</sup> co<sup>m</sup>on stock, both of plate and money, is exhausted and paid out, and the number and cryes of their poore are daily increased, and interest money is called for faster than they are able to procure the same, wherby they are ready to sinke under the burden, they being noe waie able to discharge their debts and ingagements, and shalbe utterly disabled to make such provisions for corne, armes, and other necessities, for the publique use, hon<sup>r</sup>, and safety of this city, as heretofore they have done, unless a speedy course be taken for the reimburse<sup>mt</sup> of their monyes;

The premises considered, their humble suit is, that this hon<sup>ble</sup> Court wilbe pleased to conceave and take a fitting and speedy course that the said moneys due and owing to your peti<sup>ti</sup>o<sup>ns</sup> may be repaid, that they



may subsist and be inabled to pay their debts, relieve their poore, and discharge their trusts and publique service, soe well knowne to your hon<sup>ble</sup> wor<sup>pps</sup>.

And they shall pray, &c.

1648-9. On the 27th Jan. a precept from the Lord Mayor, dated 25th of this month, was now read, wherein the Company are appointed to deliver “to the deputy of Castell Banard ward 4 ãters of meale weekly, to be sold by him and the coñon-councillmen of that ward to the poorest people thereof, by the half-pecke, pecke, and half-bush<sup>l</sup>, and not above at any one tyme to any pson, at the rate of vj<sup>s</sup> per bu<sup>3</sup> and not above, w<sup>ch</sup> the Company shall receive at the delivery of the said meale weekly, on Mundayes or Frydayes. The deputy of the said ward, Mr. W<sup>m</sup> Antrobus, and the coñon councill thereof, doe desire that the said meale be brought to the said deputyes house, where the Comp<sup>a</sup> shall receive their money upon delivery of the said 4 ãters of meale.”

1649. Md. The 29th of May, 1649, “the mr and wardens of this Company, and of divers other companies of this city, appeared before the Lord Maior and Court of Aldermen, certifying w<sup>h</sup> quantity of corne they have in their grainaries, according to a precept from the Lord Maior of the 24th instant; and that this Comp<sup>a</sup>, whose proportion is 340 quarters, have in their granaryes 12 quarters of good wheate remayning; whereupon the Court desired that this Company’s proportion may be supplied for the reliefe of the poore, and soe were other companies appointed to doe. But the severall companies, and this amongst others, founde themselves much disabled in their estate for providing of corne or other necessities, and therefore desired to be excused.”

At the same time, a petition from the several companies of the citty, addressed to the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Common Council, was again drawn up, praying them to take some course for the repayment of the several sums advanced by them at sundry times for the use of the State and Parliament, "so as to prevent their utter ruine, which (would otherwise) dailie increase and fall upon them."

The "petiçon was d̄d unto the Lord Maior and Ald<sup>a</sup> aforesaid, who approved thereof, and appointed the same to be d̄d at the next cōmon councell for their approbaçon, and in the mean tyme desired the w̄ardens of the companies then p̄nt to move their own Company to supply their proportion of corne for the service of the city."

September 21. The above petition, with an account of principal and interest due to the Ironmongers' Company to Ladyday 1647, amounting to 7,383*l.* 18*s.* 11*d.*, and a further account of two years and six months' additional interest to Michaelmas 1649, was presented to the "Committee of Ald<sup>a</sup> and Cōmoners appointed for the agitating of that busines." \*

The Accot of the Company of Ironmongers, London, for moneys lent unto the State and Parliam<sup>t</sup>, as hereafter followeth, viz.

	£	s.	d.
1640, Oct. 19. Lent upon divers Lords bonds, p <sup>t</sup>	£		
of 1,700 <sup>li</sup> . . . . .	800		
26. More in full of 1,700 <sup>li</sup> , being the Comp <sup>as</sup>			
p̄portion of 50,000 <sup>li</sup> lent . . . . .	900		
	—	1,700	0 0

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\* At folio 71 of the Company's Court Book for this year there is a copy of "a certificate of such somes of moneys as the Companies of London have lent for the service of State;" the sum total of principal and interest amounts to 263,805*l.* 15*s.* 2*d.* to which is appended the following remark: "This is all I know touching the loanes of y<sup>e</sup> Compa<sup>s</sup> for the service of the State. 20 July, 1649. Ex<sup>d</sup> p. Fran. Phelips, audit. cclxiii<sup>m</sup>.viii<sup>c</sup>.v<sup>li</sup> xv<sup>s</sup> ii<sup>d</sup>."

	£	s.	d.
1642, Aug. 1. Lent to the Parliamt for relief of Ireland, p <sup>t</sup> of 3,400 <sup>li</sup> . . . . .	£		
Oct. 6. More in full of 3,400 <sup>li</sup> , being the Comp <sup>s</sup> pportion of 100,000 <sup>li</sup> lent . . . . .	1,000		
	—	3,400	0 0
Lent at the Earle of Essex going forth 10 musketts, 10 corsletts w <sup>h</sup> their furniture, valued at 15 <sup>s</sup> a p <sup>s</sup> , w <sup>ch</sup> am <sup>ts</sup> to the some of		30	0 0
1643, Oct. 20. Lent to the Parliamt, p <sup>t</sup> of 1,700 <sup>li</sup> , being the Comp <sup>s</sup> pportion of 50,000 <sup>li</sup> . . . . .		400	0 0
		—	
The total sum lent as abovesaid, is	5,530	0	0
Whereof rec <sup>d</sup> by the Comp <sup>y</sup> p <sup>t</sup> of the p <sup>o</sup> 1,700 <sup>li</sup> , viz.			
1644, Oct. 17. Rec <sup>d</sup> out of the Chamber of London . . . . .	£		
	170		
1646, July 31. Rec <sup>d</sup> more out of the same place	170		
	—	340	0 0
		—	
Which being deducted out of the above said some, there remaineth principall money . . . . .		5,190	0 0
		—	

The interest of the severall somes abovesaid, at 8 per cent. from the tyme of lending to o<sup>r</sup> Ladyday 1647 :—

	yrs.	mo.	days.	£	s.	d.
800 <sup>li</sup> from 19 Oct. 1640 to 25 March 1647, being . . . . .	6	5	6, is	411	14	8
900 <sup>li</sup> from 26 Oct. 1640 to 25 March 1647, being . . . . .	6	5	0, is	462	0	0
2,400 <sup>li</sup> from 1 Aug. 1642 to 25 March 1647, being . . . . .	4	7	25, is	893	6	8
1,000 <sup>li</sup> from 6 Oct. 1642 to 25 March 1647, being . . . . .	4	5	19, is	357	11	0
400 <sup>li</sup> from 2 Oct. 1643 to 25 March 1647, being . . . . .	3	5	23, is	111	7	5
				—		

The totall of the interest as abovesaid am<sup>ts</sup> unto £2,235 19 9

Whereout deduct in<sup>t</sup> of moneys rec<sup>d</sup> out of the Chamber  
of London, viz.

170 <sup>h</sup> from 17 Oct. 1644 to yrs. mo. days.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
25 March 1647, is . . . 2 5 8 in <sup>t</sup> 33 3 4						
170 <sup>h</sup> from 31 July 1646 to						
25 March 1647, is . . . 0 7 25 in <sup>t</sup> 8 17 6						
				42	0	10

W<sup>ch</sup> being deducted out of the above said some, there  
remayneth interest money . . . . . 2,193 18 11  
And the nett principall as abovesaid, w<sup>ch</sup> is the some  
of . . . . . 5,190 0 0

Soe resteth due to this Comp<sup>a</sup> to o<sup>r</sup> Ladyday 1647,  
principall and interest . . . . . £7,383 18 11

The above acct was dd unto Mr. Marsh, clark to y<sup>e</sup> Marchant  
Taylors, y<sup>e</sup> 2 Ap<sup>l</sup> 1647.

22d October. “This Court being espetially called concerning a precept from the Right Hon. Tho. Foote, Lord Mayor elect, dated the 18th of this month, wherein the Comp<sup>a</sup> are required to attend his lordshipp to Westminster and backe againe in their barge and in their livery gownes and huddes, w<sup>th</sup> streamers and other ceremonies, as hath been anciently accustomed on the 29th of this month, when his lor<sup>pp</sup> is to take his oath at Westminster, and from thence to attend his lor<sup>pp</sup> to his house in St. Clem<sup>ts</sup> Lane, and afterwards to dispose of themselves as they shall think fitt. Uppon reading of w<sup>ch</sup> precept, it is ordered that the Comp<sup>a</sup> be warned to meete at Mr. Patteson’s house on Bread Street Hill by 8 of the clocke that morning, there to breakfast, and so to take barge for pformance of the said service. And Mr. Robert Dawkes and Mr. Edw<sup>d</sup> Thorneby, formerly chosen stewards for providing the Comp<sup>a</sup> a dinner that day at their Hall, are appointed to provide the said dinner,

and to have the allowance of nine pounds towards their charges.”

Mem. Received the 24th instant, a precept from the Right hon<sup>ble</sup> Thomas Foote, Lord Mayor elect, *in hæc verba* :—

To the Master and Wardens of the Comp<sup>y</sup> of Ironmong<sup>rs</sup>.

By the Maior.

Whereas you are required by a p̄cept lately sent unto you to attend on the Rt hon<sup>ble</sup> y<sup>e</sup> Lord Maior elect, in his going to Westminster on Mondie next; these are to give you notice, that, according to a late order of Parliam<sup>t</sup>, you doe remove the arms of the late King out of such things as you are to use in that service; and that in steed thereof you place the arms of the Co<sup>m</sup>onweale. Guildhall, this xxiii<sup>th</sup> of October 1649.

SADLER.

The arms of the Commonwealth were, quarterly : 1 and 4, Argent, a cross gules, ENGLAND ; 2, Azure, a saltire argent, SCOTLAND ; 3, Azure, a harp or, stringed argent, IRELAND. To which was added during the Protectorate, over all, on an escutcheon of pretence sable, a lion rampant argent, the arms of Cromwell.\*

“The whole timbred with a princely helmet of steel burnished with gold and mantled sable, on each side treble-lamberquind and lined with ermine. At top of this helmet a princely crown of gold, &c. on the top of which the royal crest of Great Britain, a lion passant guardant or, crowned with an imperial crown of gold. Supporters : 1, a lion guardant and imperially crowned, the supporter of England, or ; 2, a dragon in profile with wings raised and indorsed vert, purfled with gold, for ancient Britain or Wales. Motto, PAX QUÆRITUR BELLO, that is, Peace sought by war. All these ensigns of the Commonwealth were environed with a military belt of honour of crimson velvet, ornamented and enriched with letters of gold making this inscription :—  
OLIVARIUS DEI GRA. REIPUB. ANGLIÆ, SCOTIÆ, ET HIBERNIÆ, ETC.

PROTECTOR.

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\* College of Arms.

The Union shield of the Commonwealth was two shields conjoined, the first bearing the cross of St. George for England, and the other bearing the Irish harp for Ireland. These shields were placed on a rundle, and the like shields with these bearings were stamped on the current coin of the Commonwealth."—Display of the Honors and Ensigns of the Commonwealth, by Sir J. Prestwich, Bart. 1787.\*

1650, 5th September. At this meeting the remonstrance of the committee of the Companies of London concerning the money lent by them to the State and Parliament, was read, *in hæc verba* :—

xij<sup>o</sup> Septembris, 1650.

According to an order of this hono<sup>ble</sup> Court of the xxx<sup>th</sup> of July last, we whose names are hereto subscribed have treated and advised touching the reambursement of the moneys due from the State to the Companies of this citty, and we find that in October, 1640, the Companies of London did lend unto the State 50,000<sup>li</sup>, for repayment whereof att the end of one yeare, with 4,000<sup>li</sup> more for interest, the Earl of Manchester and other lords became bound by two se<sup>v</sup>all obliga<sup>co</sup>ns dated x<sup>o</sup> October, 1640, to Francis Flyer and other cittyzens, trustees for the use of the Companies for the moneys by them so lent; and that the said bonds, with a declaration of the trust, under the hands and seals of the trustees, remaine in the Chamber of London. We also finde that, by an order of the Co<sup>m</sup>ons House of Parliament of the xv<sup>th</sup> of June, 1642, it was ordered that the said some of 50,000<sup>li</sup> should be repaid, with interest after the rate of 8<sup>li</sup> per cent., out of the moneys that shall come in uppon the bill of 400,000<sup>li</sup>; and that, in pursuance of the said order, the commissioners authorized by the said Act to give warrants for the yssuing out of the moneys that should come in uppon the same, did by their warrant of the 27<sup>th</sup> of September, 1642, appoint the tr<sup>er</sup>s of London in the same Act named to pay the said 50,000<sup>li</sup>, together with such further somes as were or should growe due for interest thereof for soe long time as the same had been or should be forborne, out of the moneys that should come in uppon the said Act. And we finde that, notwithstanding the said order and warrants, the Companies have only receaved towards their satisfaction of the said 50,000<sup>li</sup> and interest the

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\* Vide Extinct Baronetries, article Prestwich.

some of 10,000<sup>li</sup>, att two sevall payments, as appears by the said trērs accompts remaining in the Chamber of London. And we also finde by the said accompts that there hath been paid out by the said trērs, by warrants of a later date then that of the 27th of September, for the Companies satisfaction, 21,342<sup>li</sup> 3<sup>s</sup> 9<sup>d</sup> unto divers pticular psons, and that there remaynes in cashe in the said trērs hands 4,607<sup>li</sup> 19<sup>s</sup> 0<sup>d</sup>. And we also finde by the said trērs accompts that there is in arrear of such moneys as should have been brought in to them uppon that Act 166,677<sup>li</sup> 13<sup>s</sup> 11<sup>d</sup><sub>4</sub>; and that the said arrears have growen by reason that divers collectors and others keepe in their handes sundrie somes of money w<sup>ch</sup> should have beene brought in to the said trērs; and likewise that in divers counties noe assessment hath been made of such pte of the said 400,000<sup>li</sup> as was by the said Act laid uppon them. Uppon consideraçon of all w<sup>ch</sup>, our opinion is, that, for the reambursement of the said 50,000<sup>li</sup>, with the interest, the two bonds entered into by the lords be forthwith putt in suite, and likewise that the Lords Commissioners for the Great Seale be moved to graunt new commissions for the sessing of such pte of the said 400,000<sup>li</sup> as is not yet assessed; for w<sup>ch</sup> purpose wee have conceived a petiçon, the coppie whereof is hereto annexed; and alsoe that some speedie and vigorous course be psecuted in the Excheq<sup>r</sup> for the getting in of such moneys as are remaining in the handes of the collectors or of any other psons, and w<sup>ch</sup> ought to be brought in to the said trērs; and likewise that the said trērs be moved to make pñte payment unto the Companies of the 4,607<sup>li</sup> 19<sup>s</sup> 0<sup>d</sup> remaining in their handes. And as towching such moneys as the Companies did lend for the making upp of the 100,000<sup>li</sup> borrowed by the State of the cittie in or about the month of June, 1642, we finde by an ordinance of the Lords and Commons in Parliament of the 4th of June, 1642, that the some was secured by the same ordinance to be repaid, together with interest after the rate of 8<sup>li</sup> per cent. for a yeare, out of the first and next moneys w<sup>ch</sup> should be graunted by Act of Parliament. And we are of opinion that, for the reambursement of the said some of 100,000<sup>li</sup>, w<sup>t</sup> interest, that a petiçon be presented unto the Parliament w<sup>t</sup> as moch convenient speede as m<sup>y</sup> be, desiring that they will take some speedie course, such as they in their grave wisdomes shall think most mete, for satisfacōn thereof, w<sup>t</sup> interest; and to that purpose we have framed a petiçon, the coppie whereof is hereunto annexed, praying the advise of this ho<sup>ble</sup> Court therein. And for the moneys w<sup>ch</sup> the Companies lent in

or about August, 1643, towards 50,000<sup>li</sup> then raised by act of Coñon Counsell of the 11th of August, 1643, we finde by the said Act that the Companies were to have the coñon seale of the citie for their securitie for repayment thereof att 6 monthes, w<sup>t</sup> interest after the rate of 8<sup>li</sup> per cent., w<sup>ch</sup> divers Companies that brought in their moneys according to the said Act accordingly had. And we also finde, by an ordinance of both Houses of Parliament of the 24th of August, 1643, that all and singular such some and somes of money as should be raised or paid in uppon the ordinance of bothe houses of Parliament for a weeklie assessment uppon the sevall counties and places in that ordinance mençoned, to commence from the 3d of Aug<sup>t</sup>, 1643, for two monthes, should be a securitie for the repayment of the said 50,000<sup>li</sup>, with interest of 8<sup>li</sup> per cent., and that the trēr of the armie should paye to the trēr of money and plate all such moneys as should be paid in uppon the weeklie assessment<sup>s</sup> as the same should come in, untill such tyme as the said 50,000<sup>li</sup>, w<sup>t</sup> interest, or soe much thereof as should be advanced, should be fullie satisfied; and that in case the said 50,000<sup>li</sup>, with interest, should not be paid and satisfied out of the moneys to be raised by the said weeklie assessment, then the Lords and Commons did thereby promise and undertake to secure the residue that should remain unsatisfied out of the first moneys that should be levied by any ordinance of both Houses, or out of any other moneys that the city of London should desire. And wee also finde that, according to the said ordinance, a thirde pte of the money soe lent, w<sup>t</sup> interest thereof for one year, was paid to the Companies lenders thereof, and that the rest remaynes yett unsatisfied: and therefore we are of opinion that for the reambursement of the remainder of this 50,000<sup>li</sup>, with interest, the same course be taken w<sup>ch</sup> we have hereinbefore ppounded for the 100,000<sup>li</sup> and interest: all w<sup>ch</sup> wee humblie submitt to the judgment of this ho<sup>ble</sup> Court.

JOHN OLEFEILD, Fishmonger.

JOHN WITHERS, Draper.

EZIAS CHURCHMAN, Merchant  
Tayler.

THOMAS SMITHIES, Gouldsmith.

JOHN COLLYSON, Skyinner.

MATHEW SHEPPARD, Grocer.

LAWRANCE WARKMAN.

RICHARD HUTCHINSON, Iron<sup>r</sup>.

THOMAS GLOVER.

GEORGE GRIFFITH, Vintner.

PHILLIP PARKER, Clothworker.

JOHN SAUNDERS, Grocer.

FRANCIS KIRBIE.

ARTHURE JUXON.



Then follows the petition above referred to, addressed "To the right ho<sup>ble</sup> the Lords Comission<sup>rs</sup> for the custodie of the Greate Seale of England," which, after reciting the principal heads of the remonstrance, and that 10,000*l*. only had been repaid to them out of the 50,000*l*. advanced in 1640, concludes in the following words :

Nevertheless the petitioners have not in all this tyme, being above eight years, received any satisfaction of the said 100,000*li*, or for the forbearance thereof, but remaine unreambursed, not onlie the said 100,000*li*, but also other great somes by them lent for the publique service of the state; and, although their necessitie hath been exceeding great and pressing, they having for the supplye of the moneys soe lent bene enforced to take upp great somes att interest, and also to borrow moneys (their publique stocks being by theis occasions exhausted) to pay the forbearance of the moneys soe by them taken upp; yett they, considering the many great and waighty affairs of the State w<sup>ch</sup> required daylie supplies of money, have in their great zeale and ardent affections to the Parliament hitherto forborne to make any addresse unto you for repayment of the said moneys; but the Lord having of late (to their great comfort) blest you with many prosperous successes, they humbly conceive the tyme is now very seasonable to present unto you their sadd and deplorable condition, occasioned through the want of the said moneys soe by them lent for the service of the State, and doe humbly pray you will be pleased to take the premisses into yo<sup>r</sup> ho<sup>ble</sup> consideration, and to take some such spedie course for satisfac<sup>on</sup> of the said 100,000*li*, with the damages for the forbearance thereof, as also of all such other moneys as are owing unto them by the State, as by your wisdomes shalbe thought meete, whereby they may be inhabled to discharge the debtes they owe, w<sup>ch</sup> is soe insupportable a burthen for them any longer to undergoe, and to serve you uppon all occasions wherein their assistance shalbe required, w<sup>ch</sup> they shall most willinglie and readilie pforme to the uttermost of their abillitie; and shall ever pray.

This report, together with the copies of the petitions thereto annexed, was presented to the Lord Mayor and Court of Aldermen the 12th of September, 1650, which

being read, and consideration had of the contents thereof, the opinion of that Court was, that the putting in suit of the Lords' bonds should be respited, and likewise the presenting of the petition to the Parliament for satisfaction of 100,000*l.* and interest; and that the best and speediest means that could be used should be put in execution for the getting in of the arrears upon the 400,000*l.* bill, and that the petition for the issuing out of new commissions for the assessing of such part of the 400,000*l.* as is yet unassessed should be exhibited to the Lords Commissioners; and that the Court would give in charge to such aldermen as were of this committee to assist the committee of the twelve Companies in presenting thereof to the Lords Commissioners. And Mr. Chamberlain had it given in charge that the 4,607*l.* 19*s.* remaining in the treasurer's hands of the moneys brought in upon the 400,000*l.* bill should (so soon as conveniently it could be done) be paid in to the Companies in further satisfaction of their debt of 50,000*l.* and interest.

October 19th. "The clarke acquainted the Court w<sup>h</sup> an assessm<sup>t</sup> for building the forts and fortificaçons in the yeare 1644, whereby is assessed upon this Comp<sup>a</sup> 51<sup>li</sup>, being for 6 mo<sup>s</sup>, at 8<sup>li</sup> 10<sup>s</sup> p mo., ffor payme<sup>t</sup> whereof Mr. James Whitehall made demands by a late precept, to him directed, for the collecting thereof. To whome the Courte gave answer, that they are to receave a greater some out of the Chamber of London, out of w<sup>ch</sup> they will pay the same very shortly."

A precept from the Lord Mayor elect (Alderman Thomas Andrews), dated the 16th day of this instant month, was now read, wherein the Company are required, in their barge, with banners and other ornaments, to attend his lordship, according to usual custom, to Westminster and back again, and to take care that the late King's arms be

not used in any of their banners, but that they set up the arms of the Commonwealth instead thereof.

Another precept from the Lord Mayor, dated the 15th of this month, was also read :—

Whereas, on the 28 of September last, at ye noiçon and presentaçon of the Lord Mayor elect, at the Guildhall, London, Mr. Pecke and Mr. Fonde, accompanied by y<sup>e</sup> m<sup>r</sup> and wardens of div<sup>s</sup> Compa<sup>s</sup>, in the names of the 12 Comp<sup>s</sup> of this citty, did declare y<sup>t</sup> they had heard that some things were in agitation in coñon counsell for altering the ancient course of elecçon of y<sup>e</sup> Lord Maior and other offices from y<sup>e</sup> liveries of this citty, and did desire that they might be heard before any such thing should passe; Theise are therefore to give you notice that such things are now in debate. Dated at the Guildhall, London, this 15th October, 1650.

SADLER.

Whereupon the wardens of the twelve Companies met at Grocers' Hall, to consider of a petition to be exhibited to the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Common Council in behalf of the liveries of the said companies, that they may enjoy their franchise and liberties in the election of the Lord Mayor, Sheriffs, and other officers, as they have had in former times; and to that purpose a draft of the said petition was agreed upon and read three times to those present, who approved thereof, and the Court desired the wardens to take care of that matter, and to attend at the next common council to solicit the same.

The petition was as follows :—

To the Right hon<sup>ble</sup> the Lord Maior of the cittie of London, and Right wor<sup>ll</sup> the Alřen his brethren, and Coñons, in Coñ Councill assembled,

Humbly sheweth,

That, whereas it appeareth that heretofore, for divers years, many great differences did arise w<sup>th</sup>in this cittie, touching the election of the Lord Maior and Sheriffs, to the great disturbance of the peace thereof, the said elecçon being made divers and severall ways, and w<sup>h</sup> con-

tinuall alteraçon, and often disturbances of the peace thereof: viz<sup>t</sup>, in the 7th year of King Edward the 3rd, by the maior and aldren, together w<sup>h</sup> the most sufficient men of every ward: in the 8th year of the said King Edward 3rd, as the King's proclamaçon then coñmanded, w<sup>ch</sup> was by the aldren and most discreet and ablest cittizens in the cittie: in the 20th year of the said King, by the maior and all the aldren, and 12, 8, or 6 of every ward, according as the ward should be great or small, of the richest and wisest of every ward: in the 50th year of the said King, by a certain number of the good men of the sevall misteries (their names being certified by the sevall companies): in the 8th year of King Richard the 2<sup>d</sup>, by the coñon counsell and the most sufficient men of the cittie: in the 9th year of that King, by those w<sup>ch</sup> should be suñoned of the most sufficient men of the cittie or of the coñon counsell; in the 7th yeare of King Edward the 4th, by y<sup>e</sup> coñon counsell, the master and wardens of every misterie of the cittie coming in their livery, and by other good men especially summoned; and soe the election continued in an unsettled manner, until the 15th yeare of King Edward the 4th, that the same election was settled by authoritie of this hon<sup>ble</sup> court of coñ counsell by an act then made, that the m<sup>r</sup> and wardens of the misteries of the cittie, meeting in their halls or other fit places, and associating with the good men of the companie clothed in their last liveries, should come together to y<sup>e</sup> Guildhall of this cittie for the elecçon of the maior and sheriffs, and that noe other but y<sup>e</sup> good men of the coñ counsell of the cittie should be p<sup>s</sup>ent at the said elecçon, w<sup>ch</sup> course and custom hath bine ever since yearly used and continued, to the honor, peace, and happines of this cittie, and the well settled government of the same. That the said companies have from tyme to tyme, for the honour and safety of this cittie, undergone the many great services, disturbances, and changes w<sup>h</sup>in the same; and that soe great a p<sup>t</sup> of the governm<sup>t</sup> of this cittie is now settled in the sevall companies thereof as that, if a disturbance thereof be made, it may be feared in tyme to bring a ruine upon the whole. And forasmuch as the pet<sup>nrs</sup> are given to understand that there is an endeavouring to deprive and take from them that their ancient right for the elecçon of the lord maior and sheriffs, which, for near 200 years together, they and their p<sup>d</sup>ecessors, the livery men of the severall companies, have lawfully and quietly enjoyed as belonging to them w<sup>h</sup>out any question or disturbance, their humble desire and request

therefore is, that this hon<sup>ble</sup> court will bee pleased to take their just cause into youre serious consideraçons, that, as they are for the most p<sup>t</sup> the ancientest and most able cittizens of this cittie, and doe undergoe, as allways they have done, the greatest part of the charge and service w<sup>h</sup>in the same, soe they may not bee put from that their right of elecçon, as they and their predecessors sundry men have, w<sup>h</sup>out alteraçon or disturbance, lovingly and peacefully held and enjoyed ever since the said act of the 15<sup>th</sup> of Edward the 4<sup>th</sup>, being neare 200 years, as abovesaid, or be discouraged from bearing charge, giving attendances, and p<sup>er</sup>forming services, as they always have done and p<sup>er</sup>formed for the honor and good of this cittie.

And they shall, according to their duties, pray.

In consequence of this petition, and the strong opposition made to the measure, it was at that time abandoned, but being shortly afterwards resumed, the Liverymen of London in 1651 addressed the “Parliament of the Commonwealth” on the subject, setting forth:—

That from the time of settled government w<sup>h</sup>in the citty of London (being many hundred years since), the chief magistrates thereof, and other officers, with the burgesses for parliament, were chosen by a selected number of the severall companies of London, appointed for their worth and estate, gravity, and experience. That about 200 years past the ancient course of election of chief magistrate for the citty was for a time somewhat disturbed, whereby many and dangerous differences (some of them to bloud) happened within the citty, until about 180 years past the same election was settled upon masters, wardens, and liverymen, of the severall companies of London, and that noe other but the co<sup>m</sup>mon councill be present thereat, and so hath since continued w<sup>h</sup>out any disturbance. That it was lately endeavoured by the co<sup>m</sup>mon councill of the citty to alter the course of elecçon of the chief magistrate and other officers of the citty; and that about a year past after the same right and course of elecçon was questioned, and had received a large and full debate at the then co<sup>m</sup>mon counsell, the said matter was ordered to be wholly layde aside; yet notwithstanding, in Novem<sup>r</sup> last, the same was by the now co<sup>m</sup>mon counsell suddenly reassumed, who without the petitioners’ knowledge have not only made an act to deprive yo<sup>r</sup> petition<sup>rs</sup> of their said ancient right as aforesaid,

but have likewise (as far as in them is) excluded them that ancient course of elections of members for Parliament, and assume to themselves a power to direct a new way for the choice of them, contrary both to the law and custome that ever hath been, refusing to hear your petitioners' right.

Forasmuch as these innovations doe not onlie tend to the great disturbance and discouragement of your petitioners (and in them the generality of the city), in the commerce and trade thereof, but also to the totall subversion of the most famous and ancient government of the same, and raising of great discord, and the ill consequence thereof; The petitioners therefore humbly pray that their said rights may be declared and confirmed by your honoures, and if the consequence of this affair shall seem to require a further consideration before you determine the same, that the usage aforesaid, which hath undeniably so long continued, may be established at present, till your occasions give you leave to give an end thereto, and that the adverse party may not prevent your judgment by disturbing the same. And your petitioners with all faithfulness shall be ready with their best endeavours to serve the Parliament and Commonwealth, and shall daily pray.

December 17th, 1650. This meeting was especially summoned concerning a precept received from the Lord Mayor following, *in hæc verba* :—

Whereas the Right hon<sup>ble</sup> Councill of State, by their letters to us directed of the 3<sup>d</sup> instant, take notice y<sup>t</sup> in se<sup>v</sup>all churches, co<sup>m</sup>mon halls of the compa<sup>s</sup>, and other publique places of meetings, there still remaynes standing the arms and picture of y<sup>e</sup> late King (w<sup>h</sup> have ben ordered to be taken away in other publique places), and by their said tres require mee to give order that the same be forthwith destroyed, and to cause a due and strict search thereof to be made, and thereof to take account and certifie the said Councell of any p<sup>re</sup>cedings therein, before the last of this instant December; theis are therefore, in the name of the keeps of the libertyes of England, by authority of Par<sup>mt</sup>, to will and require the churchwardens of the se<sup>v</sup>all churches of this citty, and the m<sup>r</sup> and wardens and other officers of the se<sup>v</sup>all Compa<sup>s</sup> of this citty, upon sight hereof, to cause the s<sup>d</sup> pictures and arms to be accordingly taken away and destroyed, and thereof forthw<sup>th</sup> to make certificate to mee of their doings therein, whereof they or any of y<sup>m</sup> are

not to faile, as they and eȳry of them will answer the contrary at their perill. Dated 11th December 1650.

THOMAS ANDREWS, Maior.

1652, December 6. The Court was specially summoned to consider a letter received from the Committee of Corporations, *in hæc verba* :—

The Coĩmittee of Corporations having taken into their consideračõs an order of Parliament of the 14th of Sept. 1652, touching the alteračõn and renewing of the several respective charters of this načõn, and, upon serious debate had thereon, judging it most agreeable with and suitable to the governm<sup>t</sup> of a commonwealth that they be held from and under the authority of the same, command me to signify unto you their pleasure herein, viz.—That in pursuance of the said order of Parliament ye fail not to bring, or cause to be brought, in, upon the 7th day of December, next sittings in Queens Court in Westminster, the charter or charters by which you are incorporated. This being all I have in command,

I remain, Gent<sup>n</sup>, your friend and servant,

DANL. BLAGRAVE.

Queen's Court, West<sup>r</sup>, 30 November, 1652.

To the R<sup>t</sup> Worp<sup>l</sup> y<sup>e</sup> Master, Wardens, and  
Assistants of the Comp<sup>y</sup> of Ironmongers,  
London.

“Upon reading whereof it is ordered that the master and wardens doe carry the Comp<sup>s</sup> charter, granted by Queen Eliz<sup>th</sup>, dated 12th November, in the second year of her reigne, unto the said Coĩmittee.”

In the Company's books of this year there is again recorded a statement of the moneys owing to them by the State, calculated up to Michaelmas ; principal 5,062*l.* 10*s.*, interest 4,473*l.* 13*s.* 7*d.*, making a total of 9,536*l.* 3*s.* 7*d.* ; no part of which at that time appears to have been re-paid.

1653, Feb. 6. “This Court being especially called

about a p̄cept from the Lord Maior dated the 3rd of this month, requiring this Company to cause their railles to be sett upp, to continue in length 45 yards, and that all psons of the livery be within their rails, in their best livery gowns and hoods, w<sup>th</sup> the streamers, banners, and cloth of the Company, by tenn of the clocke in the morning, on Wednesday next, and there to remaine untill his highness the Lord Protector and his Counsell be passed by; whereupon it is ordered that all the livery be summoned accordingly, to meet at Capt<sup>n</sup> Storyes house, upon the penalty of twenty shillings, and after that service is pformed to dyne at Mr. Place's house."

1654. "Mr. John Oglby p̄sented unto this Court the translation of Publius Virgilius Maro into English, for which the wardens were desired to pay him 20 nobles, and the book to remain for the use of the Company."

1657. "James Howell, Esq. presented to the Court a book w<sup>th</sup> y<sup>e</sup> Compa<sup>s</sup> armes, beinge an Historicall Discourse of the Cittie of London, &c. for w<sup>ch</sup> the Court doe bestow upon him xxxs."

This book was a copy of Howel's *Londinopolis*: "*Londinopolis; an Historicall Discourse or Perlustration of the City of London*," in small folio, 1657.

In this work the Company's arms are briefly noticed, but the blazonry differs from that usually given, the swivels being termed "loquets:" "Argent, on a chevron gules three loquets capted or, between three steel gads azure."

January 21st. "Notice being given unto this Court that the ex<sup>tors</sup> of the Lady Cambell did desire the use of this Hall upon Tuesday next for the said ladyes funerall, answer was returned by the Court that they willingly assented thereunto."



November 18th. "A petiçõn was presented unto this Court from the Company of Pinn-makers, and John Richardson, of this Company, but a pinn-maker by trade; that they, being lately incorporated, wanted a member of another company to be translated unto them, that they might binde their apprentices unto, and therefore desired this member, who was willing thereunto; but the Court finding it positive against a clause of the oath that he should not change the copy of his freedome, but chiefly hold of this fellowship, they would not give their assent therein."

1658. It is recited that at a Court of Election on the 3rd of July, 1656, it was ordered that "the choice of m<sup>r</sup> and wardens, with the ceremony thereunto belonging, should be performed in future w<sup>th</sup>out musicke, by reasone of some unhandsome songs which were sung in the Hall that day, w<sup>ch</sup> did give distaste unto several strangers and members of this Company. This Court having taken the same into their consideration, and, considering that the musick in itself was not badd, ordered that musick should be provided for this election day, and others that should follow, w<sup>th</sup> a charge unto the present wardens and their successors that they take an espetiall care to give notice unto the musitionars that they sing noe offensive, wicked, unhandsome songs before the Company that day, and if any member of y<sup>e</sup> Compy shall call for any songs w<sup>ch</sup> shall be adjudged by the next Court to be unhandsome, he shall pay for a fine to the use of the poor of this Company tenn shillings for every such song called for by him."

1660, May 4. The first intimation in the Ironmongers' books of a change of times, and the dawn of the Restoration, occurs under this date, the Company being especially summoned to consider a precept received from the Lord Mayor in the following words:—

Whereas, at a coñon councel this day held, it is voted that the sevall Compas of this citty shall, according unto the respective pportion of 10,000 qrs. of corn, contribute and pay the sum of 12,000<sup>li</sup>, for a p<sup>e</sup>sent to the King's most excellent Majesty, as a testimony of the sense this Court and the whole citty have of his gracious letter and declaration to them lately sent, and some necessary charge touching the same; Theis are, in pursuance of the said vote, and an order thereupon made, to desire your Comp<sup>y</sup> to contribute and pay into the Chamber of London, on or before three of the clock in y<sup>e</sup> afternoon of the 4th instant, the sum of four hundred and eight pounds, being your Comp<sup>s</sup> pportion of the said 12,000<sup>li</sup> according to your rate aforesaid; and hereof fail not as you tender the honour and welfare of the citty. Dated 2nd May, 1660.

SADLER.

Whereupon an order was made for the above sum, which was paid into the Chamber of London on the 7th of the same month.

On the 15th May, Captain Brewer<sup>r</sup> was summoned before the Court respecting the King's portrait, which it would seem had been committed to his care, when it was removed from the Hall during the Commonwealth, and, having "through his means miscarried," he now proposed to take the old frame, and cause a new drawing to be made at his own expense, rather than give the Company any discontent. At the same meeting the wardens were directed to take the State arms out of the Company's streamers, and in the place thereof to introduce his Majesty's arms.

On the 17th of May, the Lord Mayor issued the following precept, in anticipation of the King's return through London:—

Forasmuch as it is the intention of myself and my brethren the Ald<sup>n</sup>, that if o<sup>r</sup> gracious Sovereigne Lord Charles, upon his return into this kingdome, shalbe pleased to passe thro<sup>h</sup> the citty of London, that he be

received and entertained w<sup>th</sup> the greatest demonstration and manifestation of our and all our fellow citizens most bounden duties, hearty affections, and joye for his Ma<sup>ties</sup> happy return; and therefore for the better reception of his Ma<sup>tie</sup>, myself and my brethren the Alder<sup>m</sup> have thought meete to desire yo<sup>r</sup> Comp<sup>y</sup> to be prepared and to have in readinesse (as hath been heretofore accustomed), the full number of eighteen psons of the most gracefull, tall, and comely personages of yo<sup>r</sup> Comp<sup>y</sup>, every of them to be well horsed, and in their best array or furniture of velvit (plush or satten), and chaynes of gold, and that both yo<sup>r</sup>selves and them may be attended w<sup>th</sup> one footman a p<sup>ce</sup> in decent habitt; and alsoe that you have in rediness yo<sup>r</sup> rayles, standing cloths, banners, streamers, and other ornaments of triumphe belonging unto yo<sup>r</sup> Comp<sup>y</sup>; and, y<sup>t</sup>, as by a former p<sup>r</sup>cept you have intima<sup>on</sup>, you take y<sup>e</sup> Commonwealth's armes out of all things used by yo<sup>r</sup> Comp<sup>y</sup>, and p<sup>r</sup>vide speedily y<sup>t</sup> his Ma<sup>ties</sup> armes may be putt in their stead, that soe yo<sup>r</sup> Comp<sup>y</sup> may be ready when required to doe their service in reception of his Ma<sup>tie</sup>, to his greater content and the honour of this city, and hereof I hope you will not faile.

Dated this 17th May, 1660.

SADLER.

By a subsequent precept, twenty-one members of the Company were ordered to attend on this joyous occasion.

Another precept, dated the 5th of June in this year, directs the master and wardens "not to pmit or suffer any pson or psons to be in any office or publique employ<sup>mt</sup>, or councill, in the service of their Comp<sup>y</sup>, but such as shall and have duly and solemnly taken the oaths of allegiance and supremacy, and to deliver a full and authentic certificate to that effect, and to register the same among the public acts of the Company."

Another precept, dated the 23rd of June, directs the master and wardens to pay into the Chamber of London by the Wednesday following 102*l.*, being their proportion of 3,000*l.* which the city propose to borrow for the purpose of defraying the expenses of entertaining his Majesty, the

two Dukes, and the two Houses of Parliament, with other great personages, on the 5th of July following; for which loan the city will give their seal, and interest at the rate of six per cent.

On the 2nd of July, the Court were especially summoned to receive a third precept from the Lord Mayor, requiring them to provide 21 persons to ride on horseback in the same posture as formerly, and also to appoint six persons to attend at dinner-time at Guildhall, and that the Company provide not any feast at their Hall upon Thursday next. The six persons appointed by the Company to attend at Guildhall in compliance with this precept were "Mr. George Margetts, Mr. Rob<sup>t</sup> Geffery, Mr. Nath<sup>l</sup> Humfreys, Mr. Thomas Allen, Mr. Xpöfer Foster, and Mr. Nath<sup>l</sup> Bradshaw."

The city was this year called upon to raise a considerable sum of money by way of poll-tax, towards the charge of disbanding the forces, and on the 4th of September the Lord Mayor issued a precept by which the master and wardens of the Ironmongers were required to furnish a certificate of the names and surnames of every member of their Company, particularising such as had served or fined for master or wardens, or were now aldermen or sheriffs, or had fined for those offices, such as were of the livery and yeomanry, and all others whatsoever that were free of the Company, and the names of all widows of freemen, and the highest degree their late husbands at any time held, with the parish wards and dwelling-places of all the parties so named, in order that a just and proper assessment might be made, according to the Act of Parliament, for the speedy provision of money for disbanding and paying off the forces of this kingdom, both by land and sea. This certificate was to comprehend all persons being free of the Company, who could "dispend in land, leases, money,

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stockes, or otherwise, of his own proper estate, above the sum of five pounds per annum, and how much every of them could dispend, or so near as the same could be ascertained."

The return made on this occasion to the Commissioners for the Poll-money sitting at Guildhall, contains the names of 66 liverymen and 32 yeomen, whose assessment altogether amounted to 56*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* of which sum the master and wardens paid into the Chamber of London, as by receipt appeareth, 404*l.* 13*s.* And there was paid, as appeareth by certificates,

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
				404	13	0
By Sir Job Harvy, in Hertf <sup>d</sup> . . . . .	20	0	0			
By Sir John Lewes, in Yorkshire . . . . .	20	0	0			
By Mr. Tho. Woodcoatt, at Gravesend, p <sup>t</sup> 10 <sup>i</sup> . . . . .	2	0	0			
By Mr. Edw <sup>d</sup> Honywood, at Guildhall . . . . .	10	0	0			
By Mr. Edw <sup>d</sup> Hutchingson, at Guildhall . . . . .	10	0	0			
By Mr. Edw <sup>d</sup> Horseman, in county of Rotel <sup>d</sup> . . . . .	6	13	4			
By Mr. Edw <sup>d</sup> Storey, at Guildhall . . . . .	6	13	4			
By Mr. Benj <sup>a</sup> Polstead, at Croydon . . . . .	5	0	0			
				80	6	8

Not having paid, as wee know of:—

Sir Hugh Windham, not known where he liveth . . . . .	30	0	0
Mr. Geo. Dains, of Ruislipp, in Midd.* . . . .	6	13	4
Mr. James Clerke, Billingsgate, London . . . .	5	0	0
Mr. Benj <sup>a</sup> Wilson, at Edmonton . . . . .	5	0	0
Mr. John Wetherall, in Essex . . . . .	5	0	0
Mr. Edw <sup>d</sup> Stone, in Friday Street . . . . .	5	0	0
Mr. Rob <sup>t</sup> Percivall, know not where . . . . .	3	0	0
Mr. J <sup>a</sup> Gunter, under keep of King's Bench . . . . .	3	0	0

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\* Lately having had great losses.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Mr. John Pufford, in St. Mary Axe . . .	3	0	0			
Mr. John Davis, non resident * . . .	3	0	0			
Mr. Nic <sup>s</sup> Turnor, by Criplegate † . . .	3	0	0			
Mr. Benj <sup>a</sup> Burgis, at Windsor . . .	3	0	0			
	<hr/>			74	13	4
For collecting of 404 <sup>li</sup> 13 <sup>s</sup> , at 1 <sup>d</sup> p <sup>r</sup> li. according to the Acte of Parliament for poll-money . . . . .					1	13 8
				<hr/>		
The totall some is . . . . .				561	6	8
				<hr/>		

Ant<sup>o</sup> Webster, Master.

W<sup>m</sup> Walker }  
Rob<sup>t</sup> Ingram } Wardens.

The Lord Mayor again addressed the Company before the termination of the year, requiring them to pay into the Guildhall, on or before the 21st of February, the sum of 204*l.* being their proportion of 6,000*l.* assessed upon the City Companies towards defraying the expenses of the Corporation to be incurred at the coronation of his Majesty, which it was intended should take place on the 23rd of April following.

1661. Jacob Blome presented to the Court a book, called "The Display of Heraldrie," whereupon they ordered the warden to pay unto him three pounds for the same. This book we may conclude was the fifth edition of The Display of Heraldry, by John Gwillim. A fourth edition was printed for Blome in 1660, dedicated to the Marquess of Hertford; but it had scarcely issued from the press when the Restoration rendered a revision of its contents necessary. In order to insure a favourable reception with the public, it was accordingly shortly afterwards re-printed, and the following alteration introduced in the title:—

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\* Insolvent.

† Declared poore.

“Since the imprinting of this last edition, many offensive coats (to the royal party) are exploded, with a supply of his Majesties frends; as also a continuation of the names and coats of arms of the Knights of the Garter, Knights, Baronets, and Knights of the Bath. Together with the achievements at large of most of the Nobility which have been made by King Charles the Second.

London: printed by T. R. for Jacob Blome, and are to be sold by John Williams at the Crown, and Joshua Kirton at the King's Arms, in Saint Paul's Church-yard; Humphrey Tuckey at the Black Spread Eagle, and Francis Tyton at the Three Daggers, in Fleet Street. 1660.” Folio.

This edition of Gwillim's Heraldry, which is the most rare and valuable of the two issued in 1660, is dedicated to Charles the Second, and has the following address prefixed to it:—

To the most concerned, the Nobility and Gentry.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

This inestimable piece of heraldry, that has passed four impressions with much approbation, had the unhappy fate in the last to have a blot in its escocheon; viz. the insertion of *Oliver's creatures*; which, as no merit could enter them in such a regiment, but usurpation, so we have in the fifth impression exploded them, and inserted the persons, titles, and dignities of such as his Majesty (since his blessed Restoration) conferred honour upon; so that the corn may be intire of one sheaf, and the grapes of one vine.\*

R. B.

1662. The wardens of the Ironmongers were directed to consort with the wardens of the other principal companies, in order to recover the money still remaining due on the bonds of certain lords given in the year 1641.

August 20th. A precept was read from the Lord Mayor, “enjoyning this Company to attend in their barge with other companies upon the water, on Satterday next,

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\* See the *Bibliotheca Heraldica*, by Thomas Moule.

w<sup>t</sup> as much glory as possible they cann, the King's Ma<sup>ty</sup> and the Queene being then to passe from Hampton Court to their pallace at Whitehall. Whereupon the Court ordered that the pageant above in the Hall be new painted and used for that service; and that none of the livery bring either sonne or servant into the barge that day. And the Court desired the mr, wardens, and supervisors, or any three of them, to consider further what is necessary to be done, w<sup>ch</sup> they leave unto their directions."

Another precept, dated the 25th November, directs the Company to appoint a competent number of the clothing, not fewer than attended at his Majesty's happy restoration, with velvet coats and gold chains, well mounted, to attend the Russian Ambassador to his lodgings in the Strand.

1664. The great improvement in the commercial and monetary operations of the city which resulted from the restoration of order and the security of a regular government, are particularly obvious in the readiness with which the Ironmongers' Company replied to a precept addressed to them by the Lord Mayor in the month of November of this year, and in which he requires the sum of 2,000*l.* as their part and proportion of a loan of 100,000*l.* to be advanced to his Majesty for his "present urgent occasions," and to enable him to prosecute the war against the Dutch. Although the Company, in their annual financial statement, continued to take credit for the sum of 4,661*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* principal money, owing to them by the Long Parliament, and were still indebted to sundry benefactors and other persons to the extent of between six and seven thousand pounds, yet, upon the above question being put to the vote, it was carried unanimously; and the master and wardens were desired to return their answer accordingly,



and to take up the sum of 1,500*l.* on the Company's seal, at the best rate they could procure the same.

This sum of 1,500*l.* was procured by the clerk of the Company from some of his friends, at the moderate rate of 5 per cent. interest; and, on the 6th of December following, Mr. Warden Jeffery reported to the Court, that he had paid the 2,000*l.* into the Chamber of London, the residue being made up from their own stock.

March 15. A precept was read for the usual provision of corn, and another for "some contribution towards the relief of the great necessities of the poor in and about the citty of London."

1665, April 20. Two precepts received from the Lord Mayor, dated the 18th of the last month and 11th instant, were now read, "concerning the new building of a shipp for his Ma<sup>ty</sup>s service, in place of one of his Ma<sup>ty</sup>s shippes called the London, w<sup>ch</sup> by a sadd accident was lately blowne upp and destroyed by gunpowder. Whereupon was read unto this Court a p̃amble for the members p̃sent to subscribe what somes they will please to contribute to soe good and necessary a worke, w<sup>ch</sup> was accordingly done by most of the members present; and, for the rest of the Company w<sup>ch</sup> were not p̃sent at this tyme, the master would take some further tyme for compleating this worke."

Another precept sets forth that "Whereas it hath pleased Almighty God to afflict this naçon, espetially this city of London and liberty thereof, w<sup>th</sup> his heavy hand of the plague and pestilence, and thereupon the Lord Maior and Court of Aldermen have desired that the Comp<sup>s</sup> of London would forbear at p̃sent their usuall feastings, and rather contribute part of that charge unto the great necessities of the poore, w<sup>h</sup> w<sup>ch</sup> sacrafice God is well pleased, espetially when done w<sup>h</sup> a chearfull heart; It is thereupon ordered

by these present, that this day be pformed w<sup>h</sup>out any feast to be kept, and that also the next q̃rday be respited until further orders." \*

1666, July 5. A precept from the Lord Mayor, dated the 17th of May last, was now read, ordering the Company "to pay into the Chamber of London 340<sup>li</sup>, their pporçon towards building and finishing the shipp London, over and above what they paid in formerly. Whereupon the wardens were directed to pay into the Chamber of London 192<sup>li</sup>, w<sup>ch</sup>, with 148<sup>li</sup> formerly paid in, makes upp the said sum of three hundred and forty pounds, w<sup>ch</sup> is all that this Comp<sup>y</sup> resolve to pay in at present." On the 16th of January in the same year, another precept was received from the Lord Mayor, requiring the Court to return unto him the names of all persons who had not subscribed towards the building of the said ship, and had not paid in their subscriptions, when the C<sup>o</sup>urt, being satisfied that all the members had complied, directed the clerk to certify the same accordingly.

It was also ordered, "that all those of the livery w<sup>ch</sup> have not taken the oaths of allegiance and supremacy according to the Lord Mayor's precept dated the 5th of June last, do take the same between this and the next q̃ter day, that all the livery may be in one capacity, and against that tyme produce their certificate accordingly, that their names

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\* The entire number returned in the Bills as having died of the plague within the year was 68,590, yet there can be no doubt that this total was exceeded by many thousands, who fell by the infection, but whose deaths were not officially recorded: "I saw under the hand of one," says De Foe, "that made as strict an examination as he could, that there really died 100,000 people of the plague in that one year; and, if I may be allowed to give my opinion of what I saw with my eyes and heard from other people that were eye-witnesses, I do verily believe that there died at least 100,000 of the plague only."

may be regestered w<sup>h</sup> the rest of the livery as in the former Court Book.”

That most important event, as connected with the health and improvement of the city, the Great Fire of London in 1666, is thus noticed in the records of the Ironmongers’ Company :—

At a Court at the Hall, the 14th of September, 1666.

This Court being espetially called to consider of the condiçon and losse that they have sustained by the dreadfull fire w<sup>ch</sup> happened in this citty of London, the 2<sup>d</sup> instant, upon the Lord’s day, and soe continued Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday, the wind continuing at east, and blew hard all that while, whereby it is conceaved that, including what was burnt w<sup>h</sup>out the walls, that y<sup>e</sup> quantity of all the citty of London w<sup>h</sup>in the walls was burnt down to the ground. And thereupon the clerke p̄sented to the Court this ensuing acc<sup>t</sup>, viz.

An Account of the lande belonging to the wor<sup>ll</sup> Comp<sup>y</sup> of Ironmongers, being lost by the late accident of fire, viz.

	£	s.	d.
2 tenem <sup>ts</sup> in St. Nic <sup>s</sup> Lane, per annum . . .	12	0	0
1 tenem <sup>t</sup> in Eastcheape, per annum . . .	08	0	0
1 tenem <sup>t</sup> in the Poultry, per annum . . .	40	0	0
5 tenem <sup>ts</sup> in Old Jewry, per annum . . .	36	2	4
14 tenem <sup>ts</sup> in Bread S <sup>t</sup> Hill, per annum . . .	140	13	4
1 tenem <sup>t</sup> in Wood Streete, per annum . . .	04	0	0
1 tenem <sup>t</sup> in Noble Lane, per annum . . .	10	0	0
The Horse Head and Horse Head Alley w <sup>h</sup> out Newgate, per annum . . . . .	20	0	0

The totall of the rente lost by y<sup>e</sup> fire am<sup>ts</sup> unto 270 15 08

All w<sup>ch</sup> (with a statement prepared by the clerk of their general estate) the Courte took into their consideraçon, and conceaving that their expences did much exceed their incombe, they did desire and appoynte the master and wardens, Chas. Thorold, Esq. George Poyner, Esq. Mr. Wm. Hamond, Mr. Robt. Geffery, Mr. Joseph King, Mr. George Smith, or any three of them, with any others of the livery that will please to come to assist them, to lett the Hall, w<sup>h</sup> the parlour

and what is over them, that the Company can conveniently spare, for any publique employment, w<sup>h</sup> all els (excepting the clerk's house and kitchen), w<sup>ch</sup> they are contented to let for 7 years at 100<sup>li</sup> per annum rent, and 500<sup>li</sup> fine.

And the cōmītee are desired to engage all them unto whom they shall lett the same that they doe not deface the Hall nor any part thereof.

The clarke also declared that he had been at a great charge in sending away the Comp<sup>s</sup> plate, writings, pewter, linnen, and other things, as also in distributing of money to seʋall that helped to quinch the fire, and for watching and guarding about the Hall for many nights after, w<sup>th</sup> seʋall other expences incident thereunto. W<sup>ch</sup> the Court took notice of, and would take the same into y<sup>eir</sup> consideraçon at their next meeting.

Nov. 22d. The Court finding some difficulty in procuring a sufficient number of members for the despatch of business, ordered that the master, wardens, Chas. Thorold, Esq. and ten others, or any five of them, be a standing committee for ordering all affairs, at this present, for the good of the Company.

In the minutes of the 6th of March, 1666, notice is taken that "William Christmas, ship-wright, had done very great service in assisting to quench the late dreadful fire here about the Hall, and severall other places in London, w<sup>ch</sup> was well knowne to seʋall members p̄sent; and the Court were therefore pleased to bestow on him four pounds, and give him thanks for his care in that business, which he thankfully accepted of."

1668, June 16. A precept was received from the Lord Mayor, directed to the master and wardens of this Company, with a copy of the late Act of Common Council for preventing and suppressing of fire within the city, by which the Company are directed to provide thirty buckets, one engine, six pick axes, . . . sledges, three ladders, and two hand-squirts of brass.

It was further ordered, "that enquiries be made about the 8 barrels of gunpowder delivered into the Tower of London in the late fire tyme, that the same may be returned."

October 15. "This Court, taking notice that severall of the livery had often neglected to make their appearance, and soe liable to a fine, but withall considering that many were busie about building and other urgent occasions, and that the new livery were to be summoned to the next q̄ter courte; upon debate of the whole, it was resolved that all fynes of that kinde should be remitted to this day, but for the future it was determined and ordered, that any of the livery neglecting to make their appearance should pay their fines for the said neglect."

"This Court being specially summoned upon the desire of the Lord Maior and Court of Ald<sup>n</sup>, that, considering the necessity of the Sheriff to be in London, that they would accommodate him with the Hall for this year; and thereupon Mr. Sheriff Foarth was desired to come into the Court, who declared the same, and that he did not come upon any other account whatsoever but by y<sup>e</sup> Comp<sup>s</sup> leave, and was willing to pay for the same, offering 100<sup>li</sup> for this year, and to satisfie the clerk besydes, and to be bound in 1,000<sup>li</sup> bond, that if any fire should happen to begin at the Hall (which God forbid,) while he or his family were in it, that he would make the same good, and that he would leave the Hall in as good repair as he found it, w<sup>ch</sup> should be adjudged by a committee of their own choosing. Mr. Sheriffe being w<sup>h</sup>drawn, the Court took his request into their consideraçon, and determined that this p̄sent disposition of the Hall should be noe p̄sedent in the future for letting the same, and they desired the m<sup>r</sup> and wardens, w<sup>h</sup> the supervisors, or any five of them, to meet w<sup>h</sup> Mr. Sheriff and put all things in writing, that there may be noe misunderstanding in the future."

December 2. "The clerke acquainted the Court that the 1,002*l.* 10*s.* due by the King's Ma<sup>tie</sup>, w<sup>t</sup> interest from the 24th November, 1664, both w<sup>ch</sup> is 1,243*l.* 2*s.* to the 24th of last month, will now be paid by Edw<sup>d</sup> Blackwell, Esq., when demanded, or if continued he would allow interest for the same. It was thereupon ordered that the wardens doe attend upon the said Blackwell to deliver up unto him the King's note, and take his bond for payment of the principal and interest to the Comp<sup>y</sup> to the 16th of January next."

1673, October 27. "According unto an order from a committee of Alder<sup>n</sup>, dated the 25th in<sup>t</sup>, as also it being accustomed when there is a sheriffe of the Company that 16 of the livery should dyne at Guildhall, and 22 of the yeomandry should also attend them in livery gownes w<sup>th</sup>out hoods, it was ordered that the same number doe attend on the present occasion of Sir Rob<sup>t</sup> Geffery serving that office, and that one hundred nobles be also, according to custom, presented to him towards the trimming of his howse."

In the month of November following "three score and 4 members of the livery dined with Sir Robert Geffery, and were paid each of them 20 shillings a-piece towards their charges, according unto an order of Court of the 11th of November last; only John Breeden, Esq. returned his 20*s.* back unto the Comp<sup>y</sup>. There did also dine w<sup>t</sup> the sheriff Mr. John Silverlock and Mr. W<sup>m</sup> Pendarins (*sic*), two w<sup>ch</sup> were lately his serv<sup>ts</sup>, as also Mr. Philip Jackson, merchant in Lime Street."

The Company lent their plate on this occasion, weighing 1,291 ounces, for which Sir Robert Geffery gave his receipt, dated the 15th of December, 1673.

1675, January 20. "Daniel Nailor and Richard Payton,

officers belonging unto the Comiss<sup>rs</sup> for y<sup>e</sup> Hearth Revenue, appeared at this Court and demanded 4<sup>li</sup> 16<sup>s</sup> for two years chimney money to Mich<sup>s</sup> last, for the Comp<sup>s</sup> empty houses upon Bread Street Hill; unto whom the Comp<sup>y</sup> gave answer, that they conceived there was not any thing due, by reason the said houses were never inhabited, being the Comp<sup>s</sup> freehold, and the tenants are to pay that duty. He, not beeing satisfied w<sup>t</sup> this answer, did w<sup>th</sup> his consorts and cunstable goe upp into the Hall and took away one of the Compa<sup>s</sup> salts, and dd the same unto y<sup>e</sup> constable's possession, he being Mr. Nath<sup>l</sup> Hunt, cunstable of y<sup>e</sup> 5 p̄cinct in Aldgate ward."

January 27. "It was resolved to advise w<sup>h</sup> counsel what course to take in prosecuting the officers w<sup>ch</sup> putt an affront upon the Comp<sup>y</sup> the last quarter day, in taking away a guilt salt for chiemney money p̄tended to be due for the Comp<sup>s</sup> houses upon Bread Street Hill never yett lett."\*

February 23. "The Court taking notice of the severall kindnesses receaved from John Breeden, Esq., a member of this Company, and now High Sheriffe of Barkshire, and willing to gratify him in some respect, and by reason of an agreement amongst the gentry of that county not pmitting any strangers to send in any liveryes, they have ordered the master and wardens to p̄sent him in the name of the Company with a pipe of the best Canary they can buy."

1676, September 8. "Mr. Thomas Allen was summoned

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\* HEARTH MONEY.—"The tax on chimneys raised loud murmurs, and was, even among direct imposts, peculiarly odious, for it could be levied only by means of domiciliary visits, and of such visits the English have always been impatient to a degree which the people of other countries can but faintly conceive. The tax was farmed, and a farmer of taxes is of all creditors proverbially the most rapacious. The collectors were loudly accused of performing their unpopular duty with harshness and insolence."—Macaulay's History of England, i. 287.

unto this Court by a ticket in writing under the clerk's hand, according unto an order of the master and wardens, for to satisfy severall demands due by him unto the Company, as follows :—

	<i>li.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
For not dyning w <sup>h</sup> the Lord Maior in 1651 . .	0	13	4
For not dyning w <sup>h</sup> the Lord Maior in 1653 . .	2	0	0
For not dyning w <sup>h</sup> the Lord Maior in 1674 . .	2	5	0
For q <sup>r</sup> tridge of 9 quarter courts . . . . .	0	9	0
For fyne for absence from those courts . . . .	0	18	0
For 14 private courts, at 12 <i>d.</i> each, not appearing	0	14	0

The totall some demanded of him am<sup>ts</sup> to y<sup>e</sup>

some of . . . . . 6 19 4

and Mr. Allen not appearing, the Court desired the master and wardens to cause him to be summoned before the Right Hon<sup>ble</sup> Sir Joseph Sheldon, Lord Maior, upon Wednesday next, in the morning, and the clerk to attend y<sup>m</sup> accordingly w<sup>t</sup> the Comp<sup>s</sup> bookes concerning the business."

Mr. Allen, being summoned as above, appeared before the Lord Mayor, and, being gravely admonished by his lordship, promised to submit himself to the Company, and pay his fines accordingly.

1677. A precept was received from the Lord Mayor, setting forth that—

Whereas divers of the livery of the severall Comp<sup>s</sup> of this citty doe frequently take the liberty to appear at co<sup>m</sup>on halls held for the publique affairs of this citty w<sup>h</sup>out their gownes, contrary to the antient custome: These are therefore streightly to charge and require you that you forthwith give notice to the se<sup>v</sup>all livery men of yor Comp<sup>s</sup> that hereafter they appeare at all co<sup>m</sup>on halls in their gowns, as becomes citizens and the gravity of that assembly; and that all that shall p<sup>r</sup>sume otherwise shalbe expelled the hall and looked on as invaders of the antient and laudable usage of this citty. And hereof faile not. Dated this 31st day of July, 1677.

WAGSTAFFE.



Also another precept, addressed—

To the Master and Wardens of the Company of Ironmongers.

By the Mayor.

Whereas I have lately received command from his Ma<sup>tie</sup> to put in execution the late Act of Parliament against conventicles, and to endeavour espetically that no conventicles and private meetings prohibited by the said Act should be held in any of the publike halls w<sup>h</sup>in this citty: Theis are therefore in his Majesties name straightly to charge and require you, that you be very carefull to hinder and prevent the holding of any such conventicles in the hall belonging to your Company, and not to suffer them for the future, as you will answer the contrary at yo<sup>r</sup> perill. Dated the 20th day of December, 1677.

WAGSTAFFE.

1679. Mr. Thomas Morgan, his Majesty's cosmographer, presented to the Company a complete map of the city of London, when the Court were pleased to gratify him with five pounds.

1683. The following precept was received from the Lord Mayor:—

To the Master, Wardens, and Company of Ironmongers.

Whereas his Ma<sup>tie</sup> hath signified his pleasure that Sir Henry Tulse shalbe Lord Maior of this citty, and that on Monday next, the 29th instant, he shall goe upp to be sworn, and that alsoe the master and wardens and other members of the sevall Comp<sup>s</sup> doe as formerly attend on that solempnity: These are therefore in his Majesty's name to require you, that on Munday next, at 8 of the clocke in the morning, you, with the other members of yo<sup>r</sup> Comp<sup>y</sup>, doe attend on the said Sir Henry Tulse in his passage to Westm<sup>r</sup>, both in your barge on the water and alsoe in y<sup>e</sup> streete, as hath been formerly accustomed; and hereof fayle not. This 24th of October, 1683.

WAGSTAFFE.

One of the most arbitrary measures of the reign of Charles the Second, was the issuing of the celebrated Writ of *Quo Warranto*, by which Sawyer, the Attorney General,

undertook to prove the forfeiture of all the charters of all the corporate bodies in England. The object of the crown in this measure was the extension of its own prerogative, and the unlimited exercise of Court influence, which it sought to effect by an invasion of the rights and liberties of the whole kingdom.

January 22d. This Court was especially called about a writ of *scire facias*, requiring their attendance at Westminster; the contents in English being as follows :—

Charles the Second, by the Grace of God, King of England, Scotland, France, and Ireland, Defender of the Faith.

To the master and keepers or wardens of the mistery or art of Ironmongers, London, Greeting. Certain causes being laid before us in Court, wee comãd you and every of you, firmly injoyning that, laying asyde all other things, and every excuse ceasing, you and every of you bee in your proper persons before us at Westminster, on Wednesday next after 15 dayes of Easter next coming, to answer as, of, and concerning those things w<sup>ch</sup> then and there shalbe objected against you and every of you; and further to doe and receive what the said Court shall then and there consider cerning them in that behalf; and this yee are by noe meanes, nor any of you are, to omitt upon paine of 100<sup>li</sup>, to be leaved on yor goods and chattles, if ye or any of you fayle in the premises. Witness Sir G. Jefferys. At Westminster, the 12th day of Feb., in the 36th year of our reign. ASTRY.

Sir Robert Sawyer, the King's Attorney Generall, prosecuteth this writ, upon a *Quo Warranto*.

The above being read over to the Court, they took it into their consideration; and after a long debate referred it to another Court, and in the meanwhile desired their members to inquire what the other twelve Companies intended to do in this affair, whereby this Company might the better manage their course.

QUO WARRANTO.—“ Although many of the ancient boroughs re-

ceived their first Anglo-Norman charters of liberty from the successors of those military leaders who had received from the Conqueror the largest share of the national spoil, yet the general relaxation of the feudal bonds, at the same time that the relations of the boroughs with the crown became more determinate and regular, brought nearly all of them at an early period into immediate dependence, as the demesne boroughs were from the first, upon the validity of royal charters for the maintenance of their most important privileges. When some degree of regularity arose out of the judicial chaos necessarily introduced by such a conquest, the justices itinerant were empowered by the crown to inquire in their circuit by what warrant all who claimed any franchise in derogation of the crown, from which all local liberties were assumed to emanate, maintained their title. In the 18th year of Edward I., who laboured strenuously in various ways to infuse order and permanence into the internal administration of the realm, we find the following statute, the terms of which seem directed to an object quite contrary to that which, in the case of the proceeding in question, the crown so eagerly pursued at a later period:—‘Concerning the writ that is called *Quo Warranto*, our Lord the King, at the feast of Pentecost, in the eighteenth year of his reign, hath established that all those who claim to have quiet possession of any franchise before the time of King Richard without interruption, and can show the same by a lawful inquest, shall well enjoy their possession; and in case that possession be demanded for cause reasonable, our Lord the King shall confirm it by title; and those that have old charters of privileges, shall have the said charters adjudged according to the tenor and form of them; and those that have lost their liberties since Easter last past by the aforesaid writ, according to the course of pleading in the same writ heretofore used, shall have restitution of their franchise lost, and from henceforth they shall have according to the nature of this present constitution.’

“The proceedings by *Quo Warranto*, however, had long been obsolete, when the crown lawyers of Charles II. ventured to revive it on so extensive a scale. The selection of this mode of proceeding seems to have been as injudicious as the purpose of it was dishonest. ‘The crown lawyers, more violent than learned,’ observes Mr. Willcock in the Introduction to his *Law of Municipal Corporations*, ‘instead of first proceeding by *scire facias* to repeal the charters on pretence of for-

feiture, which would have given the subsequent judgments at least the semblance of being conclusive, mistook their proceeding, and, by filing informations in the nature of *quo warranto* against all the obnoxious corporations, proceeded in such a manner that it was impossible to obtain even the appearance of a lawful judgment against them, since it could be sustained only upon two grounds, either that there were no such corporations ever established, and the bodies assuming to act as such were merely self-constituted, to which the charters, and well-known usage throughout the land, offered a manifest contradiction; or that all the corporations had been dissolved for want of officers and members, and the persons assuming to act as such were all mere usurpers, to which the very form of the information offered a plain inconsistency, by admitting that the corporations, of which they were accused of usurping the offices, were still in existence. Ill-chosen and unjust as the measure was, judges were found vile enough for the royal purpose. London, which in latter times had usually taken the lead in asserting the political independence of the more important English municipalities, and the example of which, from this circumstance, as well as from its superior wealth and power, had ever been so influential, was selected as the first object of attack. At this particular time it was in especial disfavour; for the King having, with a view to deprive the last Parliament which he held of the encouragement which was derived from the vicinity of that powerful and independent city, summoned it to meet at Oxford, London not only re-elected the members which it had returned to the last Parliament at Westminster, but voted them their thanks for their spirited conduct. Now, therefore, after the most learned advocates in the land had been heard on the proceedings against London, judgment was given of the seizure of its franchise to be a corporation into the King's hands as forfeited. The determination of the information against the metropolis spread consternation through the kingdom, by the assistance of which, and the intrigues of the Court party, almost all the other municipalities were prevailed on either to suffer judgment against them by default, of which the crown made a use as erroneous as of the original proceeding, by treating it as a final and conclusive judgment, or to surrender their charters in hopes of conciliating the monarch's favour."—Cyclopedia of the Society for the Diffusion of Useful Knowledge, and Statutes of the Realm, 18 Ed. I. vol. i. 107.

1684, April 9. At this Court it was resolved to petition the King, which petition was accordingly framed and approved, as follows :—

To the King's most excellent Majesty.

The humble petition of the master and keepers or wardens and cominalty of the mistery or art of Ironmongers of the citty of London,

Most humbly sheweth,

That yo<sup>r</sup> petition<sup>rs</sup> were incorporated in the third year of the reigne of King Edward the Fourth, and confirmed by se<sup>v</sup>all of yo<sup>r</sup> Ma<sup>ties</sup> royal predecessors, and thereby have enjoyed se<sup>v</sup>all p<sup>r</sup>ivileges and i<sup>m</sup>unities to this tyme, and have faithfully performed the se<sup>v</sup>all trusts comitted unto them by se<sup>v</sup>all benefactors; but, for reasons best known unto yo<sup>r</sup> Ma<sup>ty</sup>, a writt of scire facias, or quo warranto, hath been brought against yo<sup>r</sup> peti<sup>rs</sup>, by w<sup>ch</sup> they are deeply sensible of yo<sup>r</sup> Ma<sup>ties</sup> displeasure, and being most ready and earnestly desirous to performe all acts of duty and obedience unto yo<sup>r</sup> most sacred Ma<sup>ty</sup>,

Most humbly pray that your most excellent Ma<sup>ty</sup> would be graciously pleased to pardon what hath ben done amisse, and what your Ma<sup>ty</sup> dothe expect from your pet<sup>rs</sup>, (as in duty bound) they will submitt unto your Ma<sup>ties</sup> royall pleasure and command, and shall ever pray for your Ma<sup>ties</sup> long life and prosperous reigne.

Memorand. The above<sup>d</sup> petition was dd into his Ma<sup>ties</sup> ha<sup>nd</sup> at Windsor, the 13th of this month, by Sir Rob<sup>t</sup> Jefferyes, upon his knees, the two wardens being present upon their knees alsoe, and the clerke, who was ordered to read the same unto his Ma<sup>tie</sup>, w<sup>ch</sup> he did accordingly: and then his Ma<sup>tie</sup> took the same from the clerke, and dd it unto S<sup>r</sup> Lionel Jenkins.

April 29. “The master and wardens, with Sir Robert Jeffereys, knt. and alderman, Charles Thorold, Esq. and Rich<sup>d</sup> Young, Esq. are desired to wait upon Sir Robert Sawyer, the King's Attorney-general, to receive his directions concerning the Comp<sup>s</sup> petition lately delivered unto his sacred Ma<sup>tie</sup> at Windsor, and to meet at the Bull Head, Fleet Street, upon Friday next, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon.”

July 17. "The master acquainted the Court that he had attended his Ma<sup>ties</sup> Attorney-generall, w<sup>h</sup> the two wardens and clerk, according unto the order of Court, w<sup>h</sup> the submission sent to this Company, w<sup>ch</sup> the Attorney-generall owned camé from him by order of his Ma<sup>tie</sup>, being the same in effect as all the other Compa<sup>s</sup> had sent them. The same being now read, w<sup>ch</sup> followeth, in these words, viz.—

To all to whome these presents shall come. The master, wardens, and livery of the Company of Ironmongers, London, send greeting. Know ye that, considering how much it imports the government of this citty, and the Compayes thereof, to have persons of knowne loyalty and approved integrity to bear offices of trust thereof, the master, wardens, and livery of the Company of Ironmongers of London have graunted, surrendered, and yielded upp, and by these presents doe graunt, surrender, and yield upp unto our most gracious sovereigne lord, Charles the Second, by the Grace of God, of England, Scotland, France, and Ireland King, Defender of the Faith, &c. all and singular the powers, ffranchises, libertyes, privileges, and authorities whatsoever and howsoever granted or to be used or exercised by the said master, wardens, and livery of the Comp<sup>y</sup> of Ironmongers, by virtue of any right, title, or interest vested in us by fres patents, custome, or prescription, in, for, or concerning the electing, nominating, being, or appoynting of any person or persons into or for the severall and respective offices of master, wardens, and livery and clerke of the said Company; and we, the said master, wardens, and livery, doe hereby most humbly beseech his Ma<sup>tie</sup> to accept of this our surrender, and doe, with all submission to his Mat<sup>ies</sup> good pleasure, implore his grace and favour to re-grant unto us, the said master, wardens, and livery, and our successors, the naming and chusing of a master, wardens, and livery and clerke of the said Company, who shall manage y<sup>e</sup> governing part of the said Comp<sup>y</sup>, under such restricçons, quallifications, and reservations as yo<sup>r</sup> Mat<sup>y</sup> in yo<sup>r</sup> great wisdom shall think fitt.

In witness whereof, we have hereunto affixed our coñon seale, this 17th daye of July, and in the 36th yeare of the raigne of our sovereigne lord, Charles the Second, &c. and in the yeare of our Lord Christ, 1684.

“Upon reading of the abovesaid submission, it was ordered that the coñon seale should be affixed, w<sup>ch</sup> was accordingly done, being engrossed on parchm<sup>t</sup>. And the Court doe desire y<sup>r</sup> master and wardens, Sir R. Jefferys, Mr. Nicō Wyld, and Mr. B. Skutt, to attend the Attorney-generall w<sup>th</sup> the same this afternoon; w<sup>ch</sup> accordingly they did, and the same was delivered by the master into the Attorney-generall’s owne hand.”

1684, Dec. 5. “This Court being especially called by virtue of an order from the Court of Aldermen, concerning the setting upp, uppon the Royal Exchange, one of the statues of the Kings of England, as was before the late dreadful fire; and King Edward the Fourth granting unto this Company their first charter; it was voted, *nemine contradicente*, that the same should be complied with accordingly at the Compa<sup>s</sup> charge; and that the master and wardens attend, upon Tuesday next, on the Lord Maior and Court of Aldermen, to acquaint them therewith, returning Sir Rob. Gefferyes thanks in preventing the Barber Chirurgeons in having the same statue, they being incorporated by that king, and this Comp<sup>y</sup> the like, in the 3d year of his reigne.”\*

Charles the Second died on the 6th of February, 1685, in communion with the Church of Rome; but the opinion that he was removed by poison seems now to be generally relinquished for want of proof.†

It is not, however, our design to discuss this point, which properly belongs to national history, and we only allude to

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\* This statue of Edward the Fourth appears, by an entry in the Court Books in 1685, to have been executed by a Mr. Collynes, and for which he was paid 50*l*. It was destroyed when the Royal Exchange was again burnt down, on the 9th of January, 1838.

† Vide notes to Burnet’s *History of his Own Times*, vol. ii. p. 476, 477, ed. Oxford, 1833.

the death of this monarch as connected with the city of London and the other corporations of the kingdom, which he left divested of many of their ancient rights and privileges, to be dealt with by his successor, whose notions of public justice and the liberty of the subject were even more restricted and arbitrary than his own.

The character of Charles the Second, as drawn by one of his apologists, "though not altogether destitute of virtue, was, in the main, dangerous to his people and dishonourable to himself. Negligent of the interests of the nation, careless of its glory, averse to its religion, jealous of its liberty, lavish of its treasure, (and) only sparing of its blood."\* Still, with all these disqualifications in the monarch, we must ever regard the Restoration as one of the happiest events recorded in the annals of our country. "All have agreed, by common consent," observes Sir James Mackintosh, "that the great experiment of the Commonwealth has proved the impracticability of a republican government in England." "The commerce and riches of England," says Hume, "did never, during any period, increase so fast as from the Restoration to the Revolution;"† and all subsequent experience has shown the advantage of a regular and hereditary succession to the throne; while the history of other states, no less than the example of our country, tend to prove that the excitement of a popular government cannot long accord with the feelings of a people who have grown into power and opulence under the institutions of a monarchical system.

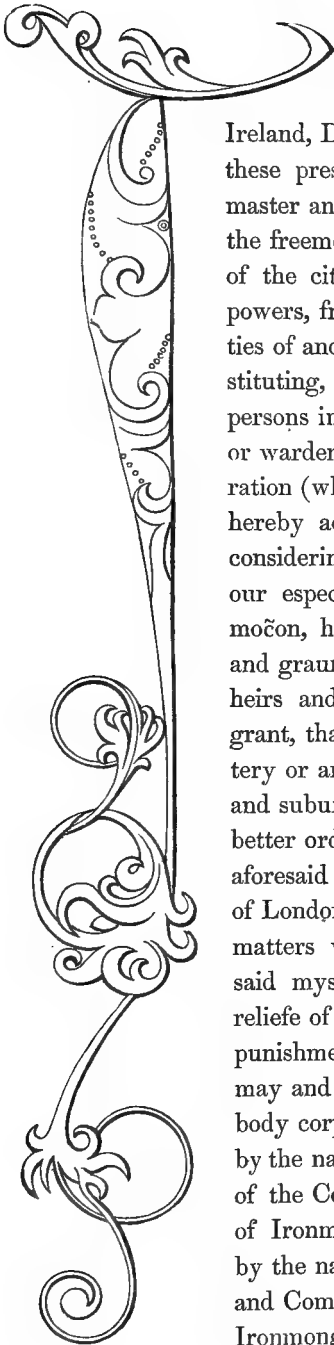
The following Charter was granted to the Ironmongers' Company by James the Second, in the first year of his reign, in exchange for those which they had surrendered under the operation of the writ of *quo warranto* :—

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\* Hume's Hist. Eng. vol. ix. p. 373, ed. 1818.

† Vol. ix. p. 531.





YAMES THE SECOND, by the grace of God King of England, Scotland, France, and Ireland, Defender of the Faith, &c. To all to whom these presents shall come, greeting. Whereas the master and keepers or wardens and commonaltie of the freemen of the mystery or art of Ironmongers of the citty of London have surrendered all their powers, franchises, liberties, privileges, and authorities of and concerning the electing, nominating, constituting, being, and appointing of any person or persons in or to the severall offices of master, keepers or wardens, assistants, and clerk of the said incorporation (which surrender we have accepted and doe hereby accept): Know yee that wee, thoroughly considering the amendment of the said Company, of our especial grace, certaine knowledge, and meere moçon, have willed, ordained, constituted, declared, and graunted, and by these presents doe, for us, our heirs and successors, will, ordaine, constitute, and grant, that all and singular the freemen of the mystery or art of Ironmongers of our citty of London and suburbs of the same for ever hereafter, for the better order, rule, and government of the men of the aforesaid mystery or art of Ironmongers of the city of London aforesaid, the workings, merchandizes, or matters whatsoever touching and concerning the said mystery or art, for the profit, advantage, and reliefe of the good and honest and the terror and punishment of the bad, deceitful, and unjust persons, may and shall be, by virtue of these presents, one body corporate and politicke in deed and in name, by the name of the Master and Keepers or Wardens of the Company of Freemen of the Mistery or Art of Ironmongers of the Citty of London: and them, by the name of the Master, Keepers or Wardens, and Company of Freemen of the Mistery or Art of Ironmongers of the Cittie of London, one body cor-

porate and politicke in deed and name, really and fully wee doe, for us, our heirs and successors, create, make, ordaine, constitute, confirm, and declare by these presents, and that by the same name they shall have perpetual succession, and that they and their successors, by the name of the Master, Keepers or Wardens, and Company of Freemen of the Mistery and Art of Ironmongers of the Citty of London, may and shall be at all times hereafter persons able and in the law capable to have, acquire, receive, and possesse mannors, messuages, lands, tenements, liberties, priviledges, jurisdictions, franchises, and hereditaments whatsoever, of what kind, nature, or quality soever they shall be, to them and their successors, in fee and perpetuity, or for the term of life or lives, yeare or years, or otherwise in any sorte soever; and also goods and chattels, and whatsoever other matters and things, of what name, nature, quality, or kind soever they shall be; and also to give, grant, set, alienate, assign, and dispose the same mannors, messuages, lands, tenements, and hereditaments, and to doe and execute all and singular other matters and things by the name aforesaid; and that by the same name of the Master, Keepers or Wardens, and Company of Freemen of the Mistery or Art of Ironmongers of the Citty of London they may and shall be able to plead and to be impleaded, to answer and to be answered, to defend and to be defended, in any courts and places, and before any judges, justices, and other persons and officers whatsoever of us, our heirs and successors, in all and singular actions, plaints, suits, quarrels, causes, matters, and demands whatsoever, of what kind, nature, or quality soever they may or shall be, in the same manner and form as any other of our liege people of this our realme of England may or shall be able to have, acquire, receive, possess, enjoy, hold, give, grant, sell, alienate, assign, convey, plead and to be impleaded, answer and to be answered, defend and to be defended, doe, permit, and execute; and that the same master, keepers or wardens, and Company of freemen of the mystery or art of Ironmongers of the city of London, and their successors for ever, may and shall have a Common Seal to serve for the doing of their causes and business of them and their successors whatsoever; and that it may and shall be lawful to and for the said master, and keepers or wardens, and Company of freemen of the mistery or art of Ironmongers of the citty of London, and their successors, the same seal at their pleasures from time to time to break, change, and new make, as to them shall seem to be best: And further wee will,

and by these presents, for us, our heirs and successors, doe grant unto the aforesaid master, keepers or wardens, and Company of freemen of the mistery or art of Ironmongers of the city of London, and their successors, that from henceforth for ever there may and shall be one of the Company of the mistery or art aforesaid, in manner hereafter in these presents mencioned to be chosen, who shall be and be called the Master of the aforesaid mystery or art of Ironmongers of the city of London; and that in like manner there may and shall be two of the said mistery or art of Ironmongers in the city of London, in forme hereafter in these presents mencioned to be chosen and named, who shall be and be called the Keepers or Wardens of the mystery or art of Ironmongers of the city of London aforesaid, and seventeene or more of the freemen of the mysterie or art in these presents mencioned to be chosen, named, and constituted, who shall be and be called the Assistants of the misterie or art aforesaid: And wee will and grant, that it may and shall be lawful to and for the same masters and keepers or wardens of the mistery or art of Ironmongers of the city of London, and their successors, to have, hold, and appoint a certaine Hall or Councill within our city of London and liberties of the same, and the same master, keepers or wardens, and assistants of the aforesaid Company of freemen of the mystery or art of Ironmongers aforesaid for the time being, and their successors, or six of them at least (whereof the aforesaid master and keepers or wardens we will to be three, or the master and one of the keepers or wardens for the time being to be two), from time to time, as often as it shall to them seem fit and necessary, to assemble and hold within the said house or hall a certain court or convocation of the said master and keepers or wardens and assistants, or nine of them at least (whereof the aforesaid master, keepers or wardens, wee will to be three, or the master and one of the keepers or wardens alwayes to be two), at all times hereafter, and that they may and shall be able in the same court or convocation to treat, conforme, consult, advise, and determine of statutes, articles, and ordinances touching and concerning the aforesaid master, keepers or wardens, and Company, and the good government, trade, and rule of them, according to their sound discretion: And further wee will, and by these presents, for us, our heirs and successors, doe grant unto the aforesaid master, keepers or wardens, and Company of freemen of the mistery or art of Ironmongers of the city of London, and their successors, that the aforesaid master, keepers or wardens, of the Company of

freemen of the mistery or art of Ironmongers aforesaid for the time being, or nine of them at the least (whereof the master and keepers or wardens we will to be three, or the master and one of the keepers or wardens to be alwaies two), upon a public summons thereof made, hereunto assembled, may and shall have full and absolute power and authoritie of enacting, constituting, ordaining, and making from time to time reasonable laws, statutes, ordinances, decrees, and constitutions in writing, which unto them, or nine of them at least (whereof the aforesaid master and keepers or wardens for the time being we will to be three, or the master and one of the keepers or wardens aforesaid to be alwaies two), shall according to their sound descretions seem to be good, wholesome, profitable, honest, and necessary for the good rule and government of the aforesaid master, keepers or wardens, and Company of the freemen of the mistery or art of Ironmongers aforesaid, and of all other persons for the time being exercising, using, or in any other wise occupying the mistery or art of Ironmongers within our city of London aforesaid, and the suburbs and precincts of the same, and for declaring in what manner and order the same master, keepers or wardens, and Company of the mistery or art aforesaid, and all and singular other persons for the time being exercising, using, and occupying the said mistery or art within the said city of London, the suburbs and precincts of the same, shall behave, carry, and use themselves in the offices of the mistery or art aforesaid, for the more abundant publicke goode and common utility of the same master, keepers or wardens, and Company of the misterie or art aforesaid, and for all other the matters and causes whatsoever touching or in anywise concerning the mistery or art aforesaid; and that the same master, keepers or wardens, and assistants of the Company aforesaid, and their successors for the time being, or nine of them at least (whereof the master and keepers or wardens of the mystery or art aforesaid for the time being we will to be three, or the master and one of the keepers or wardens alwaies to be two), as often as they shall make, enact, ordaine, or establish such laws, statutes, ordinances, provisions, decrees, and constitutions, in forme aforesaid, they may and shall be able to make, limit, and provide such and the like pains, punishments, and penalties, by fines and amerciaments, or by both of them, towards and upon all offenders against such laws, statutes, ordinances, provisions, decrees, and constitutions, or any of them, as

and which unto the same master, keepers or wardens, and assistants of the Company aforesaid, or nine of them (whereof the master and keepers or wardens of the mystery or art aforesaid for the time being wee will to be three, or the master and one of y<sup>e</sup> keepers or wardens aforesaid to be alwaies two), shall seeme most necessary, fitt, and requisite for the observance of those laws, statutes, ordinances, provisions, decrees, and constitutions; and that they, the said master, keepers or wardens, and assistants of the Company aforesaid for the time being, or nine of them at the least (whereof the master and keepers or wardens for the time being wee will alwaies to be three, or the master and one of the keepers or wardens to be two), may and shall be able to have and levy the said fines and americiaments by action of debt, distraining, or otherwise, or by any other lawful waies and means, to the use of the aforesaid master, keepers or wardens, and Company of the mystery or art aforesaid, and their successors, without the lett of us, our heires or successors, and without any accompt or anything else to be thereof and therefore made, payd to us; our heirs or successors; all and singular which lawes, statutes, ordinances, provisions, decrees, and constitutions, soe as aforesaid to be made, wee will to be observed under the paines in them contayned, in case that they be reasonable, and not repugnant or contrary to the laws of this our realme of England, or the customes of our city of London: And for the better execution of this our will and grant in this case, we have assigned, nominated, created, constituted, and made, and by these presents for us, our heirs and successors, doe assign, nominate, create, constitute, and make our beloved Sir Robert Jeffreys, knt. to be the first and present master of the aforesaid mistery or art of Ironmongers of the citty of London, to continue in the same office of master of the mistery or art aforesaid from the date of these presents unto the first Thursday in the month of July now next ensuing, if the same Sr Robert Jeffreys shall soe long live, and from thenceforth until some one other shall in due manner be elected, made, and sworn into the office of master of the mistery or art aforesaid, according to the ordinances and provisions hereafter in these presents expressed and declared. Wee have alsoe assigned, nominated, created, constituted, and made, and by these presents doe for us, our heirs and successors, assign, nominate, create, constitute, and make, our beloved Thomas Nicholas and Edward Spencer, citizens and freemen of the mistery

or art of Ironmongers of London, to be the first and present keepers or wardens of the mistery or art of Ironmongers of the citty of London, to continue in the said office of the keepers or wardens of the aforesaid mistery or art from the date of these presents unto the said first Thursday in the month of July now next coming, if the said Thomas Nicholas and Edward Spencer should soe long live, and from thenceforth until two other ffreemen of the mystery or art aforesaid shall be elected, made, and sworn according to the ordinances and provisions in these presents expressed and declared; and we have assigned, nominated, constituted, and made, and by these presents for us, our heirs and successors, doe assign, nominate, constitute, and make, our beloved John Breedon, Richard Young, John Sampson, Esqs. William Hinton, Nicholas Wyld, John Grice, and Benja<sup>n</sup> Skutt, Richard Ingram, Henry Mudd, Joseph Staples, Thomas Nicholls, Thomas Pattle, John Forster, Henry Palmer, Thomas Humphreys, Samuel Storey, and William Hiett, to be the first and present assistants of the mystery or art aforesaid, to continue in the same offices during their natural lives respectively, unless in the mean time they or any one or more of them shall, for ill government or misde-meanor in that case, or for any other reasonable causes, bee removed or displaced: And further wee will, and by these presents for us, our heirs and successors, doe grant unto the aforesaid masters, keepers or wardens, and Company of freemen of the mistery or art aforesaid, and their successors, that they and their successors for ever hereafter may and shall have one honest and discreet man to be clerke to the master, and keepers or wardens, and Company of the mistery or art aforesaid, and, for the better execution of our will in this respct, wee have assigned, nominated, constituted, and made, and by these presents for us, our heirs and successors, doe assigne, nominate, constitute, and make, our beloved Thomas Heatly to be clerke to the master, and keepers or wardens, and Company of the mystery and art of Ironmongers of our citty aforesaid: And further we will, and by these presents doe command and ordaine, that the master and keepers or wardens in these presents before named and constituted, before they or any of them be admitted into the execution of their offices respectively, they and every of them respectively shall take the severall oaths commonly called the Oaths of Allegiance and Supremacy, and the oathes prescribed and mentioned in the Act of Parliament (for

the good government and regulating of corporations), made in the thirteenth year of the reigne of Charles the Second, late King of England, together with the severall oaths of the master, and keepers or wardens, of the mystery or art aforesaid, for the due execution of their offices respectively; and also they and every of them shall subscribe the declaration prescribed and mentioned in the act aforesaid before the said John Breedon, Richard Young, and John Sampson, or before any one or more of them, unto which said persons or any one or more of them wee doe by these our letters pattents direct and require, and doe to them or any one or more of them give and grant full power and authority to give, administer, and require, the severall oaths and subscriptions aforesaid in the court of assistants of the said Company: And also our will is, and wee strictly charging doe command, that the severall assistants and clerke in these presents named and constituted, before they or any of them be admitted into the execution of their offices respectively, they and every of them shall take the aforesaid oathes of allegiance and supremacy, and the oathes prescribed and menconed in the act aforesaid, together with the severall oathes of the assistants and clerke of the Company aforesaid respectively, for the due execution of the offices of assistants and clerke of the Company aforesaid respectively; and they and every of them shall subscribe the declaration aforesaid before the said S<sup>r</sup> Robert Jeffrey, Thomas Nicholas, and Edward Spencer, or any one or more of them; unto which persons, or any one or more of them, wee do, by these our letters pattents, direct and require, and to them severally and respectively doe give and grant full power and authority to give, administer, and require, the severall oathes and subscriptions aforesaid in the court of the assistants of the Company aforesaid: And further wee will, and for us, our heires and successors, doe grant unto the aforesaid master, keepers or wardens, and commonaltye of freemen of the mystery or art of Ironmongers aforesaid, and their successors, that, whensoever it shall happen any master, keeper or warden, or any one or more of the assistants of the Company aforesaid, dye, or be removed, or goe forth from his or their office or offices, that then and in such case some other fit person and persons shall be chosen, appointed, and sworne into the place or places of him or them soe dead, removed, or departed, by such persons and in such manner and forme as heretofore for the space of seaven yeares now last past hath been accustomed in the said Com-

pany: Provided alwaies, neverthelesse, and wee will, and by these presents, for us, our heires and successors, doe charge and command, that noe person or persons, at any time hereafter, shall be chosen, nominated, and appointed unto the office or offices of master, keepers or wardens, assistants, or clerke of the Company aforesaid, or any of them severally and respectively, who, before his or their election respectively do not hold communion with the Church of England, and, within six months at least before such his or their election, have not received the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper according to the forme prescribed by lawe in the Church of England; and that every person or persons, after such his or their election, and before his or their admittance into the offices or places aforesaid, they and every of them shall take the severall oathes of allegiance and supremacy prescribed and mençoned in the act aforesaid, together with the oathes for the due execution of the offices of master, keepers or wardens, and assistants and clerke of the Company aforesaid respectively; and also they and every of them shall subscribe the declarations aforesaid before such person or persons before whom the usual oathes for executing their offices respectively have heretofore, within the space of seaven yeares now last past, been taken and made; which said severall oathes and subscriptions wee doe, by these our letters patents, direct and require, and by these presents to them doe, for us, our heirs and successors, give and grant full power and authority to give, administer, and require the same in the Court of Assistants of the Company aforesaid: Wee will also and command that every Clerke of the Company aforesaid hereafter to be nominated and chosen, shall be, for his admittance into such place or office, presented to us, our heires or successors, who shall approve such clerks under our or their privy signet or royal signe manual; that then he shall (taking the severall oathes aforesaid, and subscribing the declaration and subscription as aforesaid,) be admitted thereunto; but if wee, our heires or successors, shall refuse to approve such person soe chosen to be clerke, then such election shall be void, and the master, keepers or wardens, and assistants of the Company aforesaid for the time being, or the greater part of them, shall, in a court of assistants, immediately proceed to the election of another person to be the clerke in the manner and form aforesaid, who shall be presented for such approbation as aforesaid, and thus until such a person shall be chosen who shall be approved of by us, our heires and



successors as aforesaid, and shall take the several oathes as aforesaid, and make the subscription aforesaid: Provided alwaies, and moreover wee will and declare, that every election of any master, keeper or warden, assistant, or clerk of the Company aforesaid, contrary to the directions and restrictions in these presents in that case mentioned, shall be voyd and of none effect to all intents and purposes whatsoever: Provided alwaies, and by these presents wee will and declare, that it may and shall be lawful to and for us, our heires and successors, from time to time and at all times hereafter, by order in the privy councill of us, our heires and successors, made from time to time, to remove or displace, or declare to be removed and displaced, any master, keeper or warden, assistant, or clerke of the Company aforesaid, now and for the time being, and whereupon the place or office of such person so removed or declared to be removed shall, *ipso facto*, be void, and some other fit person or persons shall, in due manner, be elected, made, and sworne into the place or places of such person or persons soe removed or declared to be removed as aforesaid, according to the ordinances and provisions aforesaid; which person or persons soe to be chosen, before admittance into such place or office, they and every of them shall take the severall oathes aforesaid, and make the subscriptions as aforesaid, and thus as often as the case shall so happen: And further wee will and command, for us, our heires and successors, unto the master, keepers or wardens, and Company of freemen of the mystery or art aforesaid, that they and their successors from time to time and at all times hereafter, in all affairs which belong unto the good rule and government of the city of London aforesaid, and of the said Company, may and shall be subject and obedient unto the Lord Mayor and Court of Aldermen of the city of London for the time being: Provided alwaies, and wee will, that noe person or persons of the Company aforesaid for the time being who shall not hold communion with the Church of England, or who shall frequent or be present at any conventical or unlawfull meetings upon pretext of religious worship at any time hereafter, shall be chosen into the livery of the Company aforesaid, to be hereafter granted to the said Company by the Lord Mayor and Court of Aldermen of the city of London aforesaid; and also every person elected or to be elected into the livery of the Company aforesaid, before he be admitted thereinto, shall be approved of by the Lord Mayor and Court of Aldermen of the city of London, and shall take

the said oaths of allegiance and supremacy, and the oaths prescribed and menõoned in the said act aforesaid for the well governing and regulating of corporations, and shall make the subscriptions aforesaid before the masters and keepers or wardens of the Company aforesaid, in the Court of Assistants, or any two or more of them; which master and keepers or wardens, or two or more of them, for the time being, wee doe, by these presents, for us, our heirs and successors, ordaine, authorize, and require to give and require the same oaths and subscriptions in the Court of Assistants as aforesaid: Provided moreover, and wee doe, for us, our heirs and successors, declare, that if any person, being an assistant of the Company aforesaid at the time of the surrender aforesaid, and shall not, within the space of six months next after the date of these presents, surrender his office or place of assistant of the Company aforesaid to the master and keepers or wardens and Company aforesaid, and their successors, and shall not submit to a new election at y<sup>e</sup> pleasure of the Society aforesaid, that then every such person shall or ought to have no power or privilege in or concerning the electing of any of the officers or members of the Company aforesaid, but shall utterly be discharged and excluded therefrom, and the benefits of this our grant: And further we will, and by these presents for us our heirs and successors, of our more abundant grace, and of our certaine knowledge and meere moõon, doe grant and confirme unto the master and keepers or wardens and commialty of the mistery or art aforesaid, and their successors, all and singular such and soe many and the like manors, messuages, lands, tenements, hereditaments, liberties, free customes, priviledges, franchises, immunities, exemptions, acquittances, and jurisdictions whatsoever, which the aforesaid master and keepers or wardens and coñinalty of the mistery or art aforesaid now have, enjoy, occupy, or possess, or ought to have, enjoy, occupy, or possess, and which they or their predecessors, or any of them, by what name or names of incorporation soever, have heretofore of right, and lawfully had, used, or enjoyed, or ought to have had, holden, used, or enjoyed, by reason or pretence of any charters, or letters patents, by any of our progenitors or ancestors, Kings or Queens of England, howsoever made, confirmed, or granted, or by any other lawfull meanes, right, custome, use, prescription, or title, heretofore lawfully used, had, and accustomed, to have and to hold unto the said master and keepers or wardens and coñinalty of the

mistery or art of Ironmongers of London aforesaid, and their successors for ever ; to be holden of such lord or lords, by such, the same, and the like rents and services by which and as the same were heretofore held, although express mention of the true yearly value or certainty of the premises, or of any of them, or of any other gifts or graunts by any of our progenitors or predecessors heretofore made unto the aforesaid master, keepers or wardens, and coñinalty aforesaid in these presents is not made, or any statute, act, ordinance, provision, proclamation or restriction to the contrary thereof heretofore had, made, enacted, ordained, or provided, or any other matter, cause, or thing whatsoever in anywise notwithstanding. In witness whereof, wee have caused these our letters to be made patents. Witness ourself at Westminster, the eighteenth day of March, in the first year of our reigne.

PIGOTT.

By Bill from the Privy Seale.

For fine in the Haniper . . . . 6<sup>li</sup> 13<sup>s</sup> 4<sup>d</sup>.

GUILFORD, C.S.

1685, April 15, 1st James the Second. At this Court the charter from King James the Second, dated the 18th day of March last, was read, and notice taken “that these persons following, being part of the twenty now appointed by this Charter for Assistants, did not appear at this Court, viz. John Breedon, Esq. John Sampson, Esq. they being both out of London at this time, and also Mr. Richard Ingram, Mr. Joseph Stapley, and Mr. Tho<sup>s</sup> Niccolls; and by the said charter it is referred unto John Breedon, Esq. Richard Young, Esq. and John Sampson, Esq. or any one or more of them, to take the oaths of y<sup>e</sup> Master and Wardens, w<sup>ch</sup> was accordingly done before Rich<sup>d</sup> Young, Esq.; (that is to say,) Sir Rob<sup>t</sup> Geffrey, knight and ald<sup>n</sup>, as Master; Mr. Tho<sup>s</sup> Nicholas and Mr. Edw<sup>d</sup> Spencer as Wardens; viz. these oaths following, of Allegiance and Supremacy, and the oath mencioned in the Act of Parliament for the good government and regulating of corporations, made in the thirteenth yeare of the reigne

of King Charles the Second of blessed memory ; and alsoe they did subscribe the declaration prescribed concerning the unlawfulness in taking the Solemn League and Covenant ; and they did also take before the said Rich<sup>d</sup> Young, Esq. the oaths as Master and Wardens of the said Company of Ironmongers, and then the Master and Wardens took their places accordingly ; after which Richard Young, Esq. Mr. W<sup>m</sup> Hinton, Mr. Nich<sup>s</sup> Wyld, Mr. John Grice, Mr. Benja<sup>n</sup> Skutt, Mr. Henry Mudd, Mr. Tho<sup>s</sup> Pattle, Mr. John Foster, Mr. Hen<sup>y</sup> Palmer, Mr. Thomas Humfreys, Mr. Sam<sup>l</sup> Storey, Mr. W<sup>m</sup> Hiet, and Thomas Heatley, clerk, did take the afore mençoned oaths and subscribed the said declaration ; and there not being any oath in this Company for an Assistant, being before this charter governed by the Master, Wardens, and Livery, this oath following was agreed upon for an Assistant, and the persons afore mençoned did take the same accordingly.

You shall swear to be good and true to our Sovereign Lord the King's Majesty that now is, and to his heirs and successors Kings and Queens of this Realme ; and that you shall, according to your best skill and judgment, w<sup>th</sup> your advice or otherwise, well and truly assist the Master and Wardens of this Company, when there shall be occasion, and the good rules and ordinances of this Company you shall keep, and see to be kept, to the best of your power. So help you God.

#### The Oath of Allegiance.

I, A. B. doe utterly testifie and declare in my conceance, that the King's Highnesse is the only supreme governor of this Realme, and of all other his Highnesses dominions and countries, as well in all spiritual or ecclesiastical things or causes as temporal, and that noe foreign prince, person, prelate, state, or potentate, hath or ought to have any jurisdiction, power, superiority, pre-eminence, or authority, ecclesiastical or spiritual, within this Realm ; and therefore I do utterly renounce and forsake all foreign jurisdictions, powers, superiorities, and authorities, and doe promise that from henceforth I shall bear faith and true

allegiance to the King's Highnesse, his heirs and lawfull successors, and to my power shall assist and defend all the jurisdictions, privileges, pre-eminences, and authorities, granted or belonging to the King's Highness, his heirs and successors, or united and annexed to the Imperial Crown of this Realm. So help me God.

#### The Oath of Supremacy.

I, A. B. doe truly and sincerely acknowledge, profess, testifie, and declare in my conscience before God and the world, that our Sovereign Lord King James is lawful and rightfull King of this Realme, and of all other his Ma<sup>ties</sup> dominions and countries, and that the Pope, nether of himself nor by any authority of the Church or See of Rome, or by any other means, with any other, hathe any power or authority to depose the King, or to dispose any of his Ma<sup>ties</sup> kingdoms or dominions, or to authorize any foreign prince to invade or annoy him or his countries, or to discharge any of his subjects of their allegiance or obedience to his Ma<sup>tie</sup>, or to give licence or leave to any of them to bear arms, raise tumults, or to offer any violence or hurt to his Ma<sup>ties</sup> royal person, state, or government, or to any of his Ma<sup>ties</sup> subjects within his Ma<sup>ties</sup> dominions. Also I do swear from my heart, that, notwithstanding any declaration or sentence of excommunication or deprecation made or granted to be made or granted by the Pope, or his successors, or by any authority derived or pretended to be derived from him or his successors, against the said King, his heirs or successors, or any absolution of the said subjects from their obedience, I will bear faithful and true allegiance to his Ma<sup>tie</sup>, his heirs and successors, and him and them will defend to the utmost of my power against all conspiracies and attempts whatsoever which shall be made against his or their persons, their crown or dignity, by reason or color of any sentence or declaration or otherwise, and will doe my best endeavour to disclose and make known unto his Ma<sup>ty</sup>, his heirs and successors, all treason and traitorous conspiracies which I shall know or hear of to be against him or any of them. And I doe further swear, that I doe from my heart abhor, detest, and abjure, as impious and heretical, this damnable doctrine and position, that princes may be excommunicated or deprived by the Pope, may be deposed or murdered by their subjects, or any other whatsoever. And I doe believe, and in conscience am resolved, that neither the Pope nor any

person whatsoever hath power to absolve me of this oath or any part thereof, which I acknowledge by good and lawful authority to be lawfully administered unto me, and doe renounce all pardon and dispensation to y<sup>e</sup> contrary; and all these things I doe plainly and sincerely acknowledge and swear according to these express words by me spoken, according to the plain and common sense and understanding of the same words, without any equivocation or mental evasion or secret reservation whatsoever, and I doe make this recognition and acknowledgement heartily, willingly, and truly, upon the faith of a Christian. So help me God.

The Oath prescribed and mencioned in the Act of Parliament made in the 13<sup>th</sup> year of King Charles the Second of England.

I, A. B. doe declare and believe that it is not lawful upon any pretence whatsoever to take arms against the King, and that I do abhor that traitorous position of taking arms by his authority against his person or against those that are commissioned by him. So help me God.

We underwritten, do declare, that we hold that there lyes no obligation upon us or any other person from the oath commonly called The Solemn League and Covenant, and that the same was in itself an unlawful oath, and imposed upon the subjects of this realme against the known laws and liberties of the kingdom.

The following letter was on the 23d of April addressed to John Breedon, Esq. in pursuance of the directions contained in the new charter:—

London, 23 April 1685.

The Comp<sup>a</sup> of Ironmongers having lately received their charter, according unto their submission unto his late Ma<sup>tie</sup> (of blessed memory), whereby they are settled as a Court of Assistants instead of a Livery, as the rest of the companies of London are, who have their new charters; and Sir Rob<sup>t</sup> Goffery being appoynted by the said charter to be present master, and your wor<sup>pp</sup> being appoynted by the said charter to be one of the assistants, I am comāded by the master and wardens to give yo<sup>r</sup> wor<sup>p</sup> notice that there will be a Court of Assistants at the Hall upon Tuesday next in y<sup>e</sup> forenoon, at which time and place they

earnestly desire yo<sup>r</sup> wor<sup>ps</sup> Company. Soe, praying for yo<sup>r</sup> wor<sup>ps</sup> health, remaine,

Your wo<sup>rps</sup> humble Serv<sup>t</sup>,

THO. HEATLEY, Clerke.

To Jn<sup>o</sup> Breedon, Esq, to be left  
at the Shipp in Redding, to  
be sent unto him at Pangbourne  
in Barkshire.

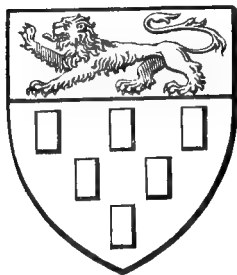
April 28. At this Court the warden and others were desired to examine the book of freedoms belonging to this Company, and make choice of a new livery, to be qualified according to the new charter. “The same day the warden went unto Capt<sup>n</sup> William Walker the late master, according unto the order of the last Court, and demanded of him the key of the box wherein the Comp<sup>ies</sup> seal is putt, there being three kees, one of w<sup>ch</sup> being in his custody as master; whose answer unto them was, that if the Company had occasion for the use of the seal they might breake the box open as formerly, and that he would take further tyme to consider thereof, and when his year was expired as master then he would deliver upp the key.”

May 6. Being a Court of Assistants, a præcept was read from the Lord Mayor, dated the 5th instant, enjoining the Company to return unto him and the Court of Alder<sup>n</sup> a list of liverymen for their approbation, according to the new charter; which was forthwith done: and the Lord Maior, on the 7th inst. “did puse the same, and approved and returned the same back unto the Company without any alteraçon, only the Lord Maior and Court of Alderm<sup>n</sup> added Thomas Heatley, clerke, to be one of the clothing of y<sup>e</sup> said Comp<sup>y</sup>, and the master and wardens are to return the names of all such of the said livery who omit to take their oathes accordingly.”

Sept. 4. Notice being taken that the new charter directs that all the assistants and the clerke shall hold com-

munion with the Church of England, it was ordered, that every assistant have notice given him accordingly, that they may receive the same any Lord's day in the month, at St. Peter's church, in Cornhill, where the present master liveth in that parish, and that they send their names to the Hall in due time, that certificates and other things may be prepared for them.

1685. At a meeting at the Hall on the 11th of September, "Mr. Richard Wallis, paynter stayner, and Mr. Charles Williams, paynter, appeared about the pageant and flags against the next Lord Mayor's day." On the 18th of the same month they again attended, "producing the charge of several bannors, and other pticulars, as by a paper delivered appeareth more at large." The pageant-maker "also produced several draughts, w<sup>ch</sup> were approved of, and the co<sup>m</sup>ittee ordered them to p<sup>ro</sup>ceed accordingly, not questioning that they would be so moderate in their demands that the Company and they would agree respecting prices." In the Minutes of the 25th of September, it is noticed that Mr. Taubman appeared respecting the songs, and was directed to attend at the next court or committee;



but we find no record of this subsequent interview. On the 2nd of October following, an order was made that "Saint Lawrance be placed on the Company's banner against the ensuing Lord Mayor's day, as their saint." These arrangements were preparatory to the mayoralty of Sir ROBERT GEF-FERYS,\* who had previously served

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\* Arms: Argent, six billets sable, 3, 2, and 1; on a chief of the second a lion passant or, langued gules. Granted by Sir Edward Bishe, Clarenceux. Add. MS. No. 5533.—Vide Biographical Notices.



the office of sheriff in the 25th of Charles the Second. The Company's records at this period chiefly refer to the formation of a new livery, and very little notice is taken of the ceremonial of the Lord Mayor's day. In the entries of the following year we find that Mr. Charles Williams, who made the pageant on this occasion, presented his bill, amounting to 215*l.*; when, upon a full debate, it was ordered that he should be paid 170*l.*, and six pounds more for painting the barge, according to an agreement with Captain Mudd, whereof he had already received 150*l.*; and the wardens were directed to pay him the remaining 26*l.* and take his discharge. At the same meeting, Mr. Richard Wallis, "paynter-stayner," who made the streamers, &c. produced an account for 146*l.* 15*s.* 6*d.*; which being carefully examined, the Court agreed that he should be paid 140*l.*, and the wardens were to take a discharge in full of all demands whatsoever. The other expenses incurred on this occasion appear in the Company's annual accounts: there was paid for cloth for the old men's gowns, 45*l.* 10*s.*; for ribbons, 11*l.* 3*s.* 4*d.*; to the King's trumpeters, 25*l.*; to Taubman, the poet, 10*l.*; and various other sums, amounting altogether to 473*l.* 0*s.* 4*d.*

The descriptions of the pageant of 1685 are extremely rare; one of the few copies at present known to be extant is in the Bodleian Library at Oxford, and by the kind permission of Dr. Bandinel I have been enabled to obtain a literal transcript. Taubman,\* it is true, takes rather an

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\* Taubman, after wearing the civic laurel for five successive mayoralties, was succeeded, in 1691, by Elkanah Settle, "who contributed the yearly pageants until 1708, when the printed descriptions cease." Very little is known of Taubman's personal history. He was a strong adherent of James the Second, and grossly flattered that monarch in his verses, but found no difficulty in transferring his loyalty to William and Mary, and ushered in the Revolution

inferior rank among the city poets; he is not considered equal to Jordan, whom he succeeded; but the value which we are disposed to set upon these productions is not for their merit, but for the insight which they afford us of ancient customs; and the great scarcity of the originals is always an apology for reprinting them.

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### LONDON'S ANNUAL TRIUMPH.

Performed on Thursday, Octob. 29, 1685, for the Entertainment of the Right Honourable Sir Robert Jeffreys, Kt. Lord Mayor of the City of London; with a Description of the several Pageants, Speeches, and Songs, made proper for the occasion.

All set forth at the proper Costs and Charges of the Worshipful Company of Ironmongers.

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COMPOSED BY MATT. TAUBMAN.

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"Durius ultima ferrum."—Ovid. *Metam. Lib. 1.*

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Printed and Published by Authority.

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London: Printed for Hen. Playford, near the Temple Church, 1685.

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To the Right Honourable Sir Robert Jeffreys, Lord Mayor of the City of London.

My Lord,—Your singular worth and exemplary loyalty, joyning hand with your right of succession, hath entitled you to the triumphs of

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with a pageant prepared for the mayoralty of Sir Thomas Pilkington, entitled, "London's Great Jubilee." The same song which he composed on the occasion of James the Second's dining with the Lord Mayor at Guildhall in 1687, served for a similar entertainment given to King William and Queen Mary in 1689:—

"How great are the blessings of government made,  
By the excellent rule of our prince!"

"a versatility," as Mr. Fairholt has observed, "that would have done honour to the Vicar of Bray himself."

this day, and to my mean endeavours towards the preparation. I will not in a shallow preface launch out into the boundless ocean of your praise, that being a task for the most celebrated pen; it is sufficient you have had the choice and approbation of the most judicious and most discerning Prince in the world, to whose royal favours your eminent merits have most justly prefer'd you. 'Tis he who in the first year of his reign hath made you his Vicegerent in his imperial city, to bear that sword of justice which is his own immediate right and title.

Tho' poets place the Iron-age the last, it had certainly a being and was of use before silver or gold had a value among the ancients. To calculate the original founders, we must go further than Tubal Cain; nor is it probable the first Cain could build such a vast city without materials and instruments proper for so great a design, in opening the quarries and diving into the stony bowels of the earth.

As the mystery of Iron-working is most ancient, so is it most useful to the State, and most profitable to the merchant and artificer. Iron, for the universality of its use, may be called the efficient matter of all other mysteries, being either an ingredient or necessary instrument in all arts and professions. Take away the use of iron, all trading must cease; thus the butcher cannot subsist without his knife, nor the taylor without his needle; the carpenter must have his axe, and the joiner his plane; the cook his cleaver, the smith his hammer, the countryman his plough, the nobleman his chariot, the souldier his sword, and the prince his helmet. It is the asylum and safeguard of a nation in the prudent management of the sword of justice committed to your trust, to keep the subject in peace and tranquillity during your government; which that it may be to your present content, and future satisfaction, is the wishes of,

My Lord,

Your Lordship's most obedient, and

Most devoted humble Servant,

M. TAUBMAN.

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To the Worshipful Company of Ironmongers.

Gentlemen,—When virtue meets with reward and encouragement it strives to excell. Rome never had more worthy generals than when they were honoured with triumphs; nor Greece more stout and valiant souldiers than when they were recompenc'd with the esteem and

applause of men, and with crowns of victory. The triumphs of this day is not the least useful and profitable institution, begetting a noble emulation in the hearts of the most loyal and eminent citizens. That I am become a mean instrument in the contributing to the design'd solemnity of this day, requires my grateful acknowledgment for your generous and unanimous election of me. If I have fall'n short in the discharge of my duty and your expectations, I humbly implore your pardon, and favourable constructions of my humble endeavours, it being the first attempt in this kind, besides the shortness of time, and no president for more than fifty years of any such equipage or pageantry. Gentlemen, your favourable acceptance of this will be an encouragement in the next, with more early care and mature diligence, to approve myself,

Your most obsequious humble Servant,

M. TAUBMAN.

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#### LONDON'S ANNUAL TRIUMPH.

Most worthily, and with pertinent allusion, this epithite of London's Triumph is appropriated to the solemnities of this illustrious day, which for the antiquity of its institution, the grandeur of the preparations, the splendor of the pageantry, and magnificence of the entertainment, may properly be stil'd triumphant above all the cities in the universe. It is a liberal and unanimous assembly of all the chiefs of the imperial city of the most flourishing kingdom in the world; often adorned with the presence of the King, Queen, Princes, and Nobility of the Court, his Grace the Archbishops of Canterbury and York and chief prelates of the Church, the principal ministers of state and officers of his Majesties houshold, the judges and chief magistrates of the kingdom; all foreign ministers, ambassadors, envoys, residents, who, having observed the tables of the most puissant princes, and seen the most hospitable preparations of forreign nations, rest here amazed, as the *ne plus ultra* of all their admiration.

Before we aspire to the magnificence of the pageantry, we must not omit the stateliness of the morning procession, where the Right Honourable the Lord Mayor, like Diana in her brightest lustre, surrounded in a firmament of starry deities, disperses the influence of his radiant beams, and exercises his double sovereignty both by land and water; of which in their proper order.

## THE ORDER OF THE MORNING PROCESSION.

The most loyal and most eminent citizens selected for the order of this day's Triumph, as I find by the dictates of ancient form and custom, assemble together at seven of the clock in the morning, at Ironmongers' Hall, where

i. Three-score poor men, in gowns and caps, march in the front, each of them imploy'd in bearing a standard or a banner.

ii. Fifty gentlemen-ushers in velvet coats follow next, each of them in a chain of gold about his shoulders, and in his right hand a white staffe.

iii. A numerous train of budg-batchelors, invested in gowns and scarlet hoods.

iv. The batchelors in gowns faced with foins, and their hoods.

v. The livery in their gowns faced with budg, and their hoods.

vi. The master, wardens, and assistance, of the several Companies in gowns faced with foins, and their hoods.

vii. Twelve more gentlemen for bearing banners and colours; some in plush coats, and some in buffe, with scarffs about their shoulders, of the Companies colours.

viii. Thirty-six trumpets; the sergeant trumpet with a scarf of his Lordship's colours about his waste, and a leading-staffe in his hand.

ix. Fourteen drums; the drum-major with a crimson scarf about his waste, his leading-staffe in his hand; and three fifes, with banners.

x. Divers drums and fifes, with red and white scarfs, and the colours of the Company.

xi. The two city marshals on horseback, with six servants to attend them, with scarfs and colours of the Company.

xii. The foot marshal, and six attendants, with the like scarfs and colours.

xiii. The master of defence, with scarf and colours of the same; having persons of the same noble science to attend him.

xiv. Divers other pensioners invested in red gowns, white sleeves, and flat white caps, each of them carrying a javelin in one hand and a target in the other, wherein is painted the arms of the first founders and benefactors of the Company.

Being in this order:—

The foot marshall ranks them out two by two, beginning with the pensioners in gowns, and in the front of them placeth the Companies

ensigns, four drums, and one fife. In the rear of them fall in the several other pensioners in coats, bearing several banners and standards. After them six trumpets. After them the arms and crest of the Worshipful Company of Ironmongers and six gentlemen ushers; and after them follow the budg-batchellors, who conclude this division.

In the rear of those fall six trumpets; after them two gentlemen bearing two banners, the one of the Cities, the other of the Companies: after them follow two gentlemen-ushers, and after them the foin-batchellors, who conclude this division.

The next to these fall in the King's drum-major and four other of the King's drums and fifes; after them two gentlemen-ushers bearing two banners, the one of the Companies, the other of the Cities; after them ten gentlemen-ushers habited as before; and after that the livery, which brings up that division.

In the rear of them fall others of the city trumpets; after them two gentlemen bearing the banners of the City and the Lord Mayor: these are succeeded by twelve gentlemen-ushers equipped and appointed as before; and after them the Court of Assistants puts a period to that division.

In the rear of them fall the serjeant-trumpets, with sixteen other of the King's trumpets and kettle-drums; after them three other gentlemen bearing the King's, the Prince of Denmark's, and St. George's banner, attended by fourteen gentlemen-ushers, who are appointed for pages; and after them the Master and Wardens, which terminate the first and chiefest division.

Being placed in this order, they march from the place of meeting to Grocers' Hall, till such time as his lordship and his brethren the aldermen are mounted.

Which being done, the whole body move towards Guildhall, where the Lord Mayor elect, with his new equipage, joyns with the old Lord Mayor and his retinue, marching all of them through King Street and Cheapside, down to the Three-Crane Wharf, where the Lord Mayor, aldermen, and their attendants take barge. The whole Company of the Ironmongers do likewise embarge, whilst the residue, the gentlemen-ushers, &c., stay behind.

His lordship, the aldermen, and Company of Ironmongers, with some other Companies, landing at Westminster, have a lane made from King's Bridge, thorough which they pass through Westminster Hall,

where having taken the accustom'd oaths to be true and faithful to his Majesty and government as by law established, before the Lords and Barons of the Exchequer, they return to their barge, a lane being made, as before, to the water-side; which passage by water (the stately barges, ecchoing with the most harmonious wind-musick, flutes, hoboys, and trumpets, adorn'd with streamers, flags, and banners of the respective Companies,) is not the least addition to the lustre of this day; besides being saluted by his Majesty from Whitehall, coming and going, with several shots from the pleasure-boats which for that purpose are plying all the way upon the river.

His lordship, with the Companies attending him, land at Black Fryers Stairs, where they are saluted with three volleys by the famous Artillery Company, all adorn'd in their martial ornaments, in buff and shining head-pieces, many whereof are massy silver. From Black Fryers they march before my Lord Mayor and aldermen, from Cheapside to Guildhall. The pensioners and banners being set in order, the foot marshall in the rear of the Artillery Company leads the way through Ludgate Hill into St. Paul's churchyard, and so into Cheapside, where his lordship is entertained by the first scene or pageant.

#### A DESCRIPTION OF THE FIRST PAGEANT.

An exalted imperial pyramid, adorned with several banners of the King's, the Lord Mayor's, and Companies, with the memorable King Edward the Fourth, the principal founder; on the top of which is elevated a golden ball, with the crest of the worshipful the Company of Ironmongers, on the pedestal of which is planted Victory in a triumphal posture, with her inseparable associates Vigilance, Courage, Conduct; and at the basis of the said magnificent structure are placed four beautiful virgins, as consequent attendants on the former, Triumph, Honour, Peace, Plenty.

Victory, a goddess of a divine princely presence, clad all over in a coat of mail of shining gold; on a bright curl'd toure a wreath of lawrel, with a plume of feathers, white, blew, and red; in the one hand she beareth a bright iron sword, and in the other a banner of the King's, with this inscription, "*Vici ferro.*"

Vigilance, a beautiful lady, attir'd in a yellow robe, over which is a sable mantle fring'd with gold, and seeded with waking eyes; her hair

ty'd behind, with a chaplet of ivy on the head; in her right hand a lamp, in her left hand a bell.

Courage, a person of an heroick, bold visage, with a black peruke ty'd in a silken bag behind, a black velvet cap with a plume of blue and white feathers, an embroider'd belt, and a white and blue colour'd scarf about his waste; in his left hand holding a lance tip'd with iron, and in his right a standard purchas'd in the field.

Conduct, an experienc'd old general in armour, a coat of mail seeded with stars; in the one hand a golden truncheon, in the other a shield or target sable, of iron, charged with the peacock's tail display'd.

The Graces attending on these heroick virtues are—

Triumph, a comely majestick person, with a cheerful look, in a cloth-of-silver robe, a purple scarf fring'd with gold and wrought with trophies of canons, drums, and ensigns; an imperial triple-crown upon a peruke of long fair hair; in her left hand she holds an ensign, with this inscription, "*Periit grex,*" and in the other hand a banner of the King's, with this motto, "*Triumphat Rex.*"

Honour, in a purple robe powder'd with stars of gold, a scarlet mantle fring'd with gold, curl'd black hair, on it a royal diadem, bearing a banner of the King's.

Peace, in an olive-green sarsnet robe semin'd with silver stars, a carnation mantle fring'd with gold, bright brown hair, a chaplet of hearts-ease, yellow buskins laced with purple and silver ribon; in one hand a palm-tree or branch of ivy extended, in the other a banner of the Companies.

Plenty, in a vest of gold and silver upon Roman bases of carnation, richly adorn'd with silver and gold fringe, a green silk and silver mantle, purple buskins laced up with gold; on her head a black curl'd toure, about which is a wreath of fruits, leaves, and flowers; in one hand a cornucopia, in the other a small bar of iron supported by the loadstone.

In the front of this pageant is a golden estridge, of a vast, prodigious size, holding a horse-shoe in his beak, upon the back of which is placed a comely youth of a ruddy, fair complexion, sounding a trumpet.

His lordship having made a stop, taking a view of the several figures, Victory steps forth, and with a majestick curtesie addresses his lordship in this manner.



## THE FIRST SPEECH, SPOKEN BY VICTORY.

From heaps of vanquish'd victims, overcome  
 With warlike ir'n, I bring you Conquest home,  
 With Courage arm'd, with happy Conduct crown'd,  
 And Vigilance that does with eyes abound,  
 I, VICTORY, the first-fruit offering bring,  
 Honour to you, and triumph to the King,  
 To shine like gods in your illustrious sphear,  
 And rule with peace and plenty all the year.  
 These are the graces that adorn thy throne,  
 That guard the Guild, and do support the Crown,  
 That does your town with stronger walls inviron,  
 The great palladium of victorious iron ;  
 And shall reduce a factious land to peace  
 When Clemency and Mercy cease to please.  
 When ir'n met ir'n, and steel did steel oppose,  
 This was the engine that subdu'd your foes.  
 He who no pow'r wou'd own to stoop to it,  
 Decreed by fate, must to this pow'r submit.  
 Against cold ir'n no armour can prevail,  
 There's no resistance in a coat of male.  
 This is the hero that has done the work,  
 And shall in time, we hope, subdue the Turk.

## THE SECOND PAGEANT

is a spacious sea chariot, of cerulean green, the chariot-wheels varnish'd and sprinkl'd with the froth of the sea. In this chariot, elevated above the rest, sit Neptune and Amphitrite, with four other sea-gods and goddesses at each corner of the stage, Proteus and Glaucus, Thetis and Galatea, in their several portraitures.

Neptune is depainted with several countenances ; sometimes with a mild and pleasant, other times with a lowring and sad countenance, to distinguish the various flux and reflux, ebbing and flowing, of the sea ; naked, holding in his hand a trident of polish'd iron, standing upright in the cavity of a great sea-shell, drawn by two tritons with the faces of men, which from the middle downward have the proportion and shape of fishes.

Amphitrite, in a thin veil, of a cerulean or blewish colour, with long hair hanging down over her shoulders, of a very sad and darkish colour, holding in her arms a globe, which is the emblem of the sea incircling the earth.

Proteus, in a long robe of changeable sarsnet, with blue and green

purple, and red spots for flowers ; in one hand holding a camelion, in the other a banner of the Companies.

Glaucus, in a long white beard and hair, soft, and dropping about his shoulders, his eyes green and glistening, his brows full of wrinkles and green spots, his breast all overgrown with greenish seawood or moss, his belly and from thence downwards fish-like, full of fins and scales.

Thetis, a lady of a brown complexion, her hair scatter'd about her shoulders, crown'd with a coronet of periwinkle and escallop shells, in a mantle of sea-green, with chains and bracelets of amber about her neck and arms, and a branch of red coral in her hand.

Galatea, a most beautiful young virgin, her hair carelessly falling about her shoulders like silver threads, and at each ear a fair pearl, with a double string of them about her neck and left arm ; a mantle of pure, thin, and fine white, bearing in her lap a compass representing the virtues of the steel, iron, and loadstone ; and in her hand a sponge made of sea-froth.

#### THE THIRD PAGEANT

is a triumphal arch of Loyalty ; upon the top of which is exalted Fame, with her wings displayed, seeming to proffer a flight, and to mount from the earth and rove abroad. Her garments all over embroidered with eyes, ears, and tongues ; blowing a trumpet. In the four arches are placed three figures, and a speaker, which is Loyalty ; the three appurtenant figures, Truth, Union, Concord.

Loyalty. In a purple robe, semined with stars of gold, a golden scarf cross from the right shoulder to the left side ; scarlet-coloured silk hose ; silver buskins, laced and surfl'd with sky-colour and gold ribbon ; a long curl'd bright brown peruge, and on it a shining coronet of golden hearts. She beareth in her left hand, on a shield, Gules, the rose and crown ; and with this motto, *Jacobus Imperator*.

Truth. In a white sarsenet robe, a cloath of silver mantle, with fair curl'd flaxen hair, a garland of white lillyes, white silk hose, white buskins laced with silver ribbon. In one hand a sword of polished iron, illustrated with stars (with which she chaseth away errors) ; in the other hand a banner of my Lord Mayor's.

Union. In a robe of green sarsnet, sprinkled with divers annulets of gold. A chain of gold thrice double about her neck. Her legs and

feet beautified with buskins of gold, surfl'd with watch'd silk and silver ribbon. A wreath of green laurel (about a long curl'd peruge of bright hair) on her head. Bearing in one hand an escutcheon, Vert, charged with a triangle within a circle or. In the other hand, a banner of the Companies.

Concord. A fair virgin in a scarlet-colour'd robe, a sky-colour'd and gold scarf, fair bright hair, and about her head a garland of white and red roses, representing the concord and union of king and people, the court and city; white buskins laced with watch'd and gold ribbon. In her left hand a shining shield of polished iron, charged with a grove of myrtles; for such is the nature and harmonious concord of those trees, that, although they be planted a good space one from another, they will meet, and one embrace the other.

In the front of this scene is a sea-lyon, fish from the middle downwards, on the back of which is placed a young black; with four little Tritons, one at each corner of the stage.

THE SECOND SPEECH, BY LOYALTY.

Protect me (sir), into your arms I fly,  
 The patron of rejected Loyalty;  
 Within whose loyal heart our phoenix nests,  
 Who suck'd your first allegiance from these breasts.  
 Banish'd with fair Astræa in a cloud,  
 By violence of the ungrateful crowd;  
 To shine like her in a serener sky,  
 A constellation to your heaven I fly,  
 With Union, Truth, and Concord to maintain  
 That sovereignty which lower orbs profane.  
 'Twas here (my lord) I found a second birth,  
 When Loyalty was banish'd from the earth;  
 Whom loyal senators did re-install,  
 And made me sit triumphant in the Guild-Hall.  
 Advancing now the power of my command,  
 There's not a foe that dare that pow'r withstand;  
 Nay, such is the late fondness of the town,  
 That every one wou'd court me for his own.  
 But to avoid pretenders, in your brest  
 This halcyon more securely makes her nest;  
 Wishing that happy peace within your reign,  
 Which only Loyalty can best maintain.

THE FOURTH PAGEANT.

Ætna, or the wonderful Sicilian mountain, upon the top, casting forth sulphurous matter, fire, and smoak: at the one end whereof is

Vulcan, with a hammer in his hand, beating upon an anvil, and three Cyclops at another anvil, with three great hammers, answering him methodically in a song, Brontes, Steropes, and Pyracmon, forging and framing of thunderbolts for Jove, and heads of arrows for Cupid. At the other end is Polypheme with three other Cyclops hard at work in a minoral. Polypheme, with a crow of iron, breaking the rocks; another with an iron bar; a third with a pick-axe; the fourth with a shovel or spade, digging and throwing up iron mine and ore of tin and copper. Apollo playing upon a pipe, with two Cupids, one at each arm, with two small hammers in their hands, beating time upon a dulcimer of iron bars: whilst Vulcan and the other Cyclops are at their forges with a flute and music of keys, tongs, fire-forks, and the like proper instruments, keeping the same harmony at the other end.

Vulcan. In a scarlet robe studded with spongles or sparks of flaming fire: lame of one leg; a black and swarthy complexion; his face smoaking red; burnt locks, over which a helmet of polish'd iron, with the phoenix rising out of her own flames for the crest. Scarlet buskins, spangled over with spots of gold and sable. In his hand a hammer, beating time upon an anvil.

Brontes. In a flesh-colour'd close-bodied wastecoa, supposed to be naked, of a tawny and brown hue, with drawers and buskins of the same, straight and close to the skin; with a black leather apron (Roman scallop) hanging down before; a swarthy and black complexion; one great eye in the middle of the forehead; with a peruge of black sing'd hair, over which is an iron helmet, upon the top of which is mounted a salamander in the flames.

Steropes. In a close wastecoa, buskins, and drawers, as the former, with a black leather apron semin'd with sparks of fire, black hair thrust up under his helmet, which bears a salamander as the former.

Pyracmon. In a wastecoa, buskins, and drawers of the same, semin'd thick with sparkles and spots of fire. One eye in the middle of his forehead, fiery, red, and sparkling, with a yellow burnt peruge, short and frizl'd, under an iron helmet, bearing a salamander on the top, in the midst of incircling flames, as his two brethren before accouter'd.

Polypheme. A giant of a large size, one great eye in the middle of his forehead, in a robe of deep carnation, discolour'd with the several

minerals of the earth; standing at the entrance of the cave with a crow of iron in his hand, to break the rocks that hinder the access to the mines, and a sword in the other to prevent all others but the right worshipful the Company of Ironmongers (whose peculiar prerogatives it is) to enter.

The other three Cyclops in close robes, supposed to be naked, as the former, saving that, instead of fiery and light spangles, they are stain'd with the ore of iron, tin, copper, and the tincture of the earthen minerals; buskins of iron plated with tin, and laced with copper: digging and throwing up the minerals of iron and copper, whilst Apollo descends to make them music with his harmonious pipe.

Apollo. A young man in a robe of the sun-beams, polished with gold, holding in his left hand a thunderbolt, and in his right hand a scepter (which signifies government); on the top of which is dexterously engraven an eye, which signifies the power that oversees and beholds all things.

The two Cupids dressed in wings, with the bows and quivers by their wastes, beating time to Apollo's pipe.

Vulcan hops out of his cave, and with all humble reverence addresses himself to his lordship, in the last speech.

#### THE THIRD SPEECH, BY VULCAN.

Here, sir, in iron mines of sulphurous earth,  
 Where smoak and fiery vapours take their birth,  
 We forge out thunder-bolts for incenc'd Jove,  
 And heads of arrows for the God of Love;  
 With lightning flames to pierce the stubborn heart,  
 Or win the loyal with a golden dart;  
 Lame Vulcan's and the swarthy Cyclop's trust,  
 The ill man's terror, the reward o' th' just;  
 Teaching you such to take to your embrace,  
 And curb with steel the God-contemning race.  
 Semiramis may boast her golden towers,  
 Carthage her brick, and Thebes her brazen bowers;  
 A stronger wall your Carthage does inviron,  
 Whose first foundation is laid in iron,  
 And shall withstand the envy of the Turk,  
 Where heav'n-aspiring Titans are at work,  
 With rods of iron to keep the beast in awe,  
 And make the lawless rebel stoop to law.  
 Where great Apollo, with mysterious art  
 Of musick, condescends to play a part.

His hand a scepter bears (which does imply  
 Your government) on that display'd an eye,  
 With which you must look down from your high sphere  
 With vigilance, to crown th'ensuing year.

His lordship vouchsafing a bow, with a seeming approbation of what was delivered, rides forward towards King-street; where the foot-marshal, having placed the assistants, livery, and Companies on both sides the way, the pensioners with their targets hung on the top of their javelins, the ensign-bearers in the rear, drums and fifes in the front, together with the foynes, budge-batchellors, and gentlemen-ushers, his lordship rides to Guild-hall, where again he is saluted by the expert Artillery Company with three volleys more, which concludes their duty for that day. His land-attendants pass through a lane of the Companies so planted to Guild-hall; after which, the Company repair to the Hall to dinner, the several silk-works and triumphs being convey'd into Grocers'-hall, during which time the speakers and children upon the pageants refresh themselves till his lordship has dined; whose table, for the greater magnificence of this year's splendour, being the first of his reign, is honoured with the presence of both their Majesties, the Prince and Princess of Denmark, &c.

The King's together with the Lord Mayor's musick playing all the while at dinner, the following songs, peculiarly appropriated to the design of the day and the mystery of the Company, are sung at the several tables.

#### SONG AT THE LORD MAYOR'S TABLE.

The storm is all over, a halcyon calm  
 Has smooth'd the rough face of the sea :  
 Crown every glass with a garland of palm,  
 The emblem of victory.  
 Great Jove the proud Titans subdu'd in a trice,  
 That we might for ever, for ever rejoice.

*Chorus.*—Then a health to that one whom Heav'n to the throne  
 Did in spite of pretenders restore :  
 May the friends of the Crown be install'd with renown,  
 And his enemies hang at the door.

#### II.

With courage and conduct our Cæsar endow'd  
 Did the factious bands overcome,  
 Surpris'd the great Dagon, the god of the crowd,  
 And brought him a captive home.

Great Jove has the Cyclops a sacrifice made,  
 No more on the rights of his throne to invade.  
                                 Then a health, &c.

## III.

When steel-daring giants made war with the gods,  
     Their thunder the slaves did despise ;  
 But when the cœlestials had gotten the odds  
     Their throne they secur'd in the skies.  
 His friends have exalted our Jove in his spear,  
 But the fall of the rebels hath settled him there.  
                                 Then a health, &c.

## IV.

With the wealth and the bounty of air, sea, and land,  
     Shall our plentiful tables be spread ;  
 A brimmer of nectar in every man's hand,  
     Such as gods at their banquets had.  
 From the earth, from the air, we will serve up the best,  
 And drain up the ocean to furnish each guest.  
                                 With a health, &c.

## THE COMPANIES SONG.

## I.

Wou'd you know the comely graces  
     That adorn our earthly dame ?  
 Copper nose and brazen faces  
     Are embelishments of shame.  
 Wou'd you know her comely graces,  
     They more noble virtues claim.

## II.

Praise of iron, weight, and measure,  
     In due numbers to relate,  
 Tops all mines in Nature's treasure  
     That are useful to a state.  
 Praise of iron, weight, and measure,  
     Larger volumes would create.

## III.

Gold and silver in the using  
     Melts like wax before the sun,  
 Fertile ir'n is still producing  
     A new off-spring of her own.  
 Gold and silver in the using  
     (While this stays behind) is flown.

## IV.

City dons may heap up treasure,  
 But shou'd they expose their stock,  
 Wolves and tygers wou'd make seisure,  
 And wou'd soon devour the flock.  
 City dons may heap up treasure,  
 Garamercy trusty lock.

## V.

City arms and the portcullis  
 In our guild the mayor instals,  
 'Tis a charm against the bullies ;  
 One cold inch his courage palls.  
 City arms and the portcullis  
 Keep us safer than our walls.

## VI.

Iron head-piece, or strong armour,  
 Tho' an horse-shoe (if well plac'd),  
 Will not only keep us warmer,  
 But more safe in ir'n encas'd.  
 Ir'n head-piece and strong armour  
 Has grim death it self out-fac'd.

## VII.

Woman, crookeder by nature  
 Than the rib of which she came,  
 Iron staies reform her stature,  
 And will rectifie the frame.  
 Woman, cross and crook'd by nature,  
 This will set her right again.

## VIII.

Loadstone does not draw the iron,  
 Homage to the flow'r to own,  
 Whence vast ships the world inviron  
 Which upon the floods are drawn.  
 Loadstone does not draw the iron,  
 'Tis the steel attracts the stone.

## IX.

There's not a mineral in nature  
 So much deserves the diadem,  
 Whence all things move by land and water,  
 And richest ships the ocean stem.  
 There's not a mineral in nature  
 Like our subterranean gem.



## X.

From the plowshire to the scepter,  
 Spits and forks and keenest blades,  
 Adam in his Eden kept her  
 To stitch fig-leaves in the shades.  
 From the needle to the scepter,  
 She's the ancient'st of all trades.

## THIRD SONG, TO THE KING.

## I.

Dubba-dubba-dub, stand your ground,  
 Let the drums make a noise, and the cheerful trumpet sound,  
 In conqu'ring laurel each glass be crown'd  
 With a health to our royal James.

To your order there, ranks and files,  
 Till the bottles all vanquish'd become your noble spoils;  
 'Tis Mars and Bacchus, boys, with their smiles,  
 Victory, victory, proclaims.

Tanta-ra-ra-ra, to your arms,  
 The rebels o'th' West the town alarms,  
 The mobile's up, and the country swarms  
 With a pack of rebellious knaves.

Sparks who resistance think no crime,  
 Bold speak, with the Polish Prince of Lime,  
 Who would be a king before his time :  
 From a subject to his slaves.

## II.

Charge again, my boys, never spare,  
 It will banish all fear, and will drive away despair;  
 'Twill make's more active and fit for war  
 To oppose the audacious foe.

In dull sobriety let 'em pine,  
 And with weaker advice weaker element combine,  
 Whilst we, inspir'd with sprightly wine,  
 Give the slaves a full overthrow.

Now, boys, give fire, charge to the right,  
 The slave dares not drink will never fight;  
 Let the hungry mortal stoop to flight  
 Who has neither coin nor score.

We who are arm'd to serve our King,  
 And with our allegiance courage bring,  
 Must fight for his rights, and drink to bring  
 Him wealth to encrease his store.

## III.

Bring the cannons up t' their round,  
 Let the cartridges fly, and the pounders tear the ground,  
 Each loyal souldier, with conquests crown'd,

Bring a brimful of trophies home.

Make the rebels fly, horse and foot,  
 'Tis a volley of bumpers must end the hot dispute ;  
 Who holds out longest, stands fairest to't,

In conclusion must overcome.

See, see, they fly, the work is done,  
 The day is our own, the battel's won,  
 The usurper's a captive brought to town,  
 His neck to the block does yield.

So may our foes all health disband,  
 Whilst we knock 'em down two in a hand ;  
 Who fights as he drinks whilst he can stand  
 Falls a victim in honour's field.

Dinner being ended, and night approaching, his Majesty, attended with a noble guard, returns to White-hall, and his lordship, attended by a private retinue of his own Company, takes coach, and is conducted to Grocers'-hall, where, betaking himself to his private recessments, those that attend him depart with decency and order to their respective habitations.

## FINIS.

The right reserved by the Crown in the new charters to remove the Masters, Wardens, and Liverymen of the City Companies at pleasure was soon put in force, as appears by the following Order in Council : \*

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\* " In the new charters a power had been reserved to the Crown of dismissing magistrates at pleasure. This power was now exercised without limit. It was by no means equally clear that James had the power of appointing new magistrates ; but, whether it belonged to him or not, he determined to assume it. Everywhere, from the Tweed to the Land's End, Tory

At a Court at Windsor, the 25 Sep. 1687.

By the King's most excellent Ma<sup>tie</sup> and the Lords of his Ma<sup>ts</sup> most Hono<sup>ble</sup> Pryvy Councill.

Whereas by the late charters granted to the several Companies of London, it is provided, that his Ma<sup>tie</sup>, his heirs and successors, may by order in councill from tyme to tyme displace or remove the master, wardens, and assistants, of the said several Companies, or any of them, and thereupon the place or places of such pson or psons soe removed shalbe void : And whereas his Ma<sup>tie</sup> hath thought fit that several members of the said several Companies should be removed: His Ma<sup>tie</sup> in Councill is pleased to order, and it is hereby ordered accordingly, that—

John Grice, Master,		Tho <sup>s</sup> Pattle,
Rich <sup>d</sup> Ingram,	} Wardens,	John Foster, Ironmonger,
Henry Mudd, Esq.		Tho <sup>s</sup> Humphreys,
Sir Rob. Gefferey, Knt.		Geo. Fewtrell,
John Sampson, Esq.		Cha <sup>s</sup> Thorold, jun <sup>r</sup> ,
Will <sup>m</sup> Hinton,		John Beale,
Nicho. Wyld,		Edward Morgan,
Benia. Skutt,		John Godshall,
Tho <sup>s</sup> Nicholas,		Thomas Sands,
Edw <sup>d</sup> Spencer,		Francis Halton,
Tho <sup>s</sup> Niccolls,		Thomas Harper,

Assistants of the Company of Ironmongers, be, and they are hereby removed and displaced from being any longer master, wardens, or

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functionaries were ejected, and the vacant places were filled with Presbyterians, Independents, and Baptists. In the new charter of the City of London the Crown had reserved the power of displacing the Masters, Wardens, and Assistants of all the Companies. Accordingly more than eight hundred citizens of the first consideration, all of them members of that party which had opposed the Exclusion Bill, were turned out of office by a single edict. In a short time appeared a supplement to this long list.<sup>a</sup> But scarcely had the new office-bearers been sworn in when it was discovered that they were as unmanageable as their predecessors.”—Macaulay's History of England, ii. 336.

<sup>a</sup> Privy Council Book, Sept. 25th, 1687: Feb. 21st, 1687-8.

assistants of the said Company; and his Ma<sup>ty</sup> is further pleased to order, that the Lord Maior and Court of Aldermen do forthwith signify his Ma<sup>ties</sup> pleasure herein to the said Company.

WM. BRIDGMAN.

A true copy of the Order in Councill.

WAGSTAFF.

PEAKE, Maior.

Martis xi<sup>o</sup> die Octob. 1687, annoq. R. R. Jacobi S<sup>c</sup>di, Ang. &c. tertio.

Whereas his Ma<sup>ty</sup>, by letters pattents under the great seale of England, hath granted, ordained, and established, that all the misteries and compa<sup>s</sup> of or belonging unto this cittie, and all their members, should be under the government of this Court, and that this Court should appoint and order w<sup>ch</sup> of the said Comp<sup>s</sup> should have liveries, and that all members of the said Companies chosen, or to be chosen, into the livery, should before admission to that place bee approved or might be rejected by this Court: And also this Court should or might from tyme to tyme, at their discretion, dismissee, remove, and discharge any person or persons now being or hereafter shalbe of the livery of the said Comp<sup>s</sup> from the said place: And whereas his Ma<sup>ty</sup> by his letter, under his sign manuall, directed to this Court, hath signified his royal will and pleasure, that the several persons hereunder named, should by this Court be forthw<sup>th</sup> removed and discharged from being of the livery or liv<sup>er</sup>ymen of their respective Comp<sup>s</sup> within this citty; and his Ma<sup>ty</sup> therein taking notice that, at the tyme of the late surrenders of severall of the charters, powers, or priviledges of divers Comp<sup>s</sup> w<sup>h</sup>in this cittie, in y<sup>e</sup> reigne of his Ma<sup>ty</sup> or his late dearest brother, many members then of the livery or liv<sup>er</sup>ymen of their respective Comp<sup>s</sup> were thereby displaced, and have ever since bin deprived and debarred of their former priviledges of being of the livery of their respective Comp<sup>s</sup>, and his Ma<sup>ty</sup> thereby further signifying that being well persuaded of their loyalty and duty, and fully resolved to encourage and countenance all his subjects of dutiful behaviour towards his Ma<sup>ty</sup> and his government, soe long as they continue to act accordingly: His Ma<sup>ty</sup> declares his further will and pleasure, that this Court should cause the several persons who at the tyme of the late surrenders of their severall charters were of the livery of their respective Comp<sup>s</sup>, and by the means aforesaid were thereof deprived, to

bee again restored (except such only as are herein named) to their said former priviledges of being of the livery of their said respective Comp<sup>s</sup> as fully and effectually as they were at the tyme of the said late surrenders, anything to the contrary notwithstanding: This Court doe therefore, pursuant to the powers graunted by the letters pattents aforesaid, and in obedience unto his M<sup>ties</sup> command signified by his Ma<sup>ty</sup>s letter aforesaid, remove and discharge the several persons hereunder named from being of the livery or liverymen of the respective Companies of this cittie hereafter menconed. And it is ordered by this Court, that all the members of the said respective Companies (except such as are hereby removed) who, at the times of the late surrenders of their several charters were of the livery of the said respective Companies, and by that means deprived thereof, be again restored and re-admitted to their said former priviledges of being of the livery of the said respective Comp<sup>s</sup> as fully and effectually as they were at the tyme of the said surrenders, and that they hold and enjoy the same place and precedence in their said Comp<sup>s</sup> that they held at the tynes of the said surrenders; and it is ordered by this Court that the names of all such members of the said respective Comp<sup>s</sup> as are to be restored to the livery in persuance of his Ma<sup>ties</sup> comānd and this order be p̄sented to this Court in writing in one colume, and that the names of all the other their respective liverymen now remayning and not hereby displaced be p̄sented in another colume at the same tyme.

The liverymen removed by this order were the same persons named in the previous Order of Council, with the addition of two others, namely, John Pierce and John Green.

Another order from the Lord Mayor and Court of Aldermen under the same date as the foregoing, and addressed to the Ironmongers' Company, directs that, in obedience to the commands of his Majesty—

The master, wardens, or assistants (or such of them as not being removed by his Ma<sup>ty</sup> as aforesaid are now remayning in the said place), of all the Comp<sup>s</sup> of this cittie whose charters have been surrendered as aforesaid, doe forthwith summon, restore, and re-admit soe many of the members of their respective Comp<sup>s</sup> as were assistants at the time of the

surrenders of their said charters, except those removed by his Ma<sup>ty</sup> by Order of Councill as aforesaid, to their former place of assistants, as will complete and fill up the number of their respective assistants, directed and appointed by their charters; and all the said persons soe to be restored have and enjoy the same places, precedences, and priviledges, among the assistants of their respective Comp<sup>s</sup>, as they held at the tyme of the said surrenders. And in further pursuance of his Ma<sup>ties</sup> pleasure, signified as aforesaid, it is likewise ordered, that in any of the said Comp<sup>s</sup> where the place or places of ~master or wardens, or any of them, are vacant by removal aforesaid, the said Comp<sup>y</sup> doe forthwith proceed to choose and admitt other persons into the said place for master or wardens soe vacant. And it is further ordered, that the clerks of all the Companies doe bring to this Court in writing an account of their proceedings herein, together w<sup>h</sup> the names of their master or wardens when chosen, and their Court of Assistants when completed as aforesaid.

WAGSTAFF.

In obedience to the foregoing order, these persons following were appointed master, wardens, assistants, and livery of this Company, and were accordingly returned to the Lord Mayor and Court of Aldermen on the 19th October, 1687.

William Walker, Master.

Ambrose Nicholas, }  
Thomas Puckle, } Wardens.

Assistants.

Charles Thorold, Esq.

Richard Young, Esq.

Xpöfer Foster.

Sam<sup>l</sup> Morris.

Thomas Ayres.

Edward Madox.

William Haies.

John Young.

William Bradford.

Nico. Uridge.

Charles Phillips.

Robert Wadsworth.

George Carew.

Charles Milson.

John Woolfe.

Henry Palmer.

William Gunston.

Sam<sup>l</sup> Foote.

Joseph Addams.

Peter Walker.

William Brice.	Samuel Wells.
Hugh Norris.	James Richards.
Samuel Storey.	George Broome.
William Hiet.	Edward Thompson.
Thomas Hunt.	Ralph Hartley.
John Foster, Attor <sup>y</sup> .	Thomas Piggott.
Daniel Gates.	Richard Babbington.

## Liverymen.

John Livermore.	Joseph Payne.
Edward Cozens.	Thomas Briscoe.
Isaac Gregory.	Thomas Barsham.
Robert Green.	William Chase.
Lawrence Stephenson.	Roger Burrows.
James Wagstaff.	Richard Nodes.
Thomas Smith.	Phill. Fincher.
Samuel Alford.	Joseph Head.
Samuel Richards.	Nath <sup>l</sup> Woodman.
Thomas Humfries }	William Crosse.
William Humfries } brothers.	Thomas Addams.
Thomas Dunk.	

February 23. A Court was specially summoned to consider the following communications for the removal of certain members of the Company and the restoration of others:

At the Court at Whitehall, the 10th February, 1687.

By the King's most excellent Ma<sup>ty</sup> and the Lords of his Ma<sup>ties</sup> most hono<sup>ble</sup> Privy Councill.

Whereas by the late charters granted to the severall Companies of London it is provided that his Ma<sup>ty</sup>, his heirs and successors, may by order in councell from tyme to tyme displace and remove the master, wardens, and assistants of the said several Companies, or any of them, and thereupon the place or places of such person or persons soe removed shalbe voyd: And whereas his Ma<sup>ty</sup> has thought fit that several members of the said several Comp<sup>s</sup> should be removed; His Ma<sup>ty</sup> in councell is pleased this day to order, and it is hereby ordered, that Thomas Piggott and Sam<sup>l</sup> Wells, assistants to y<sup>e</sup> Company of Ironmongers, bee

and they are hereby removed and displaced from being any longer assistants of the said Company : And his Ma<sup>ty</sup> is further pleased to order, that the Lord Mayor and Court of Aldermen doe forthwith signify his Ma<sup>ty</sup>s pleasure herein to the said Comp<sup>y</sup>.

JOHN NICHOLAS.

SHORTER, Maior.

Martis, xiiij. die Feb<sup>r</sup>, 168<sup>7</sup>/<sub>8</sub>, annoq<sup>ue</sup> R. R. Jacobi S<sup>c</sup>di,  
Ang. &c. iiij.

His Ma<sup>tie</sup> having bin pleased by his royall letter, under his sign manuall directed to this Court, to declare his pleasure that this Court should cause the several persons hereunder named to be restored to their former privileges of being of the assistants and the livery or liverymen of their respective Companies w<sup>th</sup>in the cittie; it is therefore ordered by this Court, that the master, wardens, and assistants of the several Comp<sup>s</sup> hereafter named doe forthwith (in conformity to his Ma<sup>ties</sup> pleasure) restore the said several persons to their former privileges respectively of being of the assistants and of the livery of their respective Companies; that is to say,

A List of the Assistants to be restored unto the Ironmongers.

Nicholas Wyld.

Thomas Sandes.

Cha<sup>s</sup> Thorold, Jun<sup>r</sup>.

Francis Hatton.

John Beale.

Thomas Harper.

Edward Morgan.

George Fewtrell.

John Godshall.

And in obedience to his Ma<sup>ties</sup> further co<sup>m</sup>mand, signified by another royal letter sent down to this Court, it is ordered that the severall persons hereunder named be removed and discharged from being of the livery or liverymen of the said Company, and the master, wardens, and assistants of the said Company are required to put the said persons' names out of the list of the livery: that is to say,

Thomas Piggott.

Thomas Smith.

Samuel Wells.

Roger Burroughs.

John Livermore.

Nath<sup>l</sup> Woodman.

Edward Cozens.

Thomas Addams.

Laurence Stevenson.



And it is further ordered by this Court, that the clerk of the said Company doe forthw<sup>th</sup> bring to this Court in writing, subscribed by the master or one of the wardens of the said Company, an exact list of the master, wardens, assistants, and livery of the said Company, both such as are now to be restored as those still continuing and not removed.

WAGSTAFFE.

In compliance with the foregoing orders, the following list was returned to the Lord Mayor and Court of Aldermen on the 10th day of March, 1687 :—

William Walker, Master.

Ambrose Nicholas, }  
Thomas Puckle, } Wardens.

Charles Thorold, Esqr. Sen<sup>r</sup>.

Richard Young, Esq.

Nicholas Wyld.

Christ. Foster.

Sam<sup>l</sup> Morris.

Thomas Ayres.

Edward Madox.

William Haies.

John Young.

William Bradford.

Nicholas Urage.

Charles Phelps.

Robert Wadsworth.

George Carew.

Charles Milson.

John Woolfe.

Henry Palmer.

William Gunston.

Samuel Foote.

Joseph Adams.

Peter Walker.

William Brice.

Hugh Norris.

Sam<sup>l</sup> Storey.

William Hiet.

Thomas Hunt.

John Foster, Attor<sup>y</sup>.

Dan<sup>l</sup> Gate.

James Richards.

George Browne.

Edward Thompson.

George Fewtrell.

Charles Thorold, Jun<sup>r</sup>.

Ralph Hartley.

John Beale.

Rich<sup>d</sup> Babbington.

Edward Morgan.

John Godschall.

Thomas Sandes.

Francis Hutton.

Thomas Harper.

In all 44 Assistants.

Isaac Gregory.	Thomas Briscoe.
Robert Greene.	Thomas Barnshaw.
James Wagstaffe.	William Chase.
Sam <sup>l</sup> Alford.	Richard Nodes.
James Richards.*	Philip Fincher.
Thomas Humfryes.	Joseph Head.
William Humfryes.	William Crosse.
Thomas Dunke.	Thomas Addams.

Liverymen, 16.

(Signed) THOS. PUCKLE, Warden.

When James the Second received from his Minister at the Hague, the intelligence that he might with certainty before long expect a powerful invasion from Holland, he seems for the first time to have beheld the brink of the precipice to which his arbitrary and unjust government had led him; and then, when it was too late, he sought to regain the alienated affections of his people. Among various other concessions and retractations, he restored the charter of the city of London, and stopped the proceedings of *quo warranto* against the companies and municipal corporations of the country.

In the month of October, 1688, the following Precept was received from the Lord Mayor:—

To the Master and Wardens of the Compy of Ironmongers.

By the Maior.

Whereas his Ma<sup>tie</sup> has lately restored to the cittizens of this cittie their antient libertyes and franchises, and directed that the Lord Maior of this cittie for y<sup>e</sup> yeare ensuing shall forthw<sup>th</sup> be elected in the manner heretofore accustomed before the judgment upon y<sup>e</sup> *quo warranto*, and Sir Sam<sup>l</sup> Thompson and Sir Humphrey Edwin having by his Ma<sup>tie</sup> been nominated for sheriffs untill sheriffs shalbe elected by the Maior and cōialty and cittizens of this cittie, for the p̄sent yeare; these are

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\* Qy? Samuel.

therefore to require you, that you cause all yo<sup>r</sup> liverymen of your Company to come together in their livery gownes to Guildhall on Thursday morning next at nine of the clocke, there to make the said eleccōns in the manner heretofore accustomed within their cittie; and also to choose chamberlen and bridg-master, &c. for this present yeare. Given this 9th\* day of October, 1688.

WAGSTAFFE.

On the 21st of November following, the Court of the Ironmongers' Company was especially summoned to receive a note from the Lord Chancellor, in these words:—

I desire the master, wardens, and some of the assistants, to attend mee to morrow at three of the clocke in y<sup>e</sup> afternoone, at my house in Duke Street, Westminster. Dated 20th November, 1688.

JEFFREYS, C.

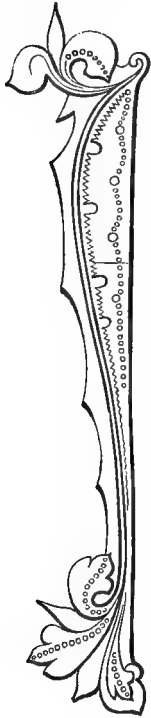
To the Master and Wardens of the  
Comp<sup>y</sup> of Ironmongers.

At the time appointed the master wardens, Mr. Thomas Nicholas, Mr. Edward Spencer, Mr. Henry Palmer, with the clerk, attended his lo<sup>pp</sup>, who declared that his Ma<sup>ty</sup> was pleased to return unto them the Com<sup>ps</sup> surrender under their seal, uncanceled, dated the 17th day of July, 1684, and that they should be in the same condition as they were in before the *quo warranto* was brought against the cittie of London; and his lo<sup>pp</sup> further declared his Ma<sup>ty</sup> would grant the Comp<sup>y</sup> such additions unto their old charter as may be of advantage unto them in their bye-laws, or what else they should reasonably require, or words to that effect; when the master and other members in attendance returned his lo<sup>pp</sup> thanks, in the names of themselves and the Comp<sup>y</sup>, for his care of them.

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\* Previous to the alteration of the style in 1752, Lord Mayor's day was always on the 29th October.

Letters patent of James the Second, dated the 19th November in the third year of his reign, amending and repealing certain provisions of former charters, and empowering the Lord Mayor and Aldermen of London to reinstate the Masters, Wardens, and Assistants of the City Companies, and to act therein as their several circumstances may require.



JAMES THE SECOND, by the grace of God of England, Scotland, France, and Ireland King, Defender of the Faith, &c. To all to whom these presents shall come, greeting. Whereas in the several charters granted by us, or our dearest brother Charles the Second, late King of England, to the several Companies, misteries, and fraternities of our city of London, or to the said city belonging, it is provided that our said brother, or wee, his or our heirs or successors respectively, might, by order in Privy Council, remove any master or masters, warden or wardens, assistant or assistants, of the said several companies, misteries, and fraternities: And whereas wee, by order lately made in our Privy Council, did lately remove and discharge certain masters, wardens, and assistants, of most of the companies, misteries, and fraternities aforesaid; and thereupon by our letters under our royal signe manuell, and our signet, wee have restored, and given directions for the restoring of other persons who formerly were masters, wardens, or assistants in the severall companies, misteries, and fraternities aforesaid, and were removed from those places; yet neverthelesse it soe falls out that in some of the said companies, misteries, and fraternities, for want of a master, wardens, or a sufficient number of assistants, the said companies, misteries, or fraternities, cannot (as we are given to understand) have courts of assistants for dispatch of their necessary affairs and business, or else the master, wardens, or assistants, newly chosen or to be chosen, or soe as aforesaid restored or to be restored, cannot well take the oaths for performance of their offices respectively, and be thereunto admitted according to their charters, or the ordinances and laws of the said companies, misteries, and fraternities: Therefore to supply the said defects, and all others of like

nature in y<sup>e</sup> companies, misteries, and fraternities aforesaid, and for the better and more easy proceeding and prosecu<sup>o</sup>n of the affairs and business of the said companies, misteries, and fraternities, Know ye, that, of our speciall grace, certaine knowledge, and meere mo<sup>o</sup>on, wee have granted, ordained, constituted, and established, and by these presents for us, our heirs, and successors, wee do grant, ordaine, constitute, and establish, until by us, our heirs, and successors, it shall be otherwise ordered and provided, that in all and every the companies, misteries, and fraternities of the citty aforesaid, wherein by the said removal lately made, or hereafter to be made, of any master, warden, or assistant, masters, wardens, or assistants, or any of them, the said companies, misteries, and fraternities respectively, for want of a mast<sup>r</sup>, wardens, or assistants, or any of them, or a sufficient number of them, or any of them, cannot well and properly have and keepe courts of assistants according to the prescription or directions of their charters respectively, or according to the respective ordinances or customs of the said companies, misteries, or fraternities, or in the said companies, misteries, or fraternities heretofore commonly used; or the new masters, wardens, or assistants chosen or to be chosen, or any others in manner aforesaid restored or to be restored, or any of them, cannot take the oaths of their offices respectively, and to be admitted thereunto according to the form and effect of the charters or ordinances or customs of the said companies, misteries, or fraternities respectively, or in which companies, misteries, or fraternities, by the removal, as aforesaid, now or hereafter, of any master, wardens, or assistants, or any of them, anything necessary, requisite, or expedient, now is or hereafter shall be wanting for, touching or concerning the election or admission of any new master, wardens, or assistants chosen or to be chosen, restored or to be restored, into the place or places of any master, wardens, or assistants so as aforesaid removed or to be removed, or for administering the oaths of office to any such new master, wardens, or assistants, or in touching or concerning any other matters or affairs of the said companies, misteries, or fraternities respectively to be done or dispatched; in all the aforesaid cases, and in all other such and the like cases in, touching, or concerning any of the said companies, misteries, or fraternities, the master, wardens, and assistants of the said companies, misteries, and fraternities respectively, now or hereafter remaining and not removed from the said offices, or the greater part of them (althoe noe master or wardens, or a sufficient number of

the master, wardens, or assistants, according to the forme and effect of the aforesaid charters, ordinances, or customs, should not be remaining from time to time as often as the case shall require), shall and may elect, nominate, restore, and make other masters, wardens, and assistants in the place or places of the master, wardens, or assistants soe removed or to be removed, or in anywise void or to be void. And the said master, wardens, and assistants of the severall companies aforesaid now or hereafter remaining and not removed, or any two or more of them, shall and may administer to the said other master, wardens, or assistants to be newly chosen, restored, or made, or now chosen or restored, the severall oathes accustomed and prescribed for the good and faithful execution of the said offices respectively. To which said master, wardens, and assistants of the severall and respective companies, misteries, and fraternities aforesaid soe as aforesaid not removed, or any two or more of them in every company, for us, our heirs and successors, we give and grant full power, by these presents, to administer the said oathes of office to the master, wardens, and assistants of their companies, misteries, and fraternities respectively soe as aforesaid chosen or to be chosen, or restored or to be restored, as the case shall require. And wee further will, and by these presents, for us, our heirs and successors, wee grant, ordaine, constitute, and establish, That every person and persons soe aforesaid chosen or to be chosen, appointed or to be appointed to the offices of master, warden, or assistant of the companies aforesaid respectively, or any of them, and all other persons restored or to be restored to the said offices, or any of them, or to the livery in any company, mistery, or fraternity of the city aforesaid, by command from us lately given to the mayor and aldermen of the said city, shall take upon him, performe, and execute in all things the said office respectively, in as large manner and forme as any master, warden, or assistant or liveryman respectively of the said companies, had performed and executed the same in times past; and that all and every person and persons soe as aforesaid restored, chosen, or appointed to be restored, chosen, or appointed, shall, to all intents and purposes, be good and lawful master and masters, warden and wardens, assistant and assistants, or liverymen respectively of the said companies wherein they have bin or shall be soe as aforesaid restored or chosen to the said offices respectively. And further, that neither the Oath of Supremacy or Allegiance nor any subscription or making of any declaration men-

tioned or expressed in any Act of Parliament or statute, nor any other oath, except only the oath for the good and faithful execution of the offices of master, warden, assistant, or liveryman respectively, nor any receiving the sacrament of the Lord's Supper, or anything else whatsoever, shall hereafter be required, demanded, or exacted from any person or persons chosen or to be chosen, appointed or to be appointed, restored or to be restored into the offices of master, warden, assistant, or liveryman respectively of any of the companies, misteries, or fraternities of the city aforesaid, but that all and every person and persons now chosen, or hereafter to be chosen, appointed or to be appointed, restored or to be restored to the offices of master, warden, assistant, or livery of the companies of the city aforesaid, or any of them, upon taking only the oath for execution of their offices respectively, may be hereafter admitted into the said office respectively, and take upon them, perform, and execute the same in all things without taking any oath or other thing to be exacted or required, or any other capacity, qualification, or thing whatsoever to be necessary or requisite thereunto. And wee further will and constitute, and by these presents for us, our heirs and successors, wee grant to y<sup>e</sup> mayor and aldermen of the city aforesaid, for the time being, or any thirteene of them, full power and authoritie that, in case any master, wardens, or assistants now being of any of the companies, misteries, or fraternities of the city aforesaid, shall faile or refuse to choose, restore, admit, or swear any person or persons to be chosen, restored, admitted, or sworne, as the case shall require, into the office of master, warden, or assistant of the said companies respectively, or to doe and pursue those things which they ought or are required by these our letters patents, or if any person or persons newly chosen or to be chosen as aforesaid, or restored or to be restored to the office of master, warden, or assistant of any of the companies aforesaid, shall refuse to take his oath before the master, warden, or assistants that now or hereafter shall be of the said companies, or any two or more of them, that in every such case the said mayor and aldermen for the time being, or any thirteen of them, shall and may choose, restore, or admit the masters, wardens, or assistants, as the case shall require, of such companies as aforesaid, and administer to them respectively the oathes, and doe and performe all things concerning the election, restitution, or admission of any person or persons into the offices of master, warden, or assistant of any of the companies aforesaid which the

master, wardens, or assistants of the said companies now being, or any of them, by virtue of these letters patents, or according to our command lately given and signified to the said mayor and aldermen, for restoring of severall masters, wardens, and assistants of the companies of the city of London as aforesaid or otherwise, ought or might do and performe, notwithstanding the charters heretofore granted to the said companies, or any of them, by us or our progenitors, or anything contained in them or any of them, or any ordinance, lawes, or customes of the said companies, or the statute made in the parliament of Queen Elizabeth, in the first yeare of her reigne, or the statutes made in parliament holden in the third yeare of our grandfather, James the First, or the seventh yeare of his reigne, or the statutes made in parliament of our dearest brother, Charles the Second, in the thirteenth and five-and-twentieth years of his reigne, or any of them, or any other statute, ordinance, law, provision, or any other thing, cause, or matter whatsoever to the contrary thereof in anywise notwithstanding. In witness whereof we have caused these our letters to be made patents. Witness Ourself, at Westminster, the nineteenth day of November, in the third year of our reigne.

The accession of William and Mary to the throne of England was an event which at once brought with it a restoration of tranquillity and public confidence, and relieved the corporate bodies from the difficulties and unconstitutional exactions to which they had been so long subject.

Henceforth the Court Books of the Ironmongers' Company lose much of their historical interest; for, after the year 1688, their minutes refer, almost exclusively, to the ordinary concerns of the Company, and we find only a few occasional passages that require to be noticed in these pages.

On the 4th of December, in the first year of William and Mary, "a Court was espetially called by virtue of a tre from the Lords of his Majesty's Treasury, dated the 15th of the last month, and a precept from the Lord Maior of the 22d of the



said month, and by order of Comon Councell, to desire the members of the Comp<sup>y</sup> (the like being sent to other Companies) to supply his Majesty with a further loan, upon the Subsidy Act, of 12<sup>d</sup> per pound, when these psons following did promise to pay into the Chamber of London these sums following :

	£		£
Cha <sup>s</sup> Thorold, Esq. master .	500	Mr. Cha <sup>s</sup> Thorold, jun <sup>r</sup> . .	100
Mr. John Young, under-warden . . . . .	100	Mr. Tho <sup>s</sup> Humfreys, sen <sup>r</sup> .	100
Mr. Henry Palmer, hath paid . . . . .	100	Mr. Nico. Urage . . . .	100
		Mr. George Fewtrell . .	100
		Mr. Tho <sup>s</sup> Heatley, clerk .	100

Under the date of 1689, we find the following list of Turkey and other merchants, who were at that time members of the Ironmongers' Company.\*

Sir Robert Geffery.	Mr. Francis Hatton.
Mr. Benjamin Skutt.	Mr. Augustus Skinner.
Mr. George Carew.	Mr. Richard Clayton.
Mr. Thomas Thorold, junior.	Mr. Thomas Niccols.
Mr. Richard Carew.	Mr. Samuel Storey.
Mr. William Harvey.	Mr. Nicholas Wild.
Mr. William Newbold.	Capt. William Walker.
Mr. Henry Mudd.	Mr. William Hiet.
Mr. Thomas Puckle.	Mr. Thomas Sands.
Mr. Alleyne Boyleston.	Mr. Francis Witchcott.
Mr. Thomas Heatley.	Mr. Jeffery Little.
Charles Thorold, Esq.	Mr. Richard Ingram.
Mr. Richard Young.	Mr. Henry Hastings.
Mr. Thomas Hunt.	Mr. William Pendarris.
Mr. John Godshall.	Mr. Henry Whitchcott.
Mr. Hugh Norris.	

1690. The following precept was addressed "To the M<sup>r</sup>, Wardens, and Court of Assistants of the Comp<sup>y</sup> of Ironmongers :"—

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\* Medley Book, p. 180.

By the Maior.

Whereas by an order of the Lords of their Mat<sup>ties</sup> most hon<sup>ble</sup> Privy Councill, I, w<sup>th</sup> my brethren the Ald<sup>m</sup>, and a Co<sup>m</sup>ittee of the Lieutenancy of this citty, lately attended her Ma<sup>tie</sup> in Councill, and her Ma<sup>tie</sup> being pleased to desire that the citty of London will at this tyme raise horse and dragoons for the service of their Mat<sup>ties</sup> on the present occasion, and it being this day unanimously agreed in Co<sup>m</sup>on Councill that this citty will use their utmost endeavours to raise one regiment of horse and one regiment of dragoons, or what more can be raised, to be employed in their Mat<sup>ties</sup> service on the present occasion, These are therefore to require you forthwith to su<sup>m</sup>on a court of assistants of your Comp<sup>y</sup>, and to recommend them to raise such number of horse and dragoons, or to make a subscription of money out of the Comp<sup>s</sup> stock, as they shalbe willing to doe for the better effecting this good worke; and also to cause the severall members of the said Comp<sup>y</sup> who dwell and inhabit w<sup>out</sup> ye liberty of this citty to be summoned to appear before you, and that you doe your utmost to procure such number of yo<sup>r</sup> Comp<sup>y</sup> as shalbe willing to raise for their said Mat<sup>ties</sup> service; and in defaulte thereof, to take subscriptions of such members of yo<sup>r</sup> Comp<sup>y</sup> as shalbe willing to promote the said service, of all such sums of money as they shalbe willing to advance for the same; and hereof faile not. Dated this 10 day of July, 1690.

By order of the Co<sup>m</sup>on Councill.

Another precept from the Lord Mayor, dated the 24th of February of this year, requires the Company to assist in raising the sum of 200,000*l.* to be lent to his Majesty, and to be repaid out of the present tax of 140,000*l.* per month; “when the Court, conceiving that each member would subscribe, intended to doe the same in their respective wards, and those which live without the wards the beadle is ordered to shew them the copy of the p<sup>re</sup>cept, and they to doe therein as they please.”

1691. At a General Court on the 29th of August, it was ordered, that a “Co<sup>m</sup>ittee be chosen to fynde out a way and means to gett the Comp<sup>y</sup> out of debt, and if

possible to lessen their expenses, and towards that purpose they are desired to dispose of such plate as the Comp<sup>y</sup> have not any occasion to use ; and all the donors which gave the said plate, and all other benefactors unto this Comp<sup>y</sup>, their names to be sett upp in two tables in the great Hall and in the parlour below.” In pursuance of this resolution 970 ounces of plate were sold, which produced 252*l.* 18*s.* 4*d.*

The sum of 4,661*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*, being the balance of principal money advanced by the Ironmongers’ Company to the Long Parliament, had always been brought forward in their annual cash account ; but after the year 1692, all hopes of repayment being abandoned, this item no longer appears in the financial statement.

1693. The Lord Mayor addressed a precept to the Comp<sup>y</sup>, requiring them to lend, for the use of her Majesty, such sums as they could spare out of their common stock ; but the Company being in debt, could not comply with his lordship’s precept.

1694. “ It was ordered that George Attwood, Esq. paying a fyne of 30<sup>*li*</sup> and two fatt bucks on next election day, and consenting to pay his quarterage as other members do, shall be excused and discharged from bearing any office in this Company.”

“ Upon the address of Dionissus Congu Babus, of the city of Larissa, a Greek presbeter (for some assistance to carry him into his own country), he having been sometyne resident in the University, and p<sup>r</sup>ducing good testimonials from several of the bishopps, the Court ordered him forty shillings.”\*

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\* Donations of money are very frequent in these records : not only are the City Companies called upon to relieve the necessities of private indigence, but there is scarcely any public charity whatever whose petitions for aid are not laid before them.

1696, March 27. The Supervisors met at North's Coffee House, "to consider of a p̄cept lately received from the Lord Maior, requiring that all the members of the Compy should be summoned together to subscribe the Association entered into by the hon<sup>ble</sup> House of Commons, when it was ordered that they be forthwith summoned to the Hall on Tuesday next, for that purpose."

April 6. Thursday in Easter week being appointed for a general thanksgiving for the discovery of the late horrid conspiracy against the King and kingdom, it was ordered that all the livery be summoned to Bow Church, and after the service to a dinner to be provided at the Hall.

1697. At a meeting of Supervisors at North's Coffee House, it was resolved "that there should be music to attend the Comp<sup>y</sup> when the King passes through the city, and that Morris and his company be agreed with for the same. The Ironmongers' rails on this occasion were sixty feet in length, the front rail four feet high, the back rail five feet and a half high and five feet wide from out to out, extending from the side of the passage going into Margett's Coffee-house westward."

Nov. 16. The Court directed "that the master and wardens, and those whose turn it was, and who were appointed to dine with Sir Thomas Lane, late Lord Mayor (who left off the ancient custom of treating the Companies), doe dine with the p̄sent Lord Mayor, Sir Humphrey Edwyn, if the other senior Companies doe dine with him as heretofore accustomed, and such other members of this Company as may please."

1697-8. The following order occurs under this date :—

CLARKE, Maior.

Martis 27<sup>o</sup> die Julii, annoq. r. r. Will. Ang. &c. nono.

This Court being highly sensible that several persons free of the

Companies of this city amongst others are called upon the liveries of their respective Companies who have neither estates nor abilities to take the clothing upon them, which proceedings tend not only to the impoverishment of them and their families, but is also at last a charge and burthen to the Companies to which they belong; It is now ordered for the future, that no person be called to take upon him the clothing of any of the Twelve Companies, unless he have an estate of a thousand pounds, and that no person be called to take upon him the livery of the inferior Companies unless he have an estate of five hundred pounds.

GOODFELLOW.

1698. The Supervisors agreed with Mr. Meeres to provide music for the next Lord Mayor's day; "there to be five persons, and the man that playes on the tongues; and the music to have five pounds as heretofore, but they to waite att the lanceing of the barge gratis if required."

1699. At a meeting at North's Coffee House, "it was ordered that the Company be summoned next Lord Mayor's day to the Hall in the morning, from thence to goe to the barge, and that there be provided in the barge four gallons of canary, and four dozen bottles of beer and ale, and two dozen of rolls; and that Mr. Warden Brome provide ribbons necessary, and that the admirall's flagg be used in the barge, and that the great streamer be carried before the Company."

On the 27th April in the same year, the Verger of St Paul's Cathedral appeared before the Court, and "prayed some allowance for y<sup>e</sup> pew, when the Court declared their dissatisfacō in their pew allotted, that they could neither see nor heare the minister, and determined to make no allowance till they were better accommodated, and that then they would be as kind as other Companies are in such cases; and the master and wardens, Sir Rob<sup>t</sup> Gefferyes and Col<sup>l</sup>. Walker, are desired to wait on the persons proper to procure better seates."

1704, the second of Queen Anne. "It was ordered that

1,500*l.* be insured on the Comp<sup>s</sup> Hall, and houses contiguous thereto, in possession of Mr. John Ince, Mr. Jno. Wilkinson, and Joshua Morris, in the office for insuring houses from fire by mutuall contribu<sup>ti</sup>on, kept in St. Martin's-lane in the Strand; that the said insurance be made for seven years, and taken in the name of Joshua Morris, clerk of this Company."

Sept. 4. "The wardens were directed to have the Company's stands set up previous to the 7th instant, that being the thanksgiving day for the late glorious victory obtained by her Ma<sup>ties</sup> forces under the Duke of Marlborough over the French and Bavarians at Hockstead. It was also ordered that there be carried before the Company on that day three large flags, viz. the Queen's, the Citty's, and the Company's arms; also the Admiral's flagg, and as many small flaggs as shall be necessary."

1705. "It was ordered that Mr. Warden Richards and the clerk leave at the Exchequer, as is usual in such cases, the two talleys for one thousand and thirty pounds principal money on the seaventh four-shillings aid, &c. and buy therewith Bank sealed bills."

January 17. Mr. Warden Richards acquainted the Court that "the Co<sup>m</sup>ittee appointed to treat with the citty for Golden-acre, had at length agreed with the citty for the same att 175<sup>li</sup> for one thousand years, and a pepper-corn annually. The Court recommended to the said Committee to take especial care that the outermost wall be taken away."

1707. A general Court was held on the first of May in this year, being the day on which commenced the Union of England and Scotland, under the denomination of Great Britain, when there were present the Master, Mr. Warden Brisco, and about twenty-seven of the livery.

1708, April 6th. Mr. Warden Barsham acquainted the Committee that Mr. Walker, hall-keeper, had informed him that all the Twelve Companies (except the Mercers and the Ironmongers) do accept of forty shillings, and several of them less, to encourage persons who purchase their freedom of the city to come into their respective companies; and upon consideration the Committee were of opinion that the Ironmongers' Company should offer their freedom on the same terms.

April 29. "This Court, taking notice that her Majesty had lately conferred the honour of knighthood on George Thorold, Esq. a member of this Company, were of opinion that the said Sir George Thorold should be put in nomination for Master for the ensuing year."

1714. On the accession of George the First, when the King passed through the city, the Company's stands were erected according to ancient custom. They were double, extending ninety feet in length, and terminated at the east corner of Queen Street, Cheapside.



The mayoralty of Sir William Humfreys, Bart.\* which occurred this year, was observed by the Company of Ironmongers, to which he belonged, with considerable ceremony; but for want of due notice there was no pageant prepared, as appears by the following entry:—"On the

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\* Sir William Humfreys, Knt. and Bart. only son of Nathaniel Humfreys, citizen and Ironmonger. Arms, quarterly, 1 and 4, Sable, three nag's heads erased argent; 2 and 3, Per pale or and gules, two lions rampant endorsed counterchanged; the badge of Ulster.—M. I. Vide Biographical Notices.

20th of October, the clerk acquainted the Committee then assembled that Mr. Walker, keeper of Guildhall, had been with him on Saturday last, in the afternoon, and said he was directed by the Committee of Aldermen to let the Company know that it was expected they would provide pageants on the Lord Mayor's day, when the King was to dine in the city. Elkanah Settle was thereupon conferred with; but Mr. Hayes, who commonly undertook those things, would not intermeddle, and the pageant was relinquished for want of time."

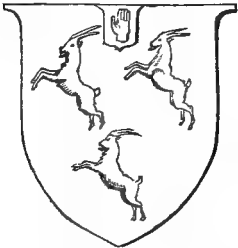
1716, March 27. At this Court the Company's common seal was affixed to a lease of a parcel of ground, being part of the Golden Acre fronting the pathway leading to Islington, and granted by them to Mr. James Baudouin, for a term of nine hundred and ninety years, at the yearly rent of a peppercorn, for the purpose of building thereon an almshouse for French Protestant refugees. "The premises conteyned in y<sup>e</sup> lease were described in a scheame to y<sup>e</sup> lease annexed."

1718, May 18. At this Court the feoffment or grant from the Company to the Commissioners for building 50 new churches, of ground for a church, churchyard, and minister's house in or near Old Street, and a memorial to be registered, were severally sealed with the Company's seal, and a receipt for the consideration money subscribed by the Master.

1719. Mr. Butler appeared before the Committee of Supervisors, when the proposed decorations of the Company's barge were read over to him, viz. "that itt be all gilt as before; the frame worke of the inside the pannells to be white marble; the battins greene rock work and figures; the King's arms to be new painted; the master's



and wardens' names to be writt att length in gold letters; the pillars, which are now black, to be blew waved with gold, and gilt as before; on each side the King's armes the Citties and Compan<sup>s</sup> armes in a shield, hatched with gold; the backside of y<sup>e</sup> doors coming into the barge and two pannells on each side to be painted four figures, Peace, Plenty, Charity, and Justice; in the front of the said doors a sea-horse; in the pannells on each side to be Neptune and Amphitrite; in the pannells under them to be flowers and fruit; round the outside under the pillars the King's, Citty's, and Company's armes, between each a lion's face hatched with gold, with ornaments of shells and flowers; underneath to be fouldige in stone colour, and the ogee under y<sup>e</sup> foldage round y<sup>e</sup> barge to be gilt, and the oares and other small matters to be done." All which the said Mr. Butler agreed to perform in good and workmanlike manner, with good and proper materials, for the sum of twenty-seven pounds.



1720. Sir George Thorold, Bart. and a member of the Company of Ironmongers, was chosen to serve the office of Lord Mayor. Arms: Sable, three goats salient argent; the badge of Ulster.—Visitation of Lincolnshire, MS. Harl. 1190 and 1550..

At the November Court this year it was related that " Mr. Thomas Holmes, digging on y<sup>e</sup> south side of y<sup>e</sup> ground let to him, adjoining on the south to ground formerly used for the Chequer Brewhouse, had found a stone several feet under ground with y<sup>e</sup> Comp<sup>s</sup> armes on itt, w<sup>ch</sup> stone was placed there, beyond controversie, as a boundary or meere stone of y<sup>e</sup> Company's ground, and sufficiently demonstrates the fence wall fronting south to y<sup>e</sup> ground used for the

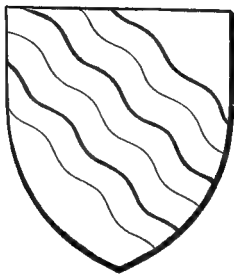
Chequer Brewhouse to be y<sup>e</sup> Compa<sup>s</sup> wall ; whereupon it was ordered—that the stone be either continued where found or raised up above ground exactly over y<sup>e</sup> same place, so as to be seen, or that a new stone be placed above ground over y<sup>e</sup> old stone, w<sup>t</sup> a proper inscription thereon mencioning y<sup>e</sup> old stone underneath.”

1723. Mr. Richard Phillips, limner, proposed to execute a portrait of Sir Robert Geffreys, eight feet high, for the sum of thirty guineas, which the Court agreed to ; and in the month of January following Mr. John Nost was employed to make a statue of Sir Robert Geffreys, six feet high, in hard metal, which he undertook to do, and put up in front of the chapel of the Company's almshouses at Kingsland, and to present them with a model of the figure in hard metal, for the sum of forty pounds.

On the 24th March it was ordered, that a poor box be provided for persons made free or taking any lease or leases of the Company, to bestow or put therein as they shall be charitably disposed.

1733. The Court voted one hundred pounds towards the organ in Saint Luke's church, conditionally that no encroachment be made on the Company's ground in building the parson's house, and that seats be provided for four alms-people and the Company's servants who inhabit the said parish.

1740. The master was requested to agree with a carver for a new shield at the stern of the barge, and the figure of Saint Lawrence and two Fames for the bulk-head.



1741. Sir Robert Godschall, citizen and Ironmonger, Lord Mayor. He was elected alderman of Bishopsgate ward and President of Saint Bartholomew's Hospital in 1731-2. In 1735 he served the office of sheriff, when he received the honour of knighthood, and in 1741 was returned as one of the members of Parliament for the city of London. Sir Robert Godschall was a Portugal merchant, and had his house of business on College Hill.\* He died during his mayoralty on the 26th June, 1742, aged 50 years, and was buried in the chancel of Albury church, Surrey, where a monument is erected to his memory. Arms: Azure, three bends wavy argent.—M. I.†

The order of procession on the occasion of Sir Robert Godschall's mayoralty was as follows :—

Eight sweepers.

The city marshal, with his attendants, and knots for his horse, hat, and sword.

Two of the foot marshal's men, with truncheons and knots.  
The captain of the band of pensioners, with scarf and knots on his hat and sword.

Fifty pensioners, in gowns and caps with knots, carrying each a shield and javelin.

A lieutenant, to bring up the rear, with a painted staff like a constable's.

A long standard with six bearers in gowns and caps, and one in scarlet at the fly.

\* Collections of Samuel Gregory, Esq.

† Several of the family of Godschall appear to have been members of the Ironmongers' Company. John Godschall was admitted to the livery in 1685; Nicholas Godschall, of Mincing Lane, on the 13th of October, 1719; Sir Robert Godschall, described in the Ironmongers' books as residing in Saint Thomas the Apostle, August 26th, 1731; and John Godschall, son of John Godschall, was made free by patrimony in October, 1723.

The captain of the gentlemen ushers, with his scarf.

Thirty gentlemen ushers, in black coats, with gold chains, laced hats, ruffled shirts, tie wigs, and white gloves and wands.

The other long standard, supported as before.

Twelve whiffers, with belts, knots, and white wands.

The barge master, in his gown, sash, and silk cap.

Six banners, borne by six watermen.

The kettle drums and music with cockades.

The master of defence, properly habited.

The Company's two staves, borne by two porters.

The Company, in the following order :—

The Master, in a foyns gown without a hood.

The wardens and livery, down to the present renter wardens inclusive, according to seniority, in foyns gowns and hoods.

The rest of the livery, in budge gowns and hoods.

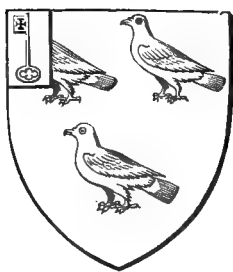
The clerk, in his tufted gown.



1749. Sir Samuel Pennant, Knt. a member of the Ironmongers' Company, was elected to the office of Lord Mayor, but died on the 20th May, 1750, before the expiration of his mayoralty (vide Biographical Notices). Arms, quarterly, 1 and 4, Per bend sinister ermine and ermines, a lion rampant or; 2 and 3, Argent, three bars wavy azure, on the middle one as many martlets or.—Coll. of Arms.

1750. The Lords Commissioners of his Majesty's Treasury informed the Company, that the Emperor of Morocco had made a demand for the sum of 17,000*l.* for the redemption of British captives, and requested to know if the Company were ready to pay that amount from the funds bequeathed by Mr. Betton for that purpose, to such persons as should be appointed by his Majesty's letters of privy seal, or to state if any other mode of payment would be more satisfactory.

On which the Court resolved, that the clerk should wait on Mr. Scrope, and acquaint him with the reasons which induced them to think that they could not pay the moneys arising out of Mr. Betton's bequest for the redemption of slaves, to any person to be appointed by the King's privy seal, but that they were always ready to pay such sums as might remain in their hands for that purpose in such manner as the Court of Chancery should direct.



1752.\* Robert Alsop, Esq. Ironmonger, Lord Mayor.

He was elected Alderman of Coleman Street Ward in 1745; Sheriff, 1746; Treasurer of Bridewell Hospital, 1750; and President of Christ's Hospital, 1774. On the death of Sir Robert Ladbroke, the 6th Sept. 1773, he became the father of the city, and was translated to Bridge Ward Without. He died 24th May, 1785, in the 78th year of his age, and was buried at St. Michael's Queenhithe.

There is a portrait of Mr. Alsop, painted in 1784, in the the Irish Chamber, Guildhall, of which Society he was for some time Governor.†

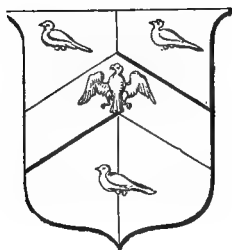
Arms: Azure, three doves or; on a canton or a key in pale sable.—Coll. Arms.

1761. 2 George III. A Committee was appointed to consider a recommendation of the Common Council to provide pageants on the ensuing Lord Mayor's day, when the Ironmongers resolved to adopt the course pursued by the other Companies; and no pageants were provided.

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\* The alteration of the style commenced in the year 1752.

† Collections of Samuel Gregory, Esq.



1763. William Beckford, Esq. citizen and Ironmonger, was chosen Lord Mayor, which office he again held in 1770, but died before the expiration of his second mayoralty.— (Vide Biographical Notices.)

Arms : Per pale gules and azure, on a chevron argent, between three martlets or, an eagle displayed sable.—

College of Arms.\*

1764. It was ordered, that a dinner be provided for the livery on the next Lord Mayor's day, and that the usual number of cups, rolls, tongues, and bottles of ale, be supplied for the barge. That no guests be admitted, and no smoking allowed on board, and the liverymen who go in the procession to wear gowns.

1768, July 21. The Court determined on an excursion up the river on the following Wednesday, and a dinner at five shillings per head was ordered to be provided for sixty persons at the Swan at Chelsea.

In the month of September of the same year, it is recorded that Mr. Timothy Bevan, of Lombard Street, druggist, being one of the people called Quakers, was admitted free of this Company by redemption, on his solemn affirmation.

1770, Jan. 26. The following letter of thanks from the Common Council was read, and ordered to be entered on the minutes :—

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\* The ancient custom of presenting the Lord Mayor elect with the sum of forty guineas for the beautifying his house is stated in the minutes of this year to have been discontinued by the City Companies, since the Lord Mayors had resided in the Mansion House.

BECKFORD, Mayor.

At a Common Council, held in the Chamber of the Guildhall of the city of London, on Friday the 15th day of December, 1769, it was ordered, that the thanks of this Court be given to the Worshipful Company of Ironmongers for their generosity in giving up part of their ground on Snow Hill for the benefit of the public highway.

HODGES.

1783, Nov. 27. The Right Hon. Samuel Lord Hood was admitted to the freedom and livery of the Ironmongers' Company, the ceremony of nomination being dispensed with. His Lordship, having taken the usual oaths, addressed the Court in the following words :—

“Gentlemen, I am extremely sensible of the great honour done me by the freedom of the Worshipful Company of Ironmongers; and the very obliging manner it has been conferred increases the value of it. To know that he stands firm in the good opinion of his fellow subjects is the highest gratification a military officer can receive; and to find my humble and honest endeavours, not only so generally and kindly accepted, but most distinguishedly noticed, must afford me heart-felt pleasure.

“I am happy to become a freeman of your Worshipful Company, and it will ever be my pride and very earnest wish to approve myself true and faithful to its rights and privileges.

“To you, Sir, the worthy Master, I stand much indebted, and am unable to express what I feel, for the very polite and flattering manner in which you have fulfilled the Company's wishes towards me.”

After the ceremony of admission to the livery, his lordship dined with the Company; at which, Malcolm informs us, there were also present Lord Cranstoun, of the Formidable; the Hon. William Cornwallis, of the Canada; Cornish, of the Arrogant; Goodall, of the Valiant; Reynolds, of the Monarch; Gardner, of the Duke; Lindsee, of the Magnificent; Inglefield, of the Centaur; Sutherland, of the Belliqueux; Williams, of the Prince George; Knatch-

bull, of the Princessa ; Carrington, of the Ajax ; Hood, of the Champion ; the Hon. Mr. Hood ; Captains Dumotte and Maude, and Mr. Hunt, his lordship's secretary.\*

The loyalty of the city of London was never more conspicuously evinced than in the year 1792, when the principles of the French Revolution were openly advocated, and a society was organized for subverting the government and institutions of the country. The Ironmongers' Company, feeling on this occasion, in common with the well-disposed portion of the community, the necessity of a powerful public demonstration, assembled at their Hall on the 12th of December, when they adopted the following resolution, which was ordered to be signed by the clerk and published in the Gazette, and such other papers as the master and wardens should direct :—

That, at this extraordinary crisis, when all orders and ranks of men seem particularly called upon to declare their sentiments openly as to the constitution and government of the country, it must appear more especially necessary that those whose situation makes them a component and not the least interested part thereof should step forward. Therefore, we, the master, wardens, and livery of the Company of Ironmongers, do thus publicly avow that we most cordially and sincerely concur with the merchants, bankers, and other inhabitants of this city of London, in the declaration made and carried at the most numerous and respectable meeting that was ever known to have assembled together, held at Merchant Taylors' Hall, on the 5th instant.

And we do hereby further declare, that we are resolved individually to co-operate with our fellow citizens in resisting every attempt that has either a tendency to foment sedition or to change the constitution and government of these realms as by law established.

1795, June 24. In consequence of the high price of provisions, it was ordered that there be no entertainment at the Hall before the first of November following. At the

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\* *Londinium Redivivum*, vol. ii. p. 37.



same time it was resolved, that the Aldermen and Common Council of the ward of Aldgate be requested to distribute 100*l.* given by this Company amongst the poor of the said ward.

1798. In consequence of the increase of the assessed taxes there was no ball this year.

February 9th. It was proposed and carried, that 1,000*l.* be subscribed at the Bank of England towards the expenses of prosecuting the war, in pursuance of the late Act of Parliament for granting to his Majesty an Aid and Contribution.

April 17. A letter from Alderman Combe and the Common Council of the ward of Aldgate was read, in which they requested the use of the Hall for a meeting of the inhabitants of the said ward for the purpose of forming a military association, agreeably to the unanimous recommendation of the Court of Aldermen; to which request the Court acceded, and also granted the vestibule, the small room adjoining, and the yard for military purposes, and voted the sum of twenty guineas towards furthering the views of the association. In 1804, a further donation of thirty guineas was given for the same purpose.

1802. The modus of four pence per acre on the Company's estate called the Gallions, was this year established by an action at law.



1803. CHARLES PRICE, Esq. a member of the Ironmongers' Company, was elected to the office of Lord Mayor, and in the following year was created a Baronet.—Vide List of Masters. Arms: Gules, a lion rampant argent; the badge of Ulster.—Coll. of Arms.

1805, December 30. A special Committee of the whole Company was summoned to take into consideration a communication from the Town Clerk, as follows:—

To the Master and Wardens of the Worshipful Company of  
Ironmongers.

Gentlemen,

I am directed to transmit to you the annexed resolution of the Court of Aldermen, and to request the favour of you to lay the same before your Company, and communicate to the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor their answer as early as possible, in order that the proper arrangements may be made.

I have the honour to be,

Your most obedient Servant,

H. WOODTHORPE.

Town Clerk's Office, Guildhall,

Dec. 25, 1805.

At an especial Court, held on the vigil of the Nativity of our Lord, that is to say, Tuesday the 24th day of December 1805, and in the 46th year of the reign of George the Third, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland King, &c.

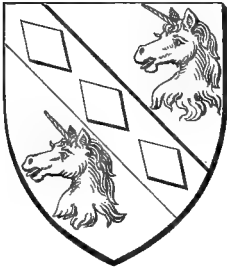
Shaw, Mayor.

Resolved unanimously, That this Court do request the attendance of the several Livery Companies of this city in their barges at Greenwich, on Wednesday the 8th day of January next, to accompany the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor and this Court in the procession by water for the funeral of the late Vice-Admiral Horatio Viscount Nelson.

WOODTHORPE.

1806, January 8. The livery of the Ironmongers' Company, in full mourning and livery gowns, assembled at the Hall at eight o'clock in the morning, where breakfast was provided, and from thence proceeded in their barge to Greenwich, in compliance with the above precept, accompanied by a band of music, consisting of two flutes, four clarionets, two horns, two bassoons, one serpent, one trombone, a pair of kettle-drums, and two trumpets.

1808. The Company signified their consent to a Bill in Parliament empowering the Governors of the French Hospital to grant certain sites of their land on building leases.



1810. JOSHUA JONATHAN SMITH, Esq. citizen and Ironmonger, was chosen to serve the office of Lord Mayor. He was elected Alderman of Castle Baynard ward in 1803, and Sheriff of London and Middlesex in 1808, on which latter occasion he was received into the livery of the Ironmongers' Company, having been admitted to the freedom in 1803 by the nomination of the Lord Mayor, and by translation from the Company of Patten-makers, of which he was previously free. Alderman Smith was by trade a sugar-baker at Be'net's Hill, Doctors' Commons, and was, conjointly with Lady Hamilton, executor of the last will and testament of the late Horatio Viscount Nelson.

He died 15 July, 1834, aged 69, and was buried in the vaults under the chapel of Saint Mary, Fulham. \*

Arms: Argent, on a bend azure, between two unicorn's heads erased gules, three lozenges or. (Escutcheon in the Hall.)

At a Court at Ironmongers' Hall on the 28th Sept. 1816, "the master, wardens, and rest of the livery of this Company, in common with their fellow citizens, entertaining the highest sense of the great achievements of the British squadron lately before Algiers, under the command of Admiral Lord Exmouth, and in particular taking into

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\* Collections of Samuel Gregory, Esq.

consideration the frequent occasion which this Company has had to treat with the States of Algiers, as well as other states on the Barbary coast, for the redemption of British subjects held in slavery, resolve, That the freedom and livery of this Company be respectfully offered to Admiral Lord Exmouth, by whose brilliant success in action, and exalted mind in negotiation, the abolition for ever of slavery was dictated and obtained as the basis of a treaty with the same States of Algiers."

On the 25th of October following, the master and wardens reported an interview with Lord Exmouth, in which his lordship expressed himself highly gratified with the Resolution of the Court on the 28th of September last.

The freedom and livery of the Company were at the same time voted to Rear-Admiral Sir David Milne, K.C.B. the second officer in command at the late action of Algiers ; and it was further ordered that a similar entertainment to that which was given on the reception of the late Lord Hood be provided in the month of January next, under the direction of the master and wardens.

November 26. A communication was read from Admiral Lord Viscount Exmouth, comprising an account of the number of slaves liberated from Algiers, Tunis, and Tripoli, and also a statement of the squadron at the bombardment of Algiers, with the names of the commanders and captains of each vessel, which was ordered to be entered on the minutes.

The squadron under the command of Admiral Lord Exmouth in the attack upon Algiers, 27th August, 1816 :—

Queen Charlotte	.	.	Guns, 110	Admiral Lord Exmouth.
				Capt. Sir James Brisbane.
Impregnable	.	.	98	Rear-Admiral Sir David Milne.
				Capt. C. Brace, C.B.

Superb	.	.	.	<sup>Guns.</sup> 74	Capt. Chas. Ekins, C.B.
Minden	.	.	.	74	Capt. Wm. Paterson, C.B.
Albion	.	.	.	74	Capt. John Coode, C.B.
Severn	.	.	.	40	Capt. the Hon. T. W. Aylmer, C.B.
Granicus	.	.	.	36	Capt. W. F. Wise, C.B.
Glasgow	.	.	.	40	Capt. the Hon. A. Maitland, C.B.
Hebeus	.	.	.	36	Capt. Edw. Palmer, C.B.
Leander	.	.	.	50	Capt. E. Chetham, C.B.
Heron	.	.	.	18	Capt. George Bentham.
Mutine	.	.	.	18	Capt. John Mould.
Britomart	.	.	.	10	Capt. R. Riddle.
Prometheus	.	.	.	18	Capt. W. Dashwood.
Cordelia	.	.	.	10	Capt. W. Sargeant.
Belzebub	.	.		Bomb	Capt. W. Kempthorne.
Fury	.	.		Bomb	Capt. Chas. Moorsom.
Hecla	.	.		Bomb	Capt. W. Popham.
Infernal	.	.		Bomb	Capt. the Hon. G. Perceval.

## DUTCH SQUADRON.

Melampus	.	.	.	36	Baron Vice-Admiral Van de Capellan. Capt. de Man.
Frederica	.	.	.	36	Capt. Vanderstatton.
Dagerad	.	.	.	36	Capt. Volders.
Diana	.	.	.	36	Capt. Zierooogel.
Amstel	.	.	.	36	Capt. Vanderstart.
Endracht	.	.	.	22	Capt. Wardenburg.

Minute of the number of slaves liberated by Admiral Lord Viscount Exmouth at the regencies of Algiers, Tunis, and Tripoli, in the year 1816:—

## AT ALGIERS.

Neapolitans and Sicilians	.	.	.	1110
Sardinians and Genoese	.	.	.	62
Piedmontese	.	.	.	6

Romans . . . . .	174
Tuscans . . . . .	6
Spaniards . . . . .	226
Portuguese . . . . .	1
Greeks . . . . .	7
Dutch . . . . .	28
English . . . . .	18
French . . . . .	2
Austrians . . . . .	2
	<hr/>
	1642
	<hr/>

## AT TUNIS.

Neapolitans and Sicilians . . . . .	524
Sardinians and Genoese . . . . .	257
	<hr/>
	781
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## AT TRIPOLI.

Neapolitans and Sicilians . . . . .	422
Sardinians and Genoese . . . . .	144
Romans . . . . .	10
Hamburghers . . . . .	4
	<hr/>
	580
	<hr/>

## RECAPITULATION.

At Algiers . . . . .	1642
At Tunis . . . . .	781
At Tripoli . . . . .	580
	<hr/>
	3003
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1817, January 31st. A Court was assembled at three o'clock for the purpose of receiving Lord Exmouth and Sir David Milne into the freedom and livery of the Company ; and these gallant officers being introduced by Sir Charles Price, Bart. and Robert Slade, Esq., Sir Charles Price addressed the Court in the following words :—

MASTER,

It is with most heartfelt pleasure and satisfaction that my brother Slade and myself have the honour to introduce to you and this Company Admiral Lord Viscount Exmouth and Rear-Admiral Sir David Milne. It would be the height of presumption in me to attempt to expatiate upon the high character of these two great commanders, before they receive the encomiums so justly their due through the most eloquent channel of these United Kingdoms—the Houses of Lords and Commons. But I may be permitted to observe, that the noble lord's naval career has placed his name in the first rank of British heroes at this most memorable era of our history, and that of the Rear-Admiral tends to the same result; and therefore I am sensible that you, Sir, will esteem this the proudest day of your life, that, under your auspices as Master of the Ironmongers' Company, the noble Lord and Sir David Milne will be enrolled as freemen and liverymen of this Company. And here permit me, my Lord and Sir David, to congratulate you both upon becoming members of this fellowship. We hail you as brethren, and receive you with open arms, for it does most fortunately happen, from a peculiar coincidence of circumstances, that we have a right to claim you in preference to any other Company of this great metropolis, from our having been for years the chosen dispensers of a bounty for the redemption of unfortunate British subjects who have fallen into the hands of the Barbary States. We have long contemplated with horror the state of warfare carried on by the Algerines and other powers on the Barbary coasts, to the general degradation of all the powers of Christendom; and while, under Providence, this splendid achievement has put an end to slavery in the regencies of Algiers, Tunis, and Tripoli, the period is not far distant when this brilliant commencement of the total extirpation of slavery on the frontiers shall appear to have been the signal of its final abolition not only in all Africa but throughout the world.

Lord Exmouth, in replying to this address, took occasion to observe, that he solaced himself with the reflection that every honourable inducement had been previously used, which persuasion could suggest, to bring the Dey of Algiers to a sense of duty, but that every argument had

failed except the *dernier ressort*—that which proceeded from the cannon's mouth. He lamented over the ignorance and barbarity of the Algerines, but complimented them as a regency, by stating that, in general, so far as they knew their duty they practised it; and his Lordship had no doubt that they would strictly observe the articles of their treaty with the British Government: for, so far as his experience went, he never knew them to violate any treaty which they had entered into.\*

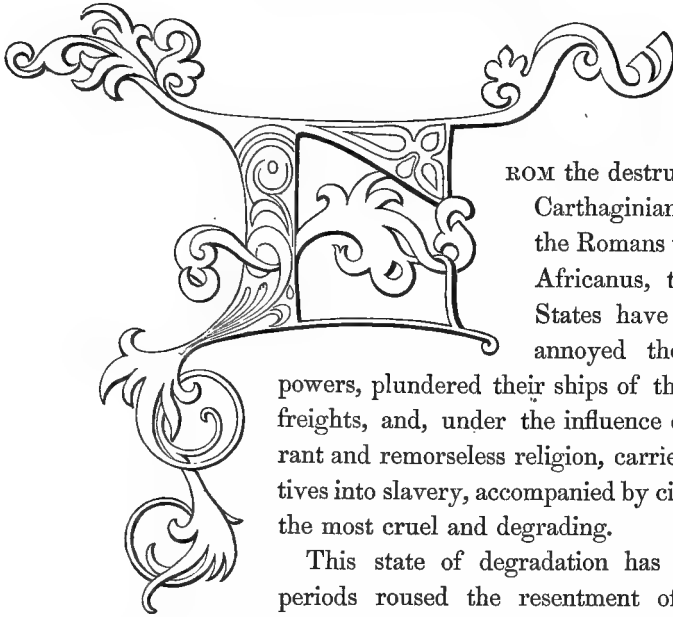
The ceremony of admission to the freedom and livery of the Company being completed, the two admirals, accompanied by several captains of their fleet, and attended by the master, wardens, and members of the Court, proceeded to the Guildhall to receive the freedom of the city and the sword which had been voted by the corporation of London.

The address delivered by Richard Clarke, Esq. the Chamberlain, on this memorable occasion, is preserved in the Company's Court Book.

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\* On another occasion, referring to the subject of slavery, his lordship expressed his opinion that Mr. Betton's fund would still be required for such vessels as might be wrecked towards the South, whose crews would probably fall into the hands of the wandering tribes of Arabs and Moors which infest the Desert, and are a lawless banditti, acknowledging no power or authority whatever. By a confirmation of the Lord Chancellor's decree for the settlement of Mr. Betton's estate, in the House of Lords in 1844, seven thousand pounds are set aside as an accumulating fund to meet any future demands that may be made for the redemption of slaves, according to the limitations of the testator's will.





FROM the destruction of the Carthaginian republic by the Romans under Scipio Africanus, the Barbary States have unceasingly annoyed the European

powers, plundered their ships of their valuable freights, and, under the influence of an intolerant and remorseless religion, carried their captives into slavery, accompanied by circumstances the most cruel and degrading.

This state of degradation has at different periods roused the resentment of the great European powers; but their efforts had been hitherto inefficient. That truly pious and heroic sovereign St. Louis of France perished under the walls of Tunis, and the Emperor Charles the Fifth, the most powerful monarch of Europe, equipped a fleet of more than 500 vessels, in which embarked the best appointed army that perhaps had ever left the European shores, under his own immediate command, fully determined to chastise and humble these cruel and insolent barbarians; but this mighty force, which landed near Algiers, was, from causes which no human sagacity could resist, almost annihilated, and Charles returned from the expedition disappointed, mortified, and so thoroughly humbled that it is supposed to have had an influence in determining him to resign his crown and retire in disgust from the toils of royalty and the cares of the world.

But among the numberless instances of prowess which have distinguished this eventful period, the conquest of the almost impregnable fortress of Algiers will form a prominent feature in European annals, and the bringing to reason a ferocious government and destroying forever the insufferable and horrid system of Christian slavery, was reserved for this highly-favoured country; and the rapid and glorious victory obtained under your lordship's command, and the mild and just conditions demanded and obtained by the firmness and wisdom of

his Majesty's government, will hand down the name of his Royal Highness the Prince Regent, and those who advised the measure, with honour to a grateful and admiring posterity.

The moderation and forbearance displayed in the moment of victory was no less humane than politic. It was observed by a Carthaginian ambassador to the Roman senate that they had increased their empire full as much by sparing those they conquered as by conquering—"Plus pene parcendo victis quam vincendo imperium auxisse."

I have peculiar pleasure in receiving your lordship and your gallant companion in arms from the worshipful Company of Ironmongers. A worthy citizen and member of that body, Mr. Thomas Betton (who it is said was himself a captive on the coast of Barbary), having made that Company his trustees for the application of part of his estate for the redemption of British slaves in Turkey and Barbary, we may now hope that the money so bequeathed may in future be applied to the other objects of the benevolent testator's will.

Your lordship will excuse me if I advert to a circumstance which attracted the public notice at an early period of the revolutionary war. After vanquishing a brave but unfortunate enemy you did honour to his remains, and gave another illustrious instance to the truth of what was said by an excellent author, "that English valour wars not with the dead." This honourable conduct, and the last glorious victory in the cause of humanity, have not passed unnoticed by our late rivals; the city of Paris; much to their honour, having enrolled your name as a fellow-citizen, your lordship having proved yourself in an eminent degree "a citizen of the world."

The gallant admirals, attended as before, and accompanied by the Lord Mayor (Matthew Wood, Esq.), the Sheriffs, and the Chamberlain, then returned to Ironmongers' Hall to partake of the entertainment provided by the Company, at which the following visitors were present:—Lord Viscount Hood, Lord Bridport, Captain Sir James Brisbane, Sir Edward Brace, the Hon. Captain Aylmer, Captains Wise, Dashwood, and Kempthorne, Colonel Gosset of the Engineers, and several other characters of rank and distinction.

At the same Court on the 31st of January was read a letter from the Town Clerk, as follows :

Guildhall, 11th December, 1816.

Sir,—I am directed by the Committee of the Corporation of London appointed to conduct the entertainment given at the Guildhall to his Royal Highness the Prince Regent and his illustrious guests, his Imperial Majesty Alexander the Emperor of all the Russias and his Majesty Frederick William King of Prussia, and also the entertainment to his Grace the Duke of Wellington, to transmit to you herewith, in the name of the Corporation of London, a copy of their reports upon these entertainments, and at the same time to express their thanks for the loan of the Company's chandeliers and lustres upon that occasion.

I am, Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

HY. WOODTHORPE.

Thos. Pellatt, Esq. Clerk of the  
Company of Ironmongers.

1820, June 4th. The following letter from the City Remembrancer was read and ordered to be entered on the Minutes :

Guildhall, 16th May, 1820.

Sir,—The Court of Aldermen having appointed the present masters of the twelve superior Companies of the City to assist the Chief Butler of England on the day of his Majesty's coronation, request the favour of you to send me in writing, before one o'clock to-morrow, the christian and surname of the master of your Company, correctly spelt, with his place of residence.

I am, Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

T. TYRRELL.

Thos. Pellatt, Esq.

The name and address of Sir Charles Price, Bart. was returned ; but the coronation, which in the first instance had been appointed for the 7th of August, by a second proclamation was postponed to the 19th of July following.

On that day the masters of the twelve Companies, in full dress court suits, attended at Westminster Hall by eight o'clock in the morning, pursuant to orders transmitted from the Herald's College and by command of the Deputy Earl Marshal.

Owing to some informality in the tickets of admission, or some neglect or oversight in the general arrangements of the day (for we cannot suppose that any disrespect towards the citizens of London was intended), the masters of the twelve Companies were so totally unprovided for that they felt themselves imperatively called upon to memorialise the Lord Mayor on the subject, in order to prevent a recurrence of similar inattention at any subsequent period; and the Ironmongers' Company, at their next court, directed that all the official documents and communications relative to the coronation of his Majesty George the Fourth be entered on their Minutes. The memorial addressed to the Lord Mayor was as follows :

To the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor.

London, 25th July, 1821.

My Lord,—The undersigned citizens of London, nominated to do the service of assistants to the Chief Butler at the coronation of his Majesty George the Fourth on Thursday the 19th instant, deem it expedient to represent to your lordship the proceeding which took place upon that occasion, as far as regards them, in order that a protest or remonstrance may be made in the proper quarter, so as to save the rights and privileges of the City of London, and thereby protect the successors of the undersigned at future coronations from being injured by the precedent that will otherwise be established to their prejudice.

Having accompanied your lordship, the Aldermen, Recorder, and Sheriffs in the city barge, the undersigned were permitted with them to proceed to the Painted Chamber. In this room they waited until the procession to the Abbey had been marshalled, when they applied for admission to the Great Hall with the tickets which had been presented to them for that purpose by the City Remembrancer, and which pur-

ported to be "pass tickets," but were without seal or signature. At the door leading to the hall they were refused admittance, upon the ground of not being provided with proper tickets. The undersigned, thus circumstanced, had no alternative but that of returning to the passages of the House of Lords. In vain they applied to such official persons as were in attendance for advice or assistance, in vain they sought for some room in which they might remain until the period arrived for them to do the service which they had been commanded to execute; and, while the undersigned had the mortification to observe that the Lords' committee rooms were appropriated for the use of various persons who, like themselves, formed no part of the procession, they were necessarily mixed with the servants and other menials engaged in arranging the dinners.

The undersigned were also without any notification whatever of any table having been provided for their accommodation, although upon former coronations the citizens had invariably dined in the Great Hall, and they were consequently without the means of obtaining the refreshments necessary during the long attendance required by their summons, excepting what they procured through the attention of those individuals who witnessed their unpleasant situation.

Whatever might have been the chagrin and disappointment of the undersigned at this degrading treatment, they assure your lordship that individually it gave them little concern; but when they reflect that the citizens of London were represented in their persons; that they attended not merely *ex gratiâ*, but to perform a service which had been claimed and exercised for ages, it gave them great pain to find the dignity of the ancient City of London thus compromised by a want of attention somewhere to official forms or deficiency in that firmness so essential to the maintenance of presumptive rights and privileges.

The undersigned beg to assure your lordship of their great respect and esteem.

(Signed)

GEORGE PALMER, <i>vice STE-</i>	THOMAS DAY FRAMPTON.
VENS DINELEY TOTTON.	JAMES RANDELL.
JOHN BUTTS.	JOHN GRIFFIN.
RICHARD RYLAND.	ROBERT HARRY SPARKES.
THOMAS MOORE.	CHARLES PRICE.
WILLIAM SEWARD HALL.	DANIEL WHALLEY.
JOHN FARLEY.	

1828. On the 5th of May this year His Royal Highness Prince George of Cumberland, accompanied by Col. Thornton, Col. Poten, the Rev. Mr. Jelf, and several other gentlemen, visited Ironmongers' Hall on his return from viewing the docks, and partook of an elegant cold collation which had been provided for the occasion.



WILLIAM THOMPSON, Esq. M.P. and a member of this Company, was this year elected to the office of Lord Mayor.—Vide List of Masters. Arms: Azure, a lion passant guardant or, within a bordure argent. (Escutcheon in the Hall.)

1830, June 28. It was resolved, "That the dinner appointed for the 30th instant be relinquished, in consequence of the lamented death of His Majesty George the Fourth, and that the Court do meet for business only."

October 14, the first of William the Fourth. This Committee was especially summoned to take into consideration a communication from the Royal Entertainment Committee at Guildhall, soliciting the loan of the Company's plate on Lord Mayor's day, when his Majesty had signified his gracious intention to dine there. "Resolved, That the Company will do everything that is requisite on their part to shew their respect to his Majesty on that occasion."

1832. It was recommended and adopted that Clarke's buildings, Snow-hill, be for the future called Ironmongers' buildings.

1833, Nov. 28. At this Court a communication from Sir Francis Palgrave, one of the Commissioners of the

“Municipal Corporation Commission,” was read, and ordered to be entered on the Minutes.

Municipal Corporation Commission, England and Wales.

New Palace Yard, 11 Oct. 1833.

Sir,—As one of the Commissioners appointed to inquire as to the state of the several Municipal Corporations in England and Wales, I request the favour of your attendance at the office of the Town Clerk of the City of London, on Wednesday the 23rd instant, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, in order to give any information in your power respecting the Company of Ironmongers; and request that you will bring with you any papers or documents in your power, which you think may assist the Commissioners in their investigation.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your very obedient Servant,

FRANCIS PALGRAVE.

To Henry Pellatt, Esq.

To this communication it was returned for answer, that having no municipal duties to perform, and enjoying no municipal privileges, the Company conceived that they did not come within the scope and meaning of His Majesty's Municipal Corporation Commission, and therefore they respectfully excused themselves from attending at the time and place appointed; but in the month of January following, Sir Francis Palgrave having by another note requested a conference with the Company, without prejudice, to explain to them more fully the nature and object of the Commission, they attended by their clerk, and answered such questions and inquiries as were then submitted to them.

1848. At a general Court of the Ironmongers' Company on the 31st of August, 1848, a Committee was appointed “to consider the propriety of collecting and printing information as to the charities, meetings, and bye-

laws of the Company, for the use of the members." In accordance with this resolution, the Committee so appointed, after a careful investigation of the records of the Company, on the 26th of April, 1849, submitted their report, accompanied with a general statement of the charities then existing, and the rules and bye-laws applicable and necessary (with certain proposed alterations) for the present management of the Company's affairs. This report and statement being read, was referred back for revision, and ordered to be taken into consideration at a Court to be specially called for that purpose.

On the 22nd of May following, the report was again received, when it was approved, and finally settled, and ordered to be printed under the direction and superintendence of the Committee.

## RULES, ORDINANCES, AND BYE-LAWS.

### APPRENTICES.

Every freeman of the Company is entitled to bind apprentices under the Company, and upon such binding is required to sign the following declaration:—

I, A. B. do hereby solemnly declare that the apprenticeship of \_\_\_\_\_ to me, is not intended to be a mere colourable binding for the purpose of obtaining his freedom without actual service, but that the full and unreserved intention of all parties is, that the said apprentice shall actually and bonâ fide serve a regular apprenticeship to me, in my business of \_\_\_\_\_, for the whole term of seven years, without any reservation or deception whatsoever, but as a faithful apprentice should do, according to the true intent and meaning of his Indentures, and according to the usage and custom of the city of London.

Every apprentice so bound is also required to sign a declaration in the following words:—

I, A. B. son of \_\_\_\_\_, bound apprentice to \_\_\_\_\_ do promise to be obedient to the master and war-



dens of the Worshipful Company of Ironmongers, London, during my life, and to my said master during my apprenticeship. Witness my hand this                      day of                      .\*

The indentures of all apprentices are to be prepared by the clerk of the Ironmongers' Company.† An apprentice may be bound or turned over to a new master at a General Court, or before the senior warden,‡ or in his absence before the junior warden. The fees in each instance are 13s. 6d.§

Every master is bound on taking an apprentice to produce the copy of his freedom, if required to do so.

#### FREEDOM.

Persons are eligible to the freedom of this Company by patrimony, servitude, or redemption, but an exception is made to attorneys, who, by an order of Court in 1797, cannot be made free by redemption.

Agreeable to a rule established in 1749, notice must be given at a previous Court || of all persons proposed to be made free by redemption; and an ancient ordinance, bearing date 1657, directs that no person is to change the copy of his freedom, but chiefly to hold of this Company.

The fine for freedom by redemption has varied from time to time,¶ but was last settled, by an Order of Court in 1830, at one hundred guineas.

Every person on being admitted to the freedom is required to take the following oath:—

#### Freeman's Oath.

“ You shall swear, that you will be true to our Sovereign Lady Victoria, by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland Queen, Defender of the Faith, &c. You shall be obedient to the Master and Wardens of the art or mystery of Ironmongers now being, and to their successors. You shall also become contributory to all manner of summons, contributions, costs, and payments, that ought to be borne and paid by the aforesaid fellowship, as others of the same

\* Vide Court Books, Sept. 29, 1826.

† Ibid. 1556, 1609.

‡ Ibid. 1664, 1673.

§ Ibid. 1744.

|| Ibid. 1754, 1796.

¶ Ibid. 1498, 1570, 1579, 1581, 1598, 1610, 1674, 1693, 1707, 1708, 1748, 1771, 1776, 1777, 1790, 1800, 1803, 1827.

fellowship, to your power. The lawful council of the fellowship you shall keep; you shall not change the copy of your freedom, but chiefly hold of this fellowship; all manner of acts, statutes, rules, and ordinances, now made, or hereafter to be made, and standing in force, concerning the good government and order of this fellowship, you shall on your part maintain, support, and fulfil to your power and knowledge, or else shall pay such fines, pains, penalties, and mulcts, being accused, condemned, and orderly demanded, as for the offenders and violators of the same are or shall be ordained, provided, and established to be paid.—So help you God.”

#### YEOMANRY.

Formerly the yeomanry or freemen of the Company, in compliance with an ancient ordinance of 1497, were required to pay a quarterage of 1s. 4d. per annum each person; but this custom has for many years past been allowed to fall into abeyance.

By an order of Court in 1830, the two suppers which had been given to the yeomanry in each year \* were discontinued, and two dinners appointed in their stead. These dinners are given in the Hall, one on Wednesday in Easter week, and the other on St. Luke's day in the month of October, on both which occasions the senior warden presides,† and a few members of the Court are invited to attend.

At the Easter meetings the yeomanry elect their warden for the year ensuing. The fine for not serving that office was in former times 10l.‡ but by an order of Court in 1723 was reduced to 3l. 6s. 8d.

The warden of the yeomanry takes the following oath on being inducted into office:—

#### The Warden of the Yeomanry's Oath.

“You swear well and truly to exercise and execute the office of Warden of the Yeomanry of this Company to the most profit and benefit of the same Company, for and in your time, to your power. You shall not arrear any new custom, nor bind the said Yeomanry to any new charges, other than is set down in the orders in that behalf made; nor yet discharge any duty to their hurt: nor to your power infringe or break any of the good orders, old customs, or acts made or to be made for the better rule and government of the Yeomanry.—So help you God.”

\* Vide Court Book, 1579.

† Ibid. 1827.

‡ Ibid. 1590.

## LIVERY.

The number of the livery has varied from time to time, but has for many years past been limited to 100.\* The fine paid by each person on his admission is 42*l.*,† except honorary members, who pay no fine.

Notice of motion must be given at a General Court,‡ previous to filling up any vacancies in the livery; and the Court having determined to fill up such vacancies, the list of the freemen, conformably to the practice of the last fifty years, is read over. All persons found eligible are then written to, and requested to state if they desire to be put in nomination.§ The election is always by ballot, and no balloting paper can be received which contains a greater number of names than there are vacancies, but each member may insert any less number.

Should the number of votes for two or more candidates on summing up the ballot be found equal, the senior freeman is to be elected.

By an order of Court in 1790, no servant is eligible for the livery.

Any member of the livery becoming an alderman, or any freeman becoming an alderman, if elected on the livery, takes precedence on the list of the livery upon serving or fining for the offices of Master and Wardens.||

Every liveryman takes the following oath:—

## The Oath of a Liveryman.

“You shall swear to be good and true to our Sovereign Lady the Queen’s Majesty, that now is, and to her heirs and successors, Kings or Queens of this Realm: and that you shall, according to your best skill and judgment, with your advice or otherwise, well and truly assist the Master and Wardens of this Company when there shall be occasion; and the good rules and ordinances of this Company you shall keep and see to be kept, to the best of your power.—So help you God.”

## MASTER AND WARDENS.

The Master and Wardens of the Company are elected annually, in accordance with an ordinance confirmed by the Lord Chancellor and

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\* Which one hundred persons constitute the Court, there being no Court of Assistants in the Ironmongers’ Company.

† Vide Court Books, 1624, 1640, 1647, 1652, 1663, 1693, 1720, 1726, 1821.

‡ Ibid. 1768, 1821.

§ Ibid. 1776, 1800, 1813, 1827, 1829

|| Ibid. 1808.

Lord Chief Justice of the Common Pleas in 1581, and no alteration has been made in the rule since that time.

The practice is as follows :—

At the General Court in April one member is elected by the Court for the office of Master, and six other members nominated, out of which number the Wardens for the time being, on Monday after St. Peter's day, elect two to serve the offices of Senior and Junior Wardens for the year ensuing.

The new Master and Wardens are sworn in, and take their seats at the July Court, immediately after reading the minutes of previous meetings.

No person having failed in business, or compounded with his creditors by not paying twenty shillings in the pound, is eligible for Master or Warden.\*

Any Master or Warden becoming bankrupt or insolvent, or in any other way incapacitated during his year of office, is thereby disqualified. And in the case of any Master or Warden dying during his year of office, or becoming disqualified as aforesaid, the Court is to elect another member to serve for the remainder of the term.

By an Order of Court of 1720, it is provided that in the event of the Master being absent the senior past Master then present shall take his place and officiate for him.

By an Order of Court of 1751, in case of the absence of the Wardens or either of them, the Court shall appoint some other members to act for them.

No member can serve Senior Warden who has not first served the office of Junior Warden, except in cases of emergency.

The fines for not serving the offices

	£.
Of Wardens . . . . .	40
For not serving the office of Master, having served	
Senior Warden . . . . .	40
The fine for not serving either of these offices . . . . .	60

Any member not paying his fines is to relinquish his livery gown.

After the July Court, or as it is more generally called the Confirmation day, in compliance with his oath, and in conformity with

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\* Vide Court Book, 1732.

ancient custom, the late Senior Warden must within one month attend his successor in that office, to examine the Company's plate and effects by the inventory, and hand over the same to his custody.

By an Order of Court in 1848, it is directed that a suitable testimonial shall be presented to the Master on his retirement from office, not exceeding in value the sum of 15*l.*, except in such cases where a member has been called upon to serve that office more than once, when the nature and value of the testimonial is left to the discretion of the Court.

The Master and Wardens, on taking their seats on Master's day, take the following oaths;

The Master's Oath.

“You swear that you shall well and truly exercise and execute the office of Master of the mystery or art of Ironmongers, London, to their most worship and profit, for the year to come. You shall be aiding and assisting to the Wardens of this mystery in and about the execution of all and every the good orders and customs of this mystery. You shall arrear no new custom, nor bind the commonalty to any new charges, nor yet discharge any duty to their hurt: and, at the end of the year, you shall choose a new Master of this Company, such as at a Court shall be elected, according to the old custom.—So help you God.”

The Wardens' Oath.

“Ye shall swear that ye shall well and truly occupy the office of Wardenship for and in the craft of Ironmongers, to their most worship and profit, for and in your time, to your power. Ye shall arrear no new custom, nor bind the Commonalty of the said craft to any new charges, nor yet discharge any duty to their hurt; nor ye shall not lay down any of their good old customs or acts written, without the assent of the said Commonalty, or of the certain number of them accustomed; and at the end of the year ye shall, by the advice of the said Commonalty, choose new Master and Wardens, and discharge yourselves of the said office, upon pain of each of you to lose and pay to the said Commonalty forty shillings, without special dispensation had of the said fellowship. Ye shall also to the new Wardens, and to the Commonalty, or such auditors of the said fellowship as they shall assign, within a month after ye be discharged, make a just and true account of all such goods as shall come to your hands, or of right might come to your hands, in

your time, to the behoof of the said Commonalty; and all such goods as by the auditors shall be found in you ye shall forthwith deliver them to the new Wardens; all which points ye shall well and truly keep to your power.—So help ye God.”

#### ELECTION OF OFFICERS.

By an Order of Court of the 10th October, 1745, no officer of this Company is to be appointed without the office being first declared vacant, and notice of election inserted in the printed summons sent to each member.

Any member of the Court, on being elected to a salaried office under the Company, must resign his livery gown.

No member of the Company can be surety to the Company for any officers, or otherwise.

#### TENANTS, LEASES, ETC.

By an Order of Court dated the 29th of November, 1803, all licences hereafter granted to the tenants or under-tenants of the Company's estates to assign their respective leases to other persons are to be so framed as not to discharge the original lessees or their executors and administrators; and no assignment is to be made without the consent of a general Court.

By an Order of the 28th of November, 1812, no estate is to be let until the same has been viewed by the surveyor and the committee of supervisors, and their respective reports have been submitted to a general Court.

It is the practice of the Company to insure all their premises, and to charge the tenantry with the expenses.

The Master and Wardens meet quarterly to receive rents, and notice is sent to each tenant to attend at the Hall on those occasions.

#### GUESTS.

On all days when guests are invited the Master has the privilege of introducing four friends; the Wardens two each; every member who has served as Master or Warden, or fined for those offices, one each; and the junior members in rotation also one each; and it is directed by an Order of Court that all such guests shall be personally introduced by the members entitled to tickets.

When any such member is prevented attending the dinner from cir-

cumstances occurring subsequent to the invitation, his friend may be introduced by some other member of the Court, the member having the privilege by writing to the Master and stating the cause of his absence.

Public guests are invited by the joint concurrence of the Master and Wardens, at any meeting held by them.

The Master and Warden who retire from office on Confirmation day have the privilege of inviting an extra guest on that occasion.

The Clerk has the privilege of introducing a friend on the Master's Day, and on one other day in each year when guests are invited.

The members of the Court and their friends proceed from the drawing-room to the banqueting-hall as their names are called in rotation.

And the names of such junior members as have the privilege of inviting guests] are called immediately after the senior members, in the order in which they stand on the list.

#### MISCELLANEOUS.

By an Order of Court made in 1841, all fines received on the admission of new members are to be invested for a building fund.

On the decease of any member of the livery, the Clerk is to notice the same at the following Court, in order that it may be recorded on the Minutes.

No part of the Company's premises (that is, of the Hall) is to be lent for public purposes except the vestibule, and that only with the consent of the Master and Wardens.

By an Order of 1826 no votes of money can be made without previous notice inserted in the summons for a general Court, except grants to poor members, or such sums as the Company are by virtue of any trust bound to pay or distribute, and no money can be given from the poor's box except to poor members.

By an Order of 1843 persons not free of the Company, in order to become eligible as candidates for admission to the almshouses, must have their application signed by six members of the Court, and must have at least five shillings per week from their own resources, or that sum guaranteed to the satisfaction of the Master and Wardens. No person can be permitted to occupy a room at the almshouses except as a pensioner, and all non-free married persons are ineligible.

When any general repairs or cleansing of the Hall and buildings ex-

ceeding an outlay of fifty pounds are required, estimates of the works are to be obtained from not less than three tradesmen.

#### MINUTES OF PROCEEDINGS.

At the termination of every Court, the Minutes which have been taken down and refer to the business of the day are read over by the clerk, and, no other motion being made, are considered to be confirmed.

The Minutes of one Court are read over at the next Court, not for confirmation, but for the purpose of ascertaining that they have been correctly entered, and for the information of such members as were not present at the previous Court, and are then signed by the Master and Wardens for the time being.

The Minutes of all committees and other meetings are read at the next following Court, for confirmation or otherwise, as may be requisite.

The Minutes of the Irish Committee are only read for the information of the Court, that body being empowered to carry out their own measures.

No Order or Resolution of Court can be rescinded without notice of motion being inserted in the printed summons for the next Court; nor can any Order, Resolution, or Bye-law of the Company be suspended without the consent of two-thirds of the Court then present.

#### COURTS, COMMITTEES, AND OTHER MEETINGS.

August.—Meeting of the past and present senior Wardens, to examine the inventory of the Company's plate and effects at the Hall.

Meeting of the Master and Wardens, to examine tradesmen's bills.

Committee of Supervisors, to audit and sign bills and to consider any special business referred to them by the Court.

Meeting of the Master and Wardens, to pay bills.

Committee of Auditors, to audit the Company's cash-book.

Committee of Auditors of Sir Robert Geffery's and Mr. Betton's estates, to audit their cash-books.

General Quarterly Court.

September.—Committee of Supervisors of Sir Robert Geffery's and Mr. Betton's estates at the almshouses, to pay the pensioners. At this meeting the Wardens also examine the inventory of goods and effects at the almshouses.

Meeting of the Master and Wardens at the Hall, to pay Mr. Betton's out-door pensioners.



General Court.

October.—Yeomanry dinner at the Hall, at which the senior Warden presides.

A Meeting of the Supervisors, for the apportionment of the funds for Schools in England and Wales.

November.—Meeting of the Master and Wardens, to receive rents.

Committee of Auditors of Sir Robert Geffery's and Mr. Betton's estates, to examine the registers.

General Quarterly Court.

December.—Committee of Auditors, to examine the Company's register.

Committee of Supervisors of Sir Robert Geffery's and Mr. Betton's estates at the almshouses, to pay the pensioners.

Meeting of the Master and Wardens at the Hall, to pay Mr. Betton's out-door pensioners.

January.—Meeting of the Master and Wardens, to examine the tradesmen's bills.

Committee of Supervisors, to audit and sign bills and consider any special business submitted to them.

Meeting of Master and Wardens, to receive rents.

Meeting of Master and Wardens, to pay tradesmen's bills.

General Quarterly Court.

March.—Committee of Supervisors of Sir Robert Geffery's and Mr. Betton's estates at the almshouses, to pay pensioners.

Meeting of the Master and Wardens at the Hall, to pay Mr. Betton's out-door pensioners.

April.—Committee of Supervisors, to view the London estates and the Old Street estate.

General Quarterly Court.

Yeomanry dinner, Wednesday in Easter week, at which the senior Warden presides.

May.—Meeting of the Master and Wardens, to receive rents.

June.—Committee of Supervisors of Sir Robert Geffery's estate at the almshouses, to pay pensioners.

Committee of Supervisors of Mr. Betton's estate, to settle the distribution thereof.

General Court.

Meeting of the Master and Wardens at the almshouses, to pay Mr. Betton's in-door pensioners.

Meeting of the Master and Wardens at the Hall, to pay the schools and out-door pensioners.

July.—Meeting of the senior and junior Wardens, to elect Wardens for the year ensuing.

Committee of Supervisors, to view Sir Robert Geffery's and Mr. Betton's estates in Essex and Middlesex.

Meeting of the Master and Wardens, to receive rents.

General Court, Confirmation or Master's day.

Besides the above meetings, there is a committee on the second Saturday in every month, for the management of the Irish estate, consisting of the Master for the time being and five other members of the Ironmongers' Company, and one member from each of the Associated Companies.

There are also special Courts and meetings as occasion may require.

Ten days is the regular notice for a Court and seven for a Committee.

#### OFFICERS OF THE COMPANY.

Clerk.	Porter.
Chaplain.	Butler.
Surveyor.	Matron of Sir Robert Geffery's Almshouses.
Agent for the Estate in Ireland.	Apothecary, ditto.
Beadle.	Chapel Clerk, ditto.
Under Beadle.	Ground Keeper, ditto.

The duties and emoluments of these offices are entered in a book kept for that purpose.

The Agent for the Irish Estate is appointed by the Irish Committee; all other officers are appointed at a General Court, and confirmed or re-appointed at the July Court in each year.

#### END OF HISTORICAL EVIDENCES.

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ERRATA.—Page 14—For “Grocers” read “Spicers,” for “Weavers” read “Saddlers.”—Report to the Court of Common Council, 6th March, 1834, p. 53.

Page 102—“To v. men that bare the baggs [badges].” “Baggs” is probably the correct reading; they were the men who attended the cresset bearers, and carried the fuel.

# **THE IRISH ESTATE.**



## THE IRISH ESTATE.

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THE account of the origin of the Plantation in Ireland, given by Malcolm in the second volume of his *Londinium Redivivum*, and which seems to have been chiefly

followed in the preliminary remarks to "A Concise View of the Irish Society," printed by that body in 1822, is so clear and explanatory, that I should in vain attempt to construct any statement more suited to my purpose as an introduction to the following brief notice of our own state in that country. A further inducement for adopting this account is the fact that Malcolm transcribed it from a manuscript compiled by Mr. Summers, who was clerk of the Ironmongers' Company during the latter part of the last century. Of the extent or contents of Mr. Summers's manuscript we have no account. It does not appear at any time to have been in the possession of the Company, nor have I been able to discover in whose hands it now is. It is several times quoted by Malcolm, and is no doubt a curious and interesting document.

Towards the close of the reign of Queen Elizabeth, several distinguished Roman Catholics of the province of Ulster, in the North of Ireland, and at their head O'Neill Earl of Tir-Owen, broke out into open rebellion against the Crown of England, but were at length, after considerable resistance, overcome; and, being attainted of high treason, their possessions, consisting of the counties of Armagh, Tyrone, Coleraine, Donegal, Fermanagh, and Cavan, were in the reign of James the First escheated to the Crown by Act of Parliament. Whereupon the King, with admirable policy, determined to convert these forfeited lands into a Protestant Settlement, as the most likely means of establishing his power and authority in a part of Ireland which had always been notorious for giving shelter and protection to the rebellious and disaffected.\*

With a view to carry out this measure effectually, the King offered to convey a large portion of the escheated territory to the City of London, on condition that they should, at their own expense, and in conformity with certain prescribed rules, send over a sufficient number of English and Scotch families to form the plantation.

And in 1609 (it is stated in Mr. Summers's manuscript) "the Mayor and citizens of London erected a company, consisting of a governor, deputy governor, and twenty-four assistants (since called the Irish Society), to treat with the Crown concerning the said new plantation; and the City having resolved to accept the said proposal, and having raised by contribution among their principal Companies

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\* "A strong but severely impartial government, without distinction of religious castes or political faction, would be the proper instrument for giving peace, industry, and even liberty to Ireland in the nineteenth no less than in the sixteenth century. How far such a government in Ireland has been a desideratum this is not the place to inquire."—Hist. Eng. by Sir James Mackintosh, vol. iv. p. 66. Lardner's Edit.

sixty thousand pounds for that purpose, King James, by his letters patent dated March 29, in the eleventh year of his reign, incorporated the said society by the name of 'The Governor and Assistants of the New Plantation in Ulster, within the Realm of Ireland,' and granted to them and their successors (upon condition of their building the town, settling the lands, and doing other services,) divers cities, manors, towns, villages, castles, lands, and hereditaments in the said province of Ulster, with power to create manors of any quantity of lands not exceeding one thousand acres, of such tenants as are in the said letters patent limited; and to limit to the said several manors so many acres of land distinct and severed for demesne lands as should seem necessary and convenient to the Society. And a new county was thereby erected, and called the county of Londonderry.

"The said settlement having been thus finished, the towns built, and the lands settled, the whole was mapped and divided by the said society, as nearly as could be, into twelve equal parts; and the twelve companies who had equally contributed to the raising the said sixty thousand pounds drew lots for their several shares. The lot No. VII. (which was a new manor erected by the said society by virtue of the said letters patent, and (afterwards) called the manor of Lizard), fell to the share of the Ironmongers' Company, subject to several grants made by the said society of the said manor, by virtue of the said King's licence and letters patent, to certain English or other British persons and their heirs, as freeholders in fee simple, to be holden of the said manors by such rents, services, and tenures as were thereby limited.

"By deed dated November 7th, 1618, made between the governor and assistants of the New Plantation of Ulster, on the one part, and the master and keepers (or wardens) and

commonalty of the mystery or art of Ironmongers of London on the other part, the said governor and assistants, for the consideration therein mentioned, bargained, sold, alienated, enfeoffed, and confirmed to the said master, &c. and their successors for ever, the manor of Lizard, with the rights, members, &c. there lying, and being within the county of Londonderry, in the province of Ulster, and subject to the exceptions therein contained.

“The letters patent of King James were repealed by Charles the First, and the Crown resumed the lands as forfeited upon a suggestion that the covenants of the said grant were not performed. But Charles the Second, by his letters patent in the fourteenth year of his reign, confirmed the letters patent of King James the First, and restored to the said society and twelve companies all their privileges and estates in the province of Ulster. And the society, by lease and release, dated in 1663, made a new creation and grant to the Company of the manor of Lizard, and confirmed the grants before made to the freeholders, with the same descriptions, rents, and services as before.”\*

In 1609 the Lord Mayor issued his precept to the several city companies, directing them to levy the sum of 20,000*l.* towards setting on foot the Plantation in Ireland, being the first instalment of the 60,000*l.* before mentioned, and towards which the Ironmongers were to contribute for their proportion 880*l.*

In the following year his lordship again addressed the Ironmongers' Company, desiring to be informed whether they would accept a proportionable share of land in the province of Ulster, in lieu of the money advanced by them, and build and plant the same at their own cost, according

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\* Mr Summers's MS. cited in Malcolm's *Londinium Redivivum*, vol. ii. p. 54.



to the directions contained in the printed book,\* or whether they would prefer letting the said lands and submitting the management of the whole business to the Governor and Assistants of the Company for the said Plantation for the time being. To which inquiry the Ironmongers stated in reply that they were willing to accept their proportion of land, subject to the prescribed conditions.

In 1611 the City Companies were again called upon to raise the sum of 10,000*l.* for the same purpose, or to relinquish their claim to the money already advanced. The like sum of 10,000*l.* was required in 1613, and in the month of January of the same year a further sum of 5,000*l.*

In 1614 the Lord Mayor issued his precept for the sum of 7,500*l.*; in 1615 another for 5,000*l.*: and these sums being expended, the Companies were required in the following year to raise the sum of 2,500*l.*, making together a total of 60,000*l.*, being the stipulated amount which they were to subscribe towards the fortification of Londonderry, and other works in the province of Ulster.

In 1613 the Governor and Assistants of the Irish Society in London directed an order to Tristram Berisford, at Coleraine, to deliver and give possession of the Ironmongers' proportion to their agents, Captain Edward Doddington and George Hammond, or either of them. A survey of the Estate was then ordered to be made, and measures taken for erecting the castle and "baune."

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\* In 1608 the King issued his printed Book of Regulations for the undertakers of the plantation in Ireland, entitled, "A Collection of such Orders and Conditions as are to be observed by the Undertakers upon the Distribution and Plantation of the Escheated Lands in Ulster. Imprinted att London by Robert Barker, Printer to the King's most excellent Maiestie, 1608." A manuscript copy of this book is preserved in the Company's records, and it has been several times reprinted.

We find by various entries about this period that the associated Companies generally met in committee with the Ironmongers at their Hall, but the chief management of the Estate appears by common consent to have been vested in the latter body.

A Brief of the division for lands in Ireland, y<sup>e</sup> No. 7 p<sup>t</sup>aining to this Company, and adioyned with other Companies, as followeth, viz.

Ironmongers.	Pewterers.
Brewers.	Barber Surgons.
Scriviners.	Carpenters.
Cowpers.	

Theis Companies are to receave of the Thresurer—

AITHGEUE GRAUNGE.	Codrum.
Ba-Reas.	MAYHULLA.
Refamon.	Too Cullens f.
Glaskarl.	KANNA KILLE.
Mullamore.	Ba-na-Honta.
Ballenegeve.	Ba-Skanlan.
Colcrou.	Ba-Brack.
MULLA INCH.	Ba-Clogh.
Dromstable.	Colo <sup>s</sup> .
Skaltree.	Dro Crum.
Knockduffe.	Ba-William.
Clonback.	Killeah.
Ruskey.	Killnaglas.
Clarhill.	Ba-na-Cluntagh.
Clonkey.	Ba-na-Chan.
Cormuncla.	OGEVENALL.
Shalbach.	Ba-Ohagan.
Claggan.	Enishlom.
Reaske.	Carrowrea.
Mulla Inch.	Tawnymore.
Gort Raddy.	Cah.
Coolcapall.	Liskall.
Ringrasse.	Lissabay.

<b>Talduffe.</b>	<b>Don Manye.</b>
<b>Lisnacreeg.</b>	<b>Brackerboye.</b>
<b>BALLENE FUEIGH.</b>	<b>Coleroskan.</b>
<b>Treakre° in.</b>	<b>RORSET MONA.</b>
<b>Gort Glagon.</b>	<b>Ba-Moore.</b>
<b>Mah-re-mere.</b>	<b>Teden Bane.</b>
<b>Coolban.</b>	<b>Trean Altena.*</b>
<b>Slatalearty.</b>	

\* The following list of the names of the townlands, and their modern appellations, has been kindly communicated by Henry Anderson, Esq. of Ballymoney :—

In 1613.	Modern names.
Ba-Reas . . . . .	Ballinrees
Glaskarl . . . . .	Glassgort
Mullamore	
Colerow	
Dromstable . . . . .	Drumsteepie
Knockduff	
Ruskey	
Cornmuncla . . . . .	Cornamuckla
Shalback . . . . .	Glenback
Claggan . . . . .	Clugan
Reaske	
Mulla Inch . . . . .	Mullaghinch
Gort Raddy	
Ba-Clogh . . . . .	Ballyclough
Dro-Crum . . . . .	Drumcroon
Killeah . . . . .	Killeague
Killnaglass . . . . .	Kinnyglass
Ba-na-Clunaght . . . . .	Ballycahan
Carrowrea	
Talduff . . . . .	Altduff
Lisnacreeg . . . . .	Lisnacrehog
Treakre°in . . . . .	Tookeran
Coolban . . . . .	Culibane
Slaterlearty or Slatalarty . . . . .	Slaghtaverty
Don Mayne or Don Manye . . . . .	Drunnavenny
Brackerboye . . . . .	Brockagboy
Coleraskan . . . . .	Coolcoscreaghan

In the year 1614 it was proposed that a sufficient person should be sent over as agent to undertake the management of the Irish Estate, and Mr. George Canning, a member of the Ironmongers' Company, was appointed to that office.

The Commission granted to George Canning, citizen and Iremonger of London, from the right wor<sup>l</sup> the Master, Wardens, and Committees of the Company of Iremongers, London, and other the wor<sup>l</sup> Companies of London their associates.

To all men to whome this o<sup>r</sup> pret<sup>r</sup> warrant shall come, greeting. These are to give you to understand that wee the Mr and Wardens and Committees of the Company of Iremongers, Brewers, Scriveners, Coupers, Pewterers, Barber Surgions, and Carpenters, being joined assoiates in the 7th pportion of the citties lands in the pvince of Ulster, within the realme of Ireland, have assigned and authorised the said George Canninge, o<sup>r</sup> trustie and well beloved, to bee o<sup>r</sup> agent and deputie for us, and to o<sup>r</sup> uses to receive the possession of the said lands, and the rents thereof, and arreag<sup>s</sup> of rents, and the said lands to stake and bound out apart by themselves from the lands of other men, church, or companies, and for us and to o<sup>r</sup> uses to provide whatsoever materialls the said place or countrie may best afford, to and for o<sup>r</sup> intendid buildings (which we hope by God's pmission to pceed with):

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In 1613.					Modern names.
Trean Altena	.	.	.	.	Trienaltanagh
Ballenegeve	.	.	.	.	Landagivey
Scaltree	.	.	.	.	Scalty
Clonback	.	.	.	.	Glenback
Clonkey	.	.	.	.	Glenkeen
Coolcapall	.	.	.	.	Coollycaple
Codrum	.	.	.	.	Culdrum
Too Cullins	.	.	.	.	Collins
Ba-na-hontagh	.	.	.	.	Ballylintagh
Ba-William	.	.	.	.	Ballywilliam
Enishlom	.	.	.	.	Englishtown
Lissaboy	.	.	.	.	Lisboy
Gort-Glagon	.	.	.	.	Gortacloghan
Mah-re-mere	.	.	.	.	Magheramore
Teden Banc	.	.	.	.	Edenbane

And we authorise and give him power for us and to o<sup>r</sup> uses to fell and cutt downe tymber for the said buildings, eyther in o<sup>r</sup> owne or in the p<sup>ro</sup>portions of other companyes to us adjoyning, as the same may best fall out unto our uses, or most convenient and necessarie; and the said lands to view and survey, and the place and places to sett for o<sup>r</sup> erections, which wee intend to bee a castell and baune besids four other buildings: And this o<sup>r</sup> authorities we graunt him to doe and execute for us and to o<sup>r</sup> uses by himself or other his deputie or deputies; requesting in his and their favours the lawfull assistaunce of our citties agents: and the same wee subscribe. Given under o<sup>r</sup> hands, att London, this nyneteenth day of September, 1614.

Iremongers.

ROWLAND HEYLIN.	NICHAS LEATE.
JN <sup>o</sup> PARHAM,	W <sup>m</sup> CANNING.
JN <sup>o</sup> BALL,	WALTER COWLEY.

JAMES CAMBELL.

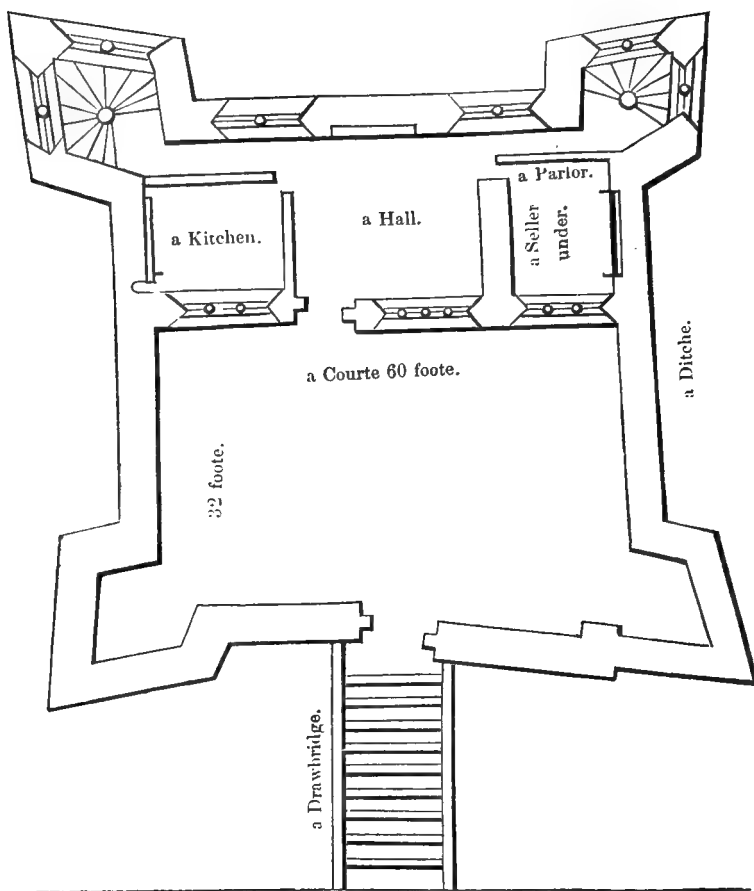
Note.—That besides these the Wardens of the Brewers' subscribed.

1615. Some particulars of the condition of the Iron-mongers' proportion occur under this date, in a note delivered to Sir Josias Bodley, from which the following is an extract:—

Their chefe house or castell is fiftie (*sic*) foot in length, and y<sup>e</sup> bredth thereof thirtie foote, and hathe four flanches, on at each corner. The height of the said walles is xxxi. foote, and foure foote thicke, built of stone and bricke and covered with slates. There is stone, brick, tymber, and lyme, readie in place and agreed with, for the making of the baune and other houses next spring. There are also six other dwelling houses, &c. &c.

The money expended in building at that period is stated to be—

	£	s.	d.
Total for making bricks . . . . .	49	0	6
Paid workmen, as appereth . . . . .	284	1	4
For materials, as appereth . . . . .	358	5	9
For carrying thereof . . . . .	73	8	0
For subsidies and King's rent . . . . .	70	10	2
	<hr/>		
	£835	5	9



A PLAN OF THE CASTLE,

Delivered to the Committee by Mr. Wm. Brock upon his coming over ; from a copy in the Irish Correspondence Book belonging to the Ironmongers' Company.

1615. Sir Josias Bodley having made an unfavourable report to King James of the slow progress of the citizens of London in accomplishing the purposes of the intended Plantation, his Majesty addressed a letter to Sir Arthur Chichester, then Lord Deputy of Ireland, signifyng his intention to resume the lands of all parties who had neglected to carry out his instructions, unless by the end of August in the following year such improvements were

effected as should appear to Sir Josias Bodley, in the survey then to be taken by him, satisfactory, and in full conformity with the original articles.

The coppie of the tre from the King's Ma<sup>tie</sup> to the Lorde Deputie of Ireland about the overview of the Plantation.

To our trustie and wel-beloved counsellor the Lord Chichester, our deputie of o<sup>r</sup> realme of Ireland, or to any other deputie, chief governor, or keeper of our great seale that hereafter shalbe, or to anie other our ministers and officers whome it may concerne.

Right trusty and welbeloved,

Wee greet you well. Wee received latelie from you a relation of the psent estate of the planta<sup>con</sup> in Ulster, sett downe with some clearnes and order by the pen of S<sup>r</sup> Josias Bodley, according to the exactnes of the survey thereof taken lately by himself by o<sup>r</sup> commandment; that wee acknowledge his care and industrie in p<sup>r</sup>formance of that service, and do require of you to give him thanckes in our name for it. We have examined, viewed, and reviewed with o<sup>r</sup> own eyes everie p<sup>t</sup>e thereof, and finde, greatlie to our discontentment, the slowe p<sup>r</sup>gression of that planta<sup>con</sup>; some fewe of the Brittishe undertakers, s<sup>v</sup>itors, and natives having as yett proceeded effectualle to the accomplishing of such thinges in all points as wee required of them by the articles of the planta<sup>con</sup>; the rest, and by much more the greater p<sup>t</sup>e, having either done nothing at all, or so little, or by reason of the (slightness) thereof to so little purpose, that the work seems rather to us to be forgotten by them, and to p<sup>r</sup>ishe under their hands, than any whitt to be advanced by them; some having begun to build and not to plant, others began to plant and not build, and all of them in ge<sup>n</sup>all re<sup>t</sup>eyning the Irish still upon their lands, the avo<sup>i</sup>ding of w<sup>ch</sup> was the fundamental reason of that planta<sup>con</sup>. Wee have made collection of their names, as wee find their endeav<sup>rs</sup> or negligences noted in this s<sup>v</sup>ice, w<sup>ch</sup> wee will re<sup>t</sup>eyne as a memoriall with us, and they shalbe sure to feelee accordingly the effectes of o<sup>r</sup> ffavour as there shalbe occasion. It is well knowne unto you that if wee had intended onlie our p<sup>r</sup>sent profit, as it seemes most of them over greedelie have done, wee might have conv<sup>t</sup>ed those large territories of o<sup>r</sup> escheated lands to the greate imp<sup>r</sup>ovem<sup>t</sup> of the revenewe of o<sup>r</sup> crowne there. But wee chose rather, for the safetie of that coun-

trye, and the civillizing of that people, to depte with the inheritance of them at extreame under values, and to make a plantaçon of them. And since wee were merelie induced hereunto out of reason of state, wee may, wee thincke, without any breache of justice, make bould with their rights whoe have neglected their duties in a ÷vice of so much ymportance to us; and by the same lawe and reason of state resume into o<sup>r</sup> hands their lands whoe have failed to pforme, according to o<sup>r</sup> originall intencion, the articles of the plantation, and to bestow them upon some other men more active and worthie of them than themselves: and though the tyme is long since expired w<sup>thin</sup> w<sup>ch</sup> they were bound to have finished to all purposes their plantation, so that wee want not a just p<sup>ro</sup>vocation to proceed p<sup>ro</sup>ntlie with rigor against them, yet wee are pleased in grace, and that they may be the more inexcusable if they fayle in their duties hereafter, to assigne y<sup>m</sup> a further tyme, w<sup>ch</sup> shalbe till the last of August twelvemonths, w<sup>ch</sup> wilbe in the yeare of our Lord 1616, w<sup>ch</sup> wee are resolved shalbe finall and peremptorie unto them, and at w<sup>ch</sup> tyme wee are determined to seize into o<sup>r</sup> hands the lands of any men whatsoev<sup>r</sup>, without respecte of persons, whether he be a Brittishe undertaker, servitor, or native, that shalbe found defective in pforming any of the articles of the plantation to w<sup>ch</sup> he was enioyned. Our express pleasure therefore is, that, as soone as this lymitted tyme of favo<sup>r</sup> shall expire, that S<sup>r</sup> Josias Bodley shall p<sup>re</sup>sentlie take a p<sup>ar</sup>ticular survey of the plantation as it then stands: and whosoever he shall then certify to be defycient in anie point to w<sup>ch</sup> he is bound touching the plantaçons, that p<sup>re</sup>sentlie you seize into o<sup>r</sup> hands the proportion or proportions of those his lands wherein he hathe made omission; and that you graunt a custodium of them to any such p<sup>er</sup>son or p<sup>er</sup>sons as you shall thincke fitt till wee signify our further pleasure to you touching the disposall of them. And as wee doo let you knowe, so wee require you to give them notice of it whom it concerns, that wee expect full pformance in all points of all the articles of the plantaçons by the tyme above specified, as well from such as doo nowe houlde any lands of the plantaçons by purchase or meare conveyance from anie of the originall grants or pattentees, as wee would have done from them whose rights they have required, notwithstanding anie former conveyance or tolleraçon graunted under any pretext unto any of them heretofore: And because wee will have no man to p<sup>re</sup>tend ignorance of that w<sup>ch</sup> wee expect from him in pforming of the true meaning of the articles of the plantation,



wee require S<sup>r</sup> Josias Bodley to take a reviewe of the relation of his last survey unto us, and thereupon, with as much convenient speed as he may, to signifye to the Londoners, and to every undertaker, servitor, and native, or to their servants or assignees that dwell upon their land, their seuall defectes and omissions, either in matter or in forme, that all thinges accordingle may be reformed and pformed against the survey w<sup>ch</sup> wee have apointed to be taken of the plantations there; and theise o<sup>r</sup> tres shalbe as well to you our Deputie that now is, as to anie other Deputie that hereafter for that tyme shalbe, sufficient warrant and dischardge in this behalf.

Given under o<sup>r</sup> signett att our palace of Westminster, the 25 daie of Marche, in the 13th yeare of o<sup>r</sup> rayne of Great Brittain, Fraunce, and Ireland.

A postscript of his Maties own hand, viz.

My Lo. in this s<sup>r</sup>vce I expect that zeale and uprightness from you, that y<sup>e</sup> will spare no fleshe, Englishe nor Scottishe for no private man's worth is able to countervaille the safetie of a kingedome, w<sup>ch</sup> this Plantation, being well accomplished, will pcure.\*

In the month of October 1615, the Irish Society issued a notification to each of the Twelve Companies, that such of them as "desired to have their proportion made a manor, and to have a court leet and a court baron for the ease and good of their tenants, were to consider first, what the name of the manor should be; secondly, what lands they would appoint for demesnes, and the names of the lands; thirdly, what lands they would allow for common, for their tenants; fourthly, they were to name certain persons to be made freeholders by the Society for the plantation of small quantities of land, to hold of that manor, for the general service of the country; less than five freeholders upon their proportion could not well be made, and a balliboe (about sixty acres) a-piece to every one would be sufficient."†

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\* Irish Letter Book.

† Concise View, p. 25.

In 1617, in conformity with these suggestions of the Irish Society, the Ironmongers' Company and their associates agreed that the manor which had been created should be called the manor of "Lizard;" at the same time they appointed the following freeholders: George Canning, agent of the Company, to have three balliboes, namely, Ballimore, Brackah-boy, and Cah; William Wilkes one balliboe, called Eiskall; John Exfull the balliboe of Calduff; Nathaniel Carrington the balliboe of Tawnymore; John Petty the balliboe of Lisarmony; and William Canning the balliboe of Colcoskreen. William Canning, who was Master of the Ironmongers' Company this year, was probably for some time in Ireland, as we find him stating at a Committee that it was his intention to go over, and take his wife and family with him; but we find him again serving the office of Master in 1627, and his family we know were settled at Elsenham, in Essex.

In the year 1617 the Bowyers and Fletchers, influenced, we may suppose, by the unsettled state of the country, and the prospect of a continual outlay, disposed of their lands in the province of Ulster to the Ironmongers' Company; and "on the 8th July, 1618, there were delivered over by Mr. Heylin two pole-deeds for the conveyance of their shares in the Irish lands unto this Company; also a receipt of Arthur Panther, clerk to Mr. Chamberlin of London, for xlvij<sup>li</sup> x<sup>s</sup>."

In 1619 Mr. Stone, Deputy Governor of the Irish Society, informed the Clothworkers' Company (with whom the Fletchers and Bowyers were associated), that the Ironmongers' Company had purchased their interest, as above stated. Owing to some circumstances which cannot now be explained, probably the unproductiveness of the Irish property in the first instance, and the distraction of the times which succeeded, this purchase seems to have been

altogether overlooked, until the attention of the Ironmongers' Company was again called to it, by the accidental discovery of the original poll-deeds in 1836.

On application being made to the Clothworkers' Company, it was found that the transaction had been duly recorded in their books, as well as the notification from Mr. Stone in 1619, relative to the purchase. Negotiations are still pending between the two Companies, which it is presumed will terminate in a friendly adjustment of the question, and the restitution of the Bowyers' and Fletchers' shares to the Ironmongers, whose title is supported by what would seem to be irrefragable evidence, the admission of the facts by the party in possession.

1619. The Company having received a confirmation of their lands in Ireland,\* granted a lease of the same for forty-one years, from Allhallowtide in the year 1617, to their agent Mr. George Canning, at a rent of 150*l.* per annum; Mr. Canning undertaking to build bridges at convenient places, erect a mill, glaze the church windows, provide a pulpit, seats, doors, and a steeple for four bells, and to pay the minister a stipend of twenty pounds a-year.

1625. In the commencement of the reign of Charles the First, Sir Thomas Phillips preferred several heavy complaints against the citizens of London, charging them with a wilful neglect of the conditions under which they held their Irish property, urging the King, at the same time, to "revoke the charter," and seize the territories of

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\* The manor of Lizard, so leased, is said to contain three advowsons; Ahadowy, Arragal, and Desart-Tohill. The churches are all erected on the freeholds. The existing edifices are all plain modern buildings without ornament.

Ulster into his own hands. These representations were further strengthened by a variety of accusations brought against the Irish Society by Dr. Bramhall, afterwards Bishop of Derry; and in 1632, in consequence of these alleged crimes and misdemeanors, the "whole county of Londonderry was sequestrated, and the rents levied for the King's use, and Bishop Bramhall was appointed the chief receiver."\*

On the 15th of October, 1635, the clerk of the Ironmongers' Company informed the members then assembled, that a bill in Star Chamber was exhibited by the Attorney General, of about eighty sheets of paper, against the Twelve Companies and their farmers in Ireland, and two persons of every of the said Companies; † and in 1637 the Lord Chancellor, with the advice of the Judges, King's Counsel, &c. gave judgment that the letters patent of the Irish Society for the city and county of Londonderry, and the enrolment thereof, should be revoked, cancelled, and made

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\* Concise View, p. 32.

† "The tribunals afforded no protection to the subject against the civil and ecclesiastical tyranny of that period. The judges of the common law, holding their situations during the pleasure of the King, were scandalously obsequious. Yet, obsequious as they were, they were less ready and efficient instruments of arbitrary power than a class of Courts, the memory of which is still, after the lapse of more than two centuries, held in deep abhorrence by the nation. Foremost among these Courts in power and in infamy, were the Star Chamber and the High Commission; the former a political, the latter a religious inquisition. Neither was a part of the old constitution of England; the Star Chamber had been remodelled, and the High Commission created, by the Tudors. The power which these boards had possessed before the accession of Charles, had been extensive and formidable; but was small indeed when compared with that which they now usurped. Guided chiefly by the violent spirit of the primate, and freed from the control of Parliament, they displayed a rapacity, a violence, a malignant energy, which had been unknown to any former age. The Government was able, through their instrumentality, to fine, imprison, pillory, and mutilate without restraint."—Macaulay's History of England. i. 89.

void, and the said city and county seized into the King's hands.\*

1638. A precept was received from the Lord Mayor, wherein, according to an act of Common Council of the same year, it is required and enacted that the patent granted by his late Majesty to the late Governor and Assistants of the New Plantation in the county of Londonderry, &c. and the surveys, rent-rolls, and counterparts of the several proportions made to the Twelve Companies, shall be with all convenient speed delivered to his Majesty's Attorney General; and the Ironmongers are thereby required to deliver to the said Attorney General all surveys, rent-rolls, and counterparts of the said proportion, and the counterpart of all leases, with a particular of all arrears due to the lessors, or any other persons, for their use.

Another precept from the Lord Mayor in the same year sets forth, "that, by an act of Common Council of the 16th of October last, it was agreed that 12,000*l.* should be paid to his Majesty, whereof 8,000*l.* is to be levied on the several Companies of the City, and the other 4,000*l.*, with the charges for passing the books and patents, to be paid out of the Chamber of London. Whereupon it was agreed that the wardens shall forthwith pay 272*l.* the Ironmongers'

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\* In the month of June 1638, Dr. Bramhall, Bishop of Derry, applied, on behalf of himself, the Corporation of Derry, and two others, for licence to grant leases, which licence was granted.—Vide Concise View, p. 34.

The Irish Estate being seized into the King's hands, a commission was issued by the Crown, directed to the said Dr. Bramhall, Sir Richard Parsons knight, one of the Privy Council, Sir Ralph Whitfield knight, Sergeant-at-law, and Thomas Fotherley, Esq., for the purpose of entering into contracts for leases with the tenants on the Plantation of Ulster.

In pursuance of this commission, Sir Ralph Whitfield and Thomas Fotherley made grants and demises of the manors, lands, and possessions, belonging as well to the twelve chief Companies as to the Society.—Concise View, p. 36.

proportion, accordingly; it being remembered that this money is agreed to be paid for the renewing the city's charter, pardoning divers offences, and in discharge of 7,000*l.* fine levied in the Star Chamber about the Irish land, besides the loss of the land itself."

In 1641, when Charles the First dined at the Guildhall on his return from Scotland, it is stated, on the authority of a MS. in the College of Arms,\* that his Majesty expressed his concern for the decision in the Court of Star Chamber, by which the city of London had been deprived of their lands in Ireland, and that he subsequently issued his commands for their restoration; but the rebellion shortly afterwards breaking out, these intentions were frustrated. This circumstance is alluded to in the re-creation and conveyance of the manor of Lizard to the Ironmongers' Company by the Irish Society in 1663.

In the month of August 1641 the Mayor and Commonalty of London, "on behalf of themselves and the Companies, and divers others having lands and tenements in Londonderry, presented a petition to the Parliament, praying a restitution of their rights; and after mature deliberation and consideration had of the judgment issued against the city, the House declared, "that the sentence in Star Chamber was unlawful and unjust; that the citizens of London, and all those against whom the judgment was so given in the *scire facias*, should be discharged of that judgment; and that both the citizens of London, and those of the New Plantation, and all under-tenants, and all those put out of possession, should be restored to the same estate which they were in before the said sentence of the Star Chamber was recorded."

This decision of the Parliament, however, took no effect

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\* Vide Concise View, p. 36. Edit. 1822.

at that time, for in the month of January following we find a letter from the Lord Mayor declaring “the miserable calamity of the poor Protestants in Ireland, through the inhuman and bloody cruelty of the rebbells there. That the citties of Dublin and Londonderry were in great distress, and requiring the Company to impart some good proportion in bread, corn, or otherwise, towards their relief and succour.” Another letter, dated the 18th of March, requires the Company to provide one or more pieces of artillery, for the purpose of fortifying the city of Londonderry.

In 1642 the Ironmongers were called upon to raise the sum of 3,400*l.*, being their proportion of 100,000*l.* levied by the Parliament for the relief of Ireland and the defence of the realm; and in 1645 the Mayor and Corporation of Derry applied to them for a supply of powder, match, shovels, spades, and pick-axes, to enable them more effectually to provide for the defence of their city.\*

In 1650, these troubles being abated, Mr. Richard Hutchinson and Mr. Thomas Glover were appointed by the Ironmongers’ Company to meet the Committees of the other Companies concerning their lands in Ireland, the Parliament having offered to re-convey the province of Ulster to the Society and the several Companies of the city.—Whether any formal conveyance was at this time executed we do not discover; but it is stated in the Ironmongers’ books towards the end of the year, that the clerk had received from Mr. Raworth, of Gray’s Inn, the counterparts concerning the Company’s lands in Ireland, which some time belonged unto Sir Ralph Whitfield, knight,

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\* In 1642 the Ironmongers contributed towards the supply of the army under the Earl of Essex, 10 russet armors, 10 pikes, 10 swords with belts, 10 head-pieces, 10 muskets with bandeliers and rests, and 10 murrions.

deceased, consisting of "six counterparts of y<sup>e</sup> six freeholders, one grant from the Governor and Society of London-derry to the Company, one lease from this Company unto Mr. George Canning, and a rent roll in paper." It is also stated in the "Concise View" that "after the rebellion the Londoners sent over commissioners to settle their affairs, that they demised their proportions where leases were expired, and received their rents where leases were still subsisting; and the Society's commissioners renewed all the leases in Derry and Coleraine, and at both places left the commons and wastes as before, for general accommodation and advantage."

The dreadful consequences of the rebellion, as regards the Ironmongers' estate, are set forth in a communication made to them by Mr. Paul Canning, under the date of the 29th Nov. 1654, in which the following statement occurs:

That the castle and manor house, and all other buildings whatsoever that were upon the said manor, together with the church, the corn-mill, and three bridges, were and are totally demolished and destroyed in the late rebellion.

That no tenant will plant upon any part of the said manor unless he be free of rent and taxes for one year, and from thence at a very easy rent for five or six years; and after that will not exceed four or five pounds the balliboe per annum for 21 years' lease.

That there are not twenty timber-trees fit for building upon the manor, being wasted in the late . . . coñmand, and after by warrant from the Committee of Revenues in Ulster.

That the said Paul Canning sold his estate in England in the year 1630 for above £2,000, which money he laid out in planting and stock upon the said proportion, all which he lost by the said rebellion, with loss of life of many of his dear friends.

In the year 1656 Cromwell granted his letters patent to the Irish Society, with a renewal of all the rights and privileges which they enjoyed under the charter of James



the First, and on the 2nd July, 1657, Deputy Hutchinson and Captain Storey, on behalf of the Ironmongers' Company, were directed to carry to Mr. Taylor, the clerk of the Irish Society, all such writings as concerned the Company's lands there, whereby they may have a new patent according to the Lord Protector's late grant.\* This original grant to the Ironmongers' Company is stated to be preserved among the "records of the Irish Society, and describes all their town lands or balliboos by name." †

After the restoration of Charles the Second, however, these acts of the Commonwealth were abrogated, and the King, in order to avoid certain legal difficulties and delay, granted to the city of London on the 10th April, 1662, a new charter; restoring and confirming all their former possessions and privileges in Ireland, and containing, with the exception of some slight alterations, all the clauses of the previous charter of James the First.

On the 30th of May, 1663, the Irish Society re-created the manor of Lizard, and re-conveyed to the Ironmongers' Company their proportion in the province of Ulster.

This deed, which is in the possession of the Company, recites as follows:—

That "whereas the said letters patent (of James the First) were afterwards repealed and cancelled in the High Court of Chancery, by reason whereof the said Society and Companies of London and their respective assigns and under-tenants were wholly deprived of all and every the lands and tenements and hereditaments, royalties, privileges, franchises, and immunities in the said letters patents mentioned; and the said Society of the Governor and Assistants, London, of the New Plantation in Ulster, within the Realm of Ireland, thereby incorporated and created, being dissolved and invalid: And whereas the late King

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\* Court Book, fol. 243.

† Concise View, p. 38.

Charles the First, of ever blessed memory, in the year of our Lord one thousand six hundred forty and one, of his princely goodness to the mayor and commonalty and citizens of the city of London, was pleased to declare his royal will and pleasure for the restoring back to the said society and companies all and every the lands, royalties, and privileges in the said letters patents mentioned, and gave his royal commands for seeing the same accomplished, but the late wars and troubles in the kingdom of Ireland shortly after breaking forth, his princely intent took no effect: And whereas our now sovereign lord Charles the Second, by the Grace of God, of England, Scotland, France, and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith, upon the humble petition of the several companies of the city of London, and taking into his princely consideration the vast sums the said Society and the several Companies of London have laid out and disbursed in their building and planting the city and county of Londonderry and town of Coleraine, in the province of Ulster and realm of Ireland aforesaid, and to the intent that the said Society, or some other such society to be by his Majesty created, and the said several companies of London, and their respective assigns, &c. might be restored and reinstated into all and singular the counties, countries, cities, towns, castles, reversions, lands, tenements, soe vested in them by force and virtue of the foresaid letters patents respectively."

And then recites the re-creation of the Irish Society and the appointment of its members; and the Governor and Assistants of the said Society, in conformity with the letters patents aforesaid, recreate the manor of Lizard, and restore the Ironmongers' Company to their former possessions, setting forth their several balliboes by name.

1658. The Ironmongers' Company granted a lease of the Irish Estate to Mr. Paul Canning for a term of forty-one years, at the annual rent of 270*l.* and a fine of 500*l.* The following letter has probably some reference to this transaction: \*—

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\* There are copies of a considerable number of letters from the Canning

BRO<sup>r</sup> EDWARD CANING,

I am (God willing) intended shortly for Ireland, but if it fall soe that the bearer hereof, Coll. Bromfield (who is impowered by the wor<sup>th</sup> Comp<sup>y</sup> of Ironmongers to view their proportion), doe come to Ahgavey before myselfe, that then I pray and desire you or my wife to cause some of the most knowing men of my tenants to shew and informe him what he shall desire to see and know concerning the same, w<sup>th</sup>out any delay or pretence whatsoever. This being all at present from

Your very loving brother,

PAUL CANNING.

London, 8th July, 1658.

1703. Mr. Canning, senior, being questioned as to the fines, heriots, &c. which are usually paid by the copyholders of the manor of Lizard on death or alienation, informed the Court "that, on alienations only twenty shillings were paid, and on deaths y<sup>e</sup> best live beast; and also said y<sup>e</sup> Company's lands were known by the old names, though the names are by the English and Scotch refined: and further said that the lands are chiefly distinguished by rivolet boundaries: that, as to Ballenmoyne, one and twenty balliboos, he never could find but fifteen; the other six he supposed are in the Mercers' proportion; and all the fifteen pay a mark a year each by the Berisfords, as a quit rent, and twenty shillings upon an alienation, and the best beast as a heriot upon a death."

In 1705 a lease of the Irish Estate was granted to George Canning, junior, Esq. for a term of twenty-one years, at an annual rent of 250*l.*, a fine of 1,900*l.*, and a yearly stipend to the minister of Ahgavey of twenty pounds.

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family in the Ironmongers' books, but they almost entirely refer to matters of business. Mr. Paul Canning subsequently assigned this lease to his nephew, George Canning.

Francis Stratford, Esq. attended on this occasion on behalf of his nephew, Mr. George Canning, and the preliminaries being settled, "drew a bill on his goldsmiths, Mess<sup>r</sup> Hudson and Co., goldsmiths, Lumber Street, for y<sup>e</sup> payment to Sir Charles Thorold, or bearer, 1,023*l.* 17*s.* 10*d.*, w<sup>ch</sup>, together with the sume of 633*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* paid on the 13th May last, and 242*l.* 15*s.* 6*d.* allowed for discount according to the Company's proposal, made up the fyne of 1,900*l.*"

Several notices occur about this period respecting the right of presentation to Aghavey, which had been claimed by the Bishop of Londonderry. This right was afterwards made the subject of a legal process, and occupied the attention of the Court for several years. (See also several particulars about the mill, fair, market, &c. on the Company's estate, original Court Books and MS. Records *penes me*, vol. v. pp. 13—24, &c.)

1725. The Irish property was leased to Henry Lecky, Patrick Mackey, James Coningham, and Samuel Craghead, for 41 years, at the previous rent and an increased fine.

1729. The Company concluded a purchase of the tithes of Aghavey from Stratford Canning, Esq. for the sum of 1,155*l.* Mr. Canning agreeing to relinquish all right and pretension to the ferry.

1766. The common seal of the Company was affixed to a lease of the manor of Lizard, granted to Josias du Pre, Esq. for a term of 61 years, and three lives, commencing the 12th Nov. 1767.

This lease in 1813 was assigned to Sir William Carr Beresford, Sir George Fitzgerald, Bart. and John Poo Beresford, Esq. M.P. at which time a survey and rent roll of the estate was made by desire of the Company.

1806. A communication was received from the Irish Society, respecting the cause between them and Lord

Donegal relative to the Society's right to the fishery of the river Bann, which had recently terminated in a manner satisfactory to the Society. This report was communicated in a letter from Robert Slade, Esq. secretary to the Irish Society, in which the following paragraph occurs: "This document is considered to contain so much important information, that the Society are desirous of preventing the possibility of its ever being lost or destroyed, and with this view have directed a copy to be sent to each of the twelve Companies, whose interest is so materially concerned in the Society's right to the fisheries in question."\*

1814. A map of the adjustment of the meerings of the lands in Derry, belonging to this Company and the Mercers, was presented by the Rev. G. V. Sampson; and in 1816 an award under the hands and seals of that gentleman and James Armstrong, Esq., with a letter from Mr. Sampson, were read, and ordered to be entered on the Minutes.†

1832, Sept. 14. The Company having determined to appoint a resident agent in Ireland previous to the estate falling into their own hands (the Bishop of Meath being the last life mentioned in the lease and now considerably advanced in years), confirmed Mr. Edward Oseland in that office. In November following, Mr. Oseland made his first report, which being read, was ordered by the Court

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\* Besides this report relative to the fishery of the Bann, in 1822 three copies of a "Concise View of the Origin, Constitution, and Proceedings of the Irish Society," were presented to this Company by the Governor and Assistants of that Society. In 1823 William Parnell, Esq., and in 1830 Robert Westwood, Esq., presented to the Company reports of a visit which they had made to the manor of Lizard, both which reports contain much valuable information, and were accordingly printed.

† A letter from Geo. Canning, Esq. of Garvagh, on the subject of the boundaries of the Mercers' and Ironmongers' estates, is entered in the Minutes of the Court in 1811.

to be entered in a book to be called "The Agent's Irish Report Book," and in this book all subsequent communications respecting Ireland continue to be entered.

On the death of the Bishop of Meath in 1840, the lease held by the Beresford family terminated, and the Irish Estate again reverted to the Company. Measures were immediately taken to obtain the attornment of the tenants; and after several meetings had been held, and the subject maturely considered, a Committee was appointed, consisting of six members of the Ironmongers' Company, of whom the Master for the time being is always one, and one member from each of the associated Companies, to whom is referred the entire administration of the estate, and the appointment and direction of the resident agent, independently of the General Court.

One of the greatest obstacles that at present retards the improvement of the Irish Estate, is the subdivision of the land into small allotments among a numerous and poor tenantry, who possess neither the knowledge or the means to farm it to the most advantage; but the general introduction of a more perfect system of cultivation, in an estate computed to contain about thirteen thousand acres, or any material extension of the present holdings, are evidently measures beyond the reach of immediate appliances, and can only be effected by a wise and progressive plan, steadily pursued for an indefinite period, and which would probably require the greater part of the next half-century to be fully and satisfactorily developed.

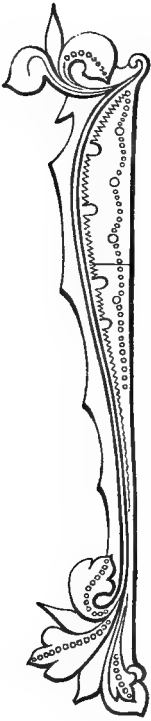
# THE HALL.





## THE HALL.

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It would naturally be expected, as none of the books or documents of the Ironmongers' Company are known to have been lost or destroyed in the Fire of London, that they would have in their possession some interesting particulars respecting their Hall, or rather the series of Halls which have occupied the site of the present building; but the information which they possess on the subject is exceedingly limited; nor is there a single plan or elevation, with one exception hereafter to be noticed, known to be extant, of any edifice previous to that now standing.

There remains, however, among the muniments of the Company a large assemblage of deeds relating to the parcel of ground on which their several Halls have been built.

These deeds have been carefully scheduled by Mr. Beck, the present Clerk of the Company, and are numbered from 1 to 54. They commence as early as the year 1344.

By the first of these documents, dated on the Monday next after the feast of St. Hilary (20 Jan.) 17 Edw. III. Robert de Kent, citizen and horse merchant of London, and Felicia his wife, daughter and heiress of John Rosamond, formerly citizen of the city aforesaid, grant to Richard atte Merk, citizen, a vacant plot of ground sur-

rounded by their tenements, with a certain part of a certain great gate, and a solar built thereon, opposite the highway of Aldgate Street, on the south side, being in the parish of All Saints Stanyngchurch, London.

These premises, after passing through various hands, were in 1440 conveyed to John Styuard, Knight, and Alice his wife; and on the 20th Oct. 1457, 36 Hen. VI. Thomas Pounce, William Beaufitz, and Thomas More, executors of the will of Alice Stiuard widow, and in fulfilment of the said will, sell to Richard Flemmyng, Nicholas Marshall, John Tentyrden, John Peterisfield, Thomas Dorchester, Richard Walter, William Rose, Robert Toke, Robert Wylkynson, John Pecke, Richard Holbeche, Peter Draper, John Savery, John Bate, John Lane junior, John Paxman, and Thomas Britayn, citizens and Ironmongers, all the aforesaid lands, tenements, rents, and services in the parish of All Saints Stayning, in the ward of Aldgate and elsewhere, within the said city of London.

In 1494, 9 Hen. VII. Peter Draper, Robert Wylkynson, and John Paxman, citizens and Ironmongers of London, by deed dated the 25th May, demise to Thomas Parker, Henry Hede, Thomas Munde, Robert Byfield, Roger Bartelot, and other citizens and Ironmongers of London, all those lands and tenements, &c. in the parish of All Saints Stanyng, in the ward of Aldgate, London, or elsewhere within the same city, which were formerly of Alice Stiuard widow, and appoint William Barnesby and John Stynte, Ironmongers, their lawful attorneys, to deliver seisin of the same.

There is very little doubt that the Ironmongers' Hall was partly erected on the land above described, and partly on the site of a tenement belonging to Thomas Pattershall and Nicholas Poole, which is described in another set of deeds, and in which the Hall is distinctly mentioned.

In 1394, 18 Ric. II. Thomas Pattershall and Nicholas Poole, clerks, by deed dated the 11th Sept. grant to Richard Moordon, Ironmonger, and John Boxton, Pewterer, citizen of London, a certain annual rent of 40s. sterling, to be received from all that their tenement, with a garden adjacent, and appurtenances, which William Badby, of London, holds of them, and inhabits, in the parish of All Saints Stanyngchurch, in the ward of Aldgate, London, situate between the tenement of the Hospital of St. Mary without Bishopgate, of the east and north parts, and the tenement of John Fynden, saddler, and the garden of William Rook, of the west part, and the highway leading from Fenchurch Street towards Aldgate, of the south part.

In 1493, 8. Hen. VII. Geoffrey Downes, at the instance of John Tyse, of Spaldwick, in the county of Hunts, gentleman, and by deed dated the 12th of February, grants to John Shaa, citizen and goldsmith of London, Reginald Bray knight, Richard Higham gentleman, Bartholomew Reed, Ralph Latham goldsmith, and Henry Wodecock, those 40s. sterling of annual fee and quit rent, &c. issuing from all that tenement which was formerly of Thomas Pattershall and Nicholas Pool clerks, and now belonging to the mystery of Ironmongers of London, situate in the parish of All Saints of Stanyngchurch, in the ward of Aldgate.

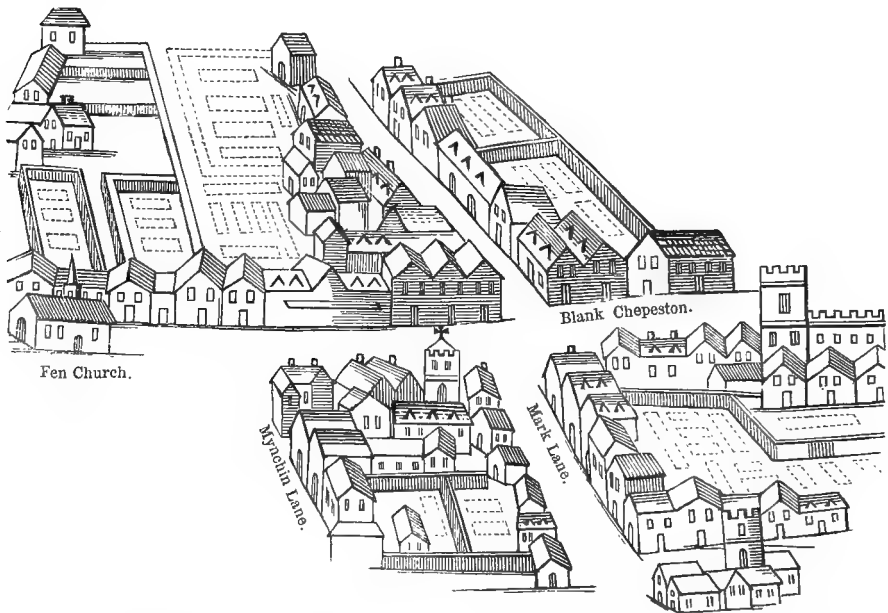
On the 4th June in the following year, John Shaa, citizen and goldsmith of London, by deed of the same date, sells to William Scaldar, John Halhede, and William Page, the aforesaid rent charge of 40s. per annum, then described as going out of a tenement called Ironmongers' Hall.

We have further evidence of the existence of the Hall at this period in the Churchwardens' Accounts of Allhallows Staining, in which the following entry is made under the date of 1494, as cited by Malcolm :—

“Payd for a kylcherkyn of good ale, wiche was drunkyn in the Yrynmongers Hall, all chargs born 12*s.* 2*d.*”

Upon what occasion this ale was “drunken” is not mentioned. The Hall then in being was entirely rebuilt in Queen Elizabeth’s time, so that the present building (observes Malcolm) is the third, or perhaps the fourth, erected since the original charter of incorporation was granted.

The subjoined engraving represents the Ironmongers’ Hall as laid down in a copy of Aggas’s map, which is the only delineation, after a very careful research, that I have been able to discover of any edifice of former times.



[“Blank Chepeston” in the above plan is probably a typographical error, and should be read Blanch Apleton. “This Blanch Apleton was a manor belonging to Sir Thomas Roos, of Hamelake, Knight, the 7th of Richard II. standing at the north-east corner of Mart-lane, corruptly termed Marke-lane. In the reign of Edward IV. all basket-makers, wire-drawers, and other foreigners were permitted to have shops in this manor of Blanch Apleton, and not elsewhere within the city, or suburbs thereof.”—Vide Stowe, ed. 1842, p. 57.]

It is clear from this plan, if we may rely on the accuracy of its detail, that the approach to the Hall at that time was

through the garden from the way now occupied by Leadenhall Street, and that the principal front then lay towards the north, the part abutting on Fenchurch Street presenting only a blank wall, with something which has the appearance of a pent-house, extending to nearly the whole length of the building.

This description, however, can only apply to the first erection, as we are led to infer, from some incidental notices, that the Hall, as rebuilt in 1587, was constructed on a different plan, and had its principal entrance towards the south, as the Hall of the present time.\*

In the Company's accounts for the year 1540-41 there is a charge for certain—

Reparaçons done of owre Halle and the howse there by.

Iĥm, payed ffor a loode of tyells . . . . .	v <sup>s</sup>	iiij <sup>d</sup>
Payed ffor a c. of harte lathe . . . . .		v <sup>d</sup>
Payde ffor di. a m. of spryggs . . . . .		ij <sup>d</sup>
Payde vj . . . . tyelle . . . . .		iiij <sup>d</sup>
Payed ffor vj. lode of lyeme . . . . .	iiij <sup>s</sup>	—
Payd ffor a lodde of sonde . . . . .		vj <sup>d</sup>
Payd to ij. tyellers ffor viij. dayes . . . . .	x <sup>s</sup>	vij <sup>d</sup>
Payed to the sarvaunts allso ffor viij. dayes . . . . .	vj <sup>s</sup>	vij <sup>d</sup>
Payed ffor reparaçons another tyeme ffor a lodde of lyeme . . . . .		vij <sup>d</sup>
Payde ffor xx. brycks . . . . .		iiij <sup>d</sup>
Payd ffor carryage a weye of a lodde of rubbyshe . . . . .		ij <sup>d</sup>
S <sup>m</sup> xxix <sup>s</sup> iiij <sup>d</sup>		

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\* The following explanatory note is printed with Aggas's map :—

“*Londonium Antiqua*. This plan shews the ancient extent of the famous citie of London and Westminster, as it was near the beginning of the reign of Q. Elizabeth. These plates for their great scarcity are reingraved, to oblige the curious, and to hand to posterity the old prospect, whereby at one view may be seen how much was built of this populous city and parts adjacent at the time Randulphus Aggas, in his ‘*Oxonia Antiqua*,’ published A.D. 1578, says, ‘near ten years past, the author made a doubt whether to print, or lay this work aside untill he had first London plotted out.’”

Some notices of the interior arrangements of the Hall are obtained from the Inventories of the Company's goods, which are taken annually on the induction of a new warden into office.

In the "Inventory of all the Landes, Platte, Juells, and Goods that belongeth unto the Company or Mystery of the Iremongers, the last daye of Maye, in the yere of o<sup>r</sup> Lord God 1556, Master Robert Downe being then our Mr, and Alexander Avenon and Xpfer Drap, Wardens at the making hereof," mention is made of the "Cownting Howse," the "Courte Chambar," the "lytell spence behynd the Court Chaïn," the "ynnard garrat," the "greate garrat," the "parlar joyned rownd a bowght," the "buttry," and the "Hawlle." Amongst the articles of furniture described in the inventory are the following:—

A shuet of vestemētts of clothe of gold.

A herse cloth of clothe of gold, in a box.

Another of black worsted w<sup>th</sup> a wyght cros of Brygges satten.

A supar altar of stone.

6 doss. of wooden trenchers.

A boke to give one othe, w<sup>t</sup> a cŕyfyx apon yt.

A doss. sylver spons, w<sup>t</sup> lyons, waying xvj. ounces; the gift of Mr.

Downs.

6 quessyons of green say w<sup>t</sup> ffethers.

2 great carpetts for the ij. tables of tapestry worke, one of them leyned.

ij. pes of tapestry that hang in the one end of the same Cort Chambaz

1 small carpet for the wyndo of tapestry.

In 1557 the following entries occur for nails and other articles, which were probably required for some repairs about the Hall:—

Paid for j <sup>c</sup> of double x <sup>d</sup> nayls . . . . .	xij <sup>d</sup>
for j <sup>c</sup> vj <sup>d</sup> nayles . . . . .	iiij <sup>d</sup> ob.

for jc x <sup>d</sup> nayls . . . . .	vj <sup>d</sup>
for ij. paire of henges for the dores, and ij. hokes, price all xij <sup>b</sup> at ij <sup>d</sup> the pounce . . . . .	ij <sup>s</sup> vj <sup>d</sup>
for iiij. paire of crosse garnetts . . . . .	iiij <sup>s</sup> —
for ij. stocke lockes and ij. staples . . . . .	ij <sup>s</sup> vj <sup>d</sup>
for jc Englishe x <sup>d</sup> nayles . . . . .	vj <sup>d</sup>

At the quarter Courte kept the next working day after Sainte Markes day, being the xxvj<sup>th</sup> of Aprill, a<sup>o</sup> 1557, it was concludid and accorded that the bedill of this Cumpany should have and occupie the one of the new sheddys lately set up and buylded w<sup>o</sup>ut the gate of this Halle (that is to wyte, the same of them that is next unto the gate of the same Halle), he yerely to pay therefore unto this Company thirtene shillings and foure pence, and to keepe and occupie the same in his owne handes, and not to lett or g<sup>ra</sup>unt it oute to any other. And that the other of the same ij. sheddys shalbe letten and grauntyd by the wardens unto suche one of this Company as they shall thinke good and mete, at and by the like yerely rent of thirtene shillings and iiij<sup>d</sup>: pryded alwayes, that the same tenaunt have not any leas made there of, but to occupie it for his yerely rent from yere to yere, nor yet that he doo graunte or let yt oute to any other.

In the year 1578, the wardens, with several other members of the Company, were directed to confer with some workmen, carpenters and bricklayers, touching the devising of a “platt” for the Hall, to be built with such rooms as shall be necessary for the same, and were empowered to agree for the finishing thereof “as best they can at ther discretion.” Various meetings are recorded in pursuance of this order, but it does not appear that the business was proceeded in till the year 1585, when the Hall being found “ruinous and in great decay,” it was ordered to be forthwith rebuilt, and a committee was appointed for advancing, surveying, and directing the works.

In the Company’s Register or book of accounts of this period, we find an entry of the sums of money expended on this occasion, from an inspection of which we are led

to infer that the new Hall was neither very substantial or ornamental.

Payments made by us Richard Wright and Robert Cutt, wardens, in the yere 1587, of the moneye received p contra, towards the building of the Hall :—

Paid, as neere as wee can gesse, for the chardge of the bricklayer, the some of .	lij <sup>li</sup>	iiij <sup>s</sup>	ij <sup>d</sup>
To the plaisterer, and for all kinde of stuff therefor expended hitherto, the some of .	xxx <sup>li</sup>	iiij <sup>s</sup>	ix <sup>d</sup>
To the joyner, for cutting of 4 armes and other worke about the plor . . . . .	iiij <sup>li</sup>	x <sup>s</sup>	viiij <sup>d</sup>
To the carpenter, by vertue of o <sup>r</sup> agreẽt 120 <sup>li</sup> , and for other necessities for carpentarye, 13 <sup>li</sup> 19 <sup>s</sup> 07 <sup>d</sup> . . . . .	cxxxiiij <sup>li</sup>	xix <sup>s</sup>	vij <sup>d</sup>
To the mason, for his work . . . . .	v <sup>li</sup>	v <sup>s</sup>	v <sup>d</sup>
To Jo <sup>n</sup> Eldred, for nayles as p bill . . . . .	xiiij <sup>li</sup>	v <sup>s</sup>	x <sup>d</sup>
To the smythe, for his bill . . . . .	iiij <sup>li</sup>	v <sup>s</sup>	
Paid to Mr. Robbe Cambell and Mr. Eve, be- ing wardens, for the foote of this o <sup>r</sup> accompte	vij <sup>li</sup>	xviiij <sup>s</sup>	—
Sum <sup>a</sup> totalis, cclxxj <sup>li</sup> xviiij <sup>s</sup>			

Entered brieflie, because more charges are to be defrayed about the buildinge aforesaid, but the . . . . of all the pticulars at lardge to be kepte and entered when all the buildings is fynished.

Charges disbursed in and about the buildinge of the Hall teñt and kitchen, to the same adjoyninge, as hereafter followeth :—

Imprimis, paid for wages of workmen as ap- pereth in a booke for that purpose pticulerlie set downe, w <sup>ch</sup> booke remayneth on the file among th'acquittances, and is betwixt the firste and 10 <sup>th</sup> leaves thereof entered, the some of . . . . .	clxxxiiij <sup>li</sup>	xiiij <sup>s</sup>	—
Iñm, paid for heare as in folio 14 of the same booke . . . . .		xxiiij <sup>s</sup>	x <sup>d</sup>



I <sup>l</sup> m, paid for slate, as in folio 14 . . . .	vii <sup>j</sup> <sup>s</sup>	ij <sup>d</sup>
I <sup>l</sup> m, paid for lathe, as in folio 15 . . . .	xj <sup>li</sup>	xvij <sup>j</sup> <sup>s</sup> vj <sup>d</sup>
I <sup>l</sup> m, paid for bricke, as in folio 15 . . . .	lj <sup>li</sup>	xij <sup>j</sup> <sup>s</sup> v <sup>d</sup>
I <sup>l</sup> m, paid for lyme, as in folio 16 . . . .	xxiiij <sup>li</sup>	x <sup>s</sup> vj <sup>d</sup>
I <sup>l</sup> m, paid for sand and loame, as in folio 17 . .	v <sup>li</sup>	xv <sup>s</sup> —
I <sup>l</sup> m, paid for tyles, as in folio 18 . . . .	v <sup>li</sup>	vj <sup>j</sup> <sup>s</sup> vj <sup>d</sup>
I <sup>l</sup> m, paid for boards, tymber, and carrege, as in fol. 18 and 19 . . . . .	xlviij <sup>li</sup>	xvij <sup>j</sup> <sup>s</sup> vj <sup>d</sup>
I <sup>l</sup> m, paid to the smyth, as in folio 20 . . . .	xiiij <sup>li</sup>	xiiij <sup>j</sup> <sup>s</sup> iij <sup>d</sup>
I <sup>l</sup> m, paid to Elias Jerman, in p <sup>t</sup> of paym <sup>t</sup> of lx <sup>li</sup> , p <sup>cell</sup> of c <sup>li</sup> agreed by composi <sup>cion</sup> he shold have for the frame of the newe tenem <sup>t</sup> to- wards the streete adioyninge to the Hawle, w <sup>ch</sup> lx <sup>li</sup> he was behinde in o <sup>r</sup> tyme and paid in pte thereof, as in folio 20 . . . . .		
I <sup>l</sup> m, paid to the glasyer, as in folio 21 . . . .	lvij <sup>li</sup>	— —
I <sup>l</sup> m, paid to the joyner, as in fol. 21 . . . .	xv <sup>li</sup>	xv <sup>s</sup> —
I <sup>l</sup> m, paid to the mason, as in folio 22 . . . .	xxxviiij <sup>li</sup>	xv <sup>s</sup> iiij <sup>d</sup>
I <sup>l</sup> m, paid to the mason, as in folio 22 . . . .	xlj <sup>li</sup>	xviiij <sup>j</sup> <sup>s</sup> xj <sup>d</sup>
I <sup>l</sup> m, for lead as in folio 23, and for casting of lead and soder togeth <sup>r</sup> , as in folio eodem . .	xlviij <sup>li</sup>	vj <sup>j</sup> <sup>s</sup> j <sup>d</sup>
I <sup>l</sup> m, paid to the pavier, as in folio 23 . . . .	ix <sup>s</sup>	ix <sup>d</sup>
I <sup>l</sup> m, paid to the paynter, as in fol. 23 . . . .	xij <sup>li</sup>	xix <sup>s</sup> —
I <sup>l</sup> m, paid to the upholster, and for div <sup>rs</sup> neces- serye charges, as in fol. 13 . . . . .	xlviij <sup>j</sup> <sup>s</sup>	iiij <sup>d</sup>
I <sup>l</sup> m, delyvered to Elias Jerman iij. loade and 28 foote of tymber accordinge to Whitehands measure, after xxj <sup>s</sup> viij <sup>d</sup> the loade, w <sup>ch</sup> cometh to 3 <sup>li</sup> 17 <sup>s</sup> , so there is paid to him in tymber iiij <sup>li</sup> to make up his 57 <sup>li</sup> abovesaid full lx <sup>li</sup> and the xvij <sup>s</sup> overplus he hath wrought out in wages.		
I <sup>l</sup> m, paid for nailes as in folio 20 . . . . .	xxviij <sup>li</sup>	v <sup>s</sup> —
Summ <sup>a</sup> .—Being the whole charge dis- bursed for building of the Hall teñt and kitchen, in o <sup>r</sup> tyme . . . . .		
	v <sup>e</sup> lxxxviij <sup>li</sup>	xj <sup>s</sup> vj <sup>d</sup>

In 1590 hangings of tapestry were ordered to be pro-  
vided for the Hall, and the wardens desired to inquire of

some "hanger" to view them and make bargain for the same, so they exceed not in value the sum of one hundred markes.

The next notice of any repairs or alterations which we meet with is in 1610, when it is ordered, "that whereas the Companie is minded to trime the Hall against the feaste daye ensueinge, that Mr. Skinner have warning given him for the trimminge, mending, and plaistering of this howse, and that the yard and all w<sup>in</sup> the Courte and the outside of the Hall to the streete be mended, plaistered, oyled, and collered."

In 1629 there is also an order in the Court Minutes to treat for enlarging the Hall towards the garden six feet.

Notices of the GARDEN frequently occur in the wardens' accounts: the following entries may be given as specimens:—

1541.	Paide ffor a gardener ffor a daye and a halfe ffor cvttyng of vynes and dressing of rosses . . .	xij <sup>d</sup>
	To a gardener for v. dayes worke . . .	iijs iiij <sup>d</sup>
1556.	To Chycken, the gardynner, for five daies and a halfe worke in the garden . . .	v <sup>s</sup> vj <sup>d</sup>
	ffor sedes to sowe the garden . . .	ix <sup>d</sup>
	ffor Engleshe lavender to set the mase at sondry tymes . . .	xjs vj <sup>d</sup>
	ffor spike, margerom, and rosemary to set the border withall . . .	ijs viij <sup>d</sup>
	ffor camomyle and pynkes to set the banks wtall . . .	viiij <sup>d</sup>
1610.	For a gardner 2 dayes to trymme up the gar- deyne . . .	iijs —
	For mowing the grass and cutting the hedges .	x <sup>d</sup>
1634.	For cutting the vine js, for nailes ij <sup>d</sup> . . .	js ij <sup>d</sup>
	Mowing the grasse plott and cutting the hedges against the feast daye . . .	ijs vj <sup>d</sup>
1656.	There is an order of Court, "that whereas the Company hath	

lately been at a great charge in repairing of their garden, w<sup>ch</sup> lyeth in very good condition, and that the same might soe continue they doe order that noe pson whatsoẽr be pmitted to drye or whitene any cloths in the said garden, upon penalty of xx<sup>s</sup> to be paid by the clark for suffering this order to be broken, or not being careful to see the same pformed.

1686. New sun-dials were set up in the garden.

1701. It was ordered that the wall be built upp at the north-east corner of the Court roome, to pvent persons looking into the Compa<sup>s</sup> garden out of the windows of y<sup>e</sup> new building taken for a tavern, and other mischiefs that may occur thereby.

1707. The gardner was directed to “cutt off the arme of the middle mulberry tree that hangs over the wall.”

1719. The Company “agreed with Mr. Longstaffe to plant lyme trees in Sir Rob<sup>t</sup> Geffrey’s almshouses, about 80 in number, at 1<sup>s</sup> 6<sup>d</sup> each tree, free of all charges, 10 feet high at least, and in girth about the bigness of Mr. Longstaffs legg in y<sup>e</sup> small part thereof, any failing within a year to be replaced; and agreed to sett so many new ones in Ironmongers’ Hall garden as shall be appointed at the same terms.”

In 1592, the following articles of furniture are mentioned:—

One great Bible in fol. of Barker’s printe.

One other greate Bible restinge in the handes of Mr. Est, of the guifte of Sir James Harvie.

Item, two cubbordes with a deske to sett plate on.

Item, 8 iointe formes, shorte and longe, 9 ioyned stools and one broken.

Item, an yron backe in the chymney.

Item, one table w<sup>h</sup> a frame, ij. tables w<sup>th</sup> v. tressells, and one carvinge table made w<sup>h</sup> ioints.

Item, one old banner w<sup>h</sup> the Iremongers’ arms, one old bann<sup>r</sup> w<sup>h</sup> Sr Xp̄fer Draper’s armes.

Item, v. parvises, one of the K. armes, one of the Cytties armes, one of Sr Alexander Avenon’s armes, one the armes of the Companie, and the other of the M’chant Adventurers.

Item, 50 small scuttcions of wood w<sup>ch</sup> did hang on both sides of the old Hall, and 22 then standing thereby.

“At a Courte on the 8<sup>th</sup> August, 1604, it was ordered for the better keeping in memory of the names of such persons as heretofore have bine good benefact<sup>rs</sup> to this Companie, that Mr Wardens shall cause to be sett upp in the windows at the Coño’ Hall of this misterie, the pictures of Mr. Alderman Gamage, Mrs. Margaret Dane, and such others as are not all reddie sett upp there.”

In 1609, Thomas Halwood had permission to make a “vault under the yard, and a waye out of the gallarie to the Hall leads, and the demise of the same as part of his house, covering the same with a slatt head and leaded; that he have no dore out of his gallerye unto the leads; that the gallery shall be part of the demise, and the same not lightened, and the lights as they are.”

At a Quarter Court at the Hall, xj. August, 1629.

Natha. Glover, painter, exhibited a bill concerning the oyling and paynting of the houses towards the street side, and within the Hall, and the clerkes houses, and for painting the wainscott about the fore-yard and stares going upp to the Hall in walnut tree couler, the some of 41<sup>li</sup>, viz.

	£	s.	d.
For oyling and painting the houses towards the street side, w <sup>th</sup> the windowes, gates, and posts . . .	12	0	0
For oyling and painting the cullumes, railes, and bal-lasteers in the yard, with the timber worke . . .	15	0	0
For oyling and painting the cullumes that support the Hall, and counting-house in the garden, and for oyling, &c. the windowes and timber there . . .	10	0	0
For coulouring the wainscott aboute the yarde and going up the Hall staires in walnut tree coulour . . .	4	0	0

The total chardge by his bill is 41 0 0

w<sup>ch</sup> is considered to be overated, and thereupon the Company offered him xxx<sup>li</sup> for the performance of the above said worke, w<sup>ch</sup> he accepted of, and promised to undergoe the same accordingly.

In connection with the history of the Hall, we find in the

year 1640, “that Edward Cocke, painter, having made two pictures, the one of Mr. Thomas Michael and the other of Mr. Thomas Lewen, who were good benefactors to the Company, demanded for the same 5<sup>li</sup> a piece, but the Court did not hold them to be so much worth, and subsequently paid for the same vj<sup>li</sup> x<sup>s</sup>.”

In the same year, there is another payment made to Cocke after the same rate, for the portraits of Sir James Cambell, Sir William Denham, Thomas Hallwood, Margaret Dane, and Rowland Helin; and the Court further agreed with him to make two pictures more of the King and Queen’s Majesties of the same size at iij<sup>li</sup> v<sup>s</sup> each :\* and in 1654, it was further ordered, that the Master and Wardens with Mr. Hunt “doe pvide Mr. Thomas Thorold and Mr. Ralphe Handson’s pictures, that they may be sett upp in the Hall with the rest of the good benefactors.”

We again refer to the inventories, as the only source from which any information relative to the internal arrangements and economy of the Hall can be obtained. The following is a copy of the inventory taken in 1643, when William Saracold and Robert Haies were confirmed wardens.

In the Linen Chamber.

- 4 long cushions of cloth of gould.
- 1 long and 2 short cushions, of Mr. East’s giuft.
- 6 tapestry cushions, of Mr. Bright’s and Mr. Gammag’s giuft.
- 1 cupboard cloth, with a white crosse linnen of buckrome.
- 1 barge cloth of blew with the Comp<sup>as</sup> armes in 3 places.
- 1 old bagge of buckrome.
- 1 new greene cupbord cloth fringed.

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\* In 1719 the pictures were cleaned and repaired by Mr. Bellwood for 10s. each. In 1782 they were again cleaned, and the frames new gilt, at a charge of 50*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.*

- 1 new greene carpett for y<sup>e</sup> Court-roome.
- 1 chest with silk flaggs, ensigns, &c.

In the Chest of Lynnen.

- 2 damaske table cloths.
- 6 diap table clothes.
- 5 diap towells.
- 1 plaine carvinge cloth.
- 1 plaine carvinge cloth for y<sup>e</sup> yard.
- 1 fringed cloth.
- 1 skreene cloth.
- 11 dozen and 8 diap napkins, 9 wanting.
- 2 dozen and 1 napkins, whereof 1 doz. and 7 worne.
- 1 long window cloth.
- 1 dresser cloth for the chitchen.
- 1 cupboard clothe.
- 1 short diap clothe.

In the Press of Pewter.

- 10 seaven-pound dishes, 14 platters of the 2<sup>nd</sup> sort.
- 45 platters 3<sup>d</sup> sort, 5 of the 4<sup>th</sup> sort, and 50 of the 5<sup>th</sup> sort.
- 35 platters of the 6<sup>th</sup> sort, 24 of the 8<sup>th</sup> sort, 19 of the 9<sup>th</sup> sort, and 8 pastry plates.
- 37 round plates, 10 dozen of trencher plates, 6 flaggon potts.
- 10 dozen of sawsers, wanting 11.

In the Greate Chest.

- 5 peeces of tapestry hangings for the Hall.
- 1 peece of tapestry for the upp end of the parlo<sup>r</sup>, of Sir James Cambell's guift.
- 3 greene cotton coochers.

In the Gallary.

- 11 old crescitts.
- 3 wooden moulds for the playsterring.

In the Armory.

- 10 russett armors, 10 head peeces.
- 20 long pikes, 40 swords with belts.
- 40 russett murrions.

30 musketts, 30 moulds, 30 bandaliers, and 30 rests.  
 20<sup>lbs</sup> muskett bulletts.  
 19 barrills of 73<sup>lbs</sup> of powder.  
 58 old daggers. .  
 8 bundles of match.  
 23 flasks, 6 pickaxes, 3 spades, 3 shovells.  
 1 halbard, 2 iron crowes.  
 4 sheaves of arrows, 1 axe.  
 6 old sacks, a rope for y<sup>e</sup> iron hooke.  
 1 old carpett.  
 26 old pikes.

## In the Hall.

2 long tables with frames.  
 2 long table boards behinde the skreene.  
 1 bench along the windowe.  
 3 frames aboute the long table.  
 1 cupboard with wainscott.  
 2 foot benches.  
 1 carving table with a foote.  
 Banner staves.  
 Fire shovell and tonges.  
 1 paire of iron andeirons.\*  
 2 curtain rodde of iron.  
 1 old short ladder.

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\* And-irons, or fire-dogs.—Many specimens of these ornamental castings are given in a paper by Mr. M. A. Lower, entitled, "Historical and Archæological Notices of the Iron-works in the County of Sussex," and printed in the 2nd volume of the *Sussex Archæological Collections*, Lond. 1849. "The series of the Sussex andirons ranges from the end of the fifteenth century to that of the seventeenth or later." The devices are various, and sometimes elegant; some terminate with a human head and human bust: most of the andirons are decorated with one or more shields, which, previous to the Reformation, are charged with the sacred monogram, and after that period with the armorial bearings of the families for whom they were cast, and other devices. Fosbroke mentions a pair of andirons at Machen Place, in the county of Monmouth, that weighed 300 lbs., "which were sometimes employed in roasting an ox whole, with a large table on which it was served."—Vide *Encyc. of Antiq.* vol. ii. p. 728.

- 6 great skutchins and fifty small.
- 2 carpetts of Mr. Eastes and Mr. Brown's guift.
- 2 greene silke curtaines for the window.
- 1 wainscott seate for the wardens.
- 21 joynte stools, 2 shorte formes of deale.
- 1 bench cloth fringed on both sides.
- 7 pictures of benefactors.
- 2 pictures, one of the king and another of the queene.
- 4 wainscott formes, 4 new hatches.
- 1 livery cupboard of wainscott.

In the Parlor over the Court Roome.

- 1 long table with a frame and tressell.
- 1 long settle made faste to the wainscott.
- 2 old forms covered with new cloth.
- 12 low stools of blew cloth with buckrome covers.
- 6 chaires of red Muscovia lether with buckrome covers.
- 1 new suite of course tapestry hangings, of the guift of Mr. Robert Cambell, ald<sup>n</sup>, deceased, cont. 5 p<sup>s</sup>.

In the little house neere y<sup>e</sup> Parlor.

- 1 standard w<sup>th</sup> 1 yard and 1 ell therein.
- 1 iron beame w<sup>t</sup> scales, and 1 p<sup>r</sup> of scales more.
- 2 piles of brasse weights compleate.
- 2 2-q<sup>r</sup> and 2 seaven-pound waights of leade, and 1 q<sup>r</sup> of hundred in brass.
- Wooden mallett, 1 p<sup>r</sup> of iron andirons, and 1 p<sup>r</sup> of tongs.

In the Buttery.

- 1 bread beame w<sup>t</sup> 2 ptiçons and cover.
- 1 old wainscott table w<sup>th</sup> a board at the bottome.
- 4 shelvs by the side of the buttery.

In the Counting-house.

- 1 great chest w<sup>t</sup> 4 locks and keyes.

Boxes containing writings, &c.

A box w<sup>th</sup> the supscripcon of Woodstreete, 9<sup>t</sup>. 16 p<sup>s</sup>.\*

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\* *i. e.* containing sixteen pieces.



A box w<sup>th</sup> theis Writings:

A charter from King Henry the 4<sup>th</sup>.

A charter from King Phillipp and Queene Marye.

A charter from Queene Elizabeth.

A box with 2 charters from King Henry 8<sup>th</sup> of 12 houses of Sir Will<sup>m</sup> Denham.

A box concerning St. Giles 9<sup>t</sup>. 4 p<sup>s</sup>.

A box w<sup>in</sup> where leases in force are.

A box wherein is written Allhallows Steyning, Love Lane, Old Jurye, and Silver Streete.

53 evidences concerning the Hall.

13 acquittances and pap for rent.

A box with 4 bonds.

A box with the pattent of the Compa<sup>s</sup> armes.

A box written upon Sainte Olave, Bread Street, 9<sup>t</sup>. 55 p<sup>s</sup>.

A box w<sup>t</sup> this su<sup>p</sup>scrip<sup>ç</sup>on: St. Leonarde, Eastcheape; and it is the will of Mr. Pend, butcher, w<sup>t</sup> a copy thereof, 9<sup>t</sup>. 17 p<sup>s</sup> concerning the X<sup>p</sup>ofer in Eastcheape.

An exemplifica<sup>ç</sup>on upon a pleading tempore Phil. & Mary.

A bundle of controversies by concealment.

A little money-box for the poore.

A booke of parchment wherein the Compa<sup>s</sup> ord<sup>rs</sup> are written.

Then follows an enumeration of the Company's plate, with the names of the donors, and in most instances the weight attached, amounting altogether to upwards of seventeen hundred ounces, and consisting of the following articles: 4 basins and ewers parcel-gilt, 1 white basin, 2 livery pots, 2 stopes, 12 gilt cups and covers, 6 gilt salts and covers, 1 white salt, 1 gilt tankard, 5 nests white beer bowls, 6 nests white wine bowls, 2 flat bowls, 1 alepot which came from the lottery, 1 small white trencher salt and cover, 41 gilt spoons, 11 white spoons with lions' heads, 16 spoons parcel-gilt with heads, 8 spoons parcel-gilt with arms, 2 flat gilt bowls, 1 small gilt cup and cover, 1 caudel pot, 1 spout pot, and 1 white beer bowl.

The calls made upon the Ironmongers' Company by the government of the country for contributions and loans of money compelled them on several occasions, as we have before noticed, to dispose of almost every article of plate in their possession. The only ancient specimens which have been preserved are represented in the subjoined engraving. One of these is a mounted cocoa-nut fitted as



a hanap.\* The other has also a wooden bowl, but of broader dimensions, being about six inches in diameter: and is mounted with a silver-gilt rim bearing this inscription:



which in extenso would read thus:—

Ave Maria gratia plena, Dominus tecum, benedicta tu in mulieribus; et benedictus fructus ventris tui.—In annūciatiōe et visitatiōe Marie Virg.† Missale ad usum insignis ecclesie Sarum. 1527. fol. xvii. xxxii.

The Company possess a pair of these flat saucer-shaped bowls or mazers, but one only is inscribed; in other respects they are similar, and in the centre of each is a small enamelled coat of the Ironmongers' arms inserted into an engraved boss. It has been customary for many years past to display these bowls on the sideboard of the Ironmongers' Company by placing them on a pair of reversed hour-glass salt-cellers of the early part of the 16th century—as represented in the engraving; but the mazer-bowls themselves are without foot or stand of any kind, and exhibit in the opinion of our best antiquaries the most authentic form of that ancient vessel. Bowls of this shape are common in the East, where they are still used as drinking cups.‡

The term mazer, supposed to be derived from the Flemish *maeser*,§ maple or a knot of the maple wood, has been

\* Cups of this shape are generally termed Hanaps, but the term seems applicable to almost every kind of vessel. Hanapus, hanappus, hanaphus; vas, patera, crater, ex Saxonico *hnæp*, *hnæppa*; calix, patera. Glossar. Ælfrici, cap. de Vasis, &c.—Hanappi argentei superaurati; Du Cange. See also Lye's Anglo-Saxon Dictionary. Mounted cocoa nuts like this belonging to the Ironmongers' Company are frequently called "standing nuts."

† *Vide* St. Luke, i. 28, 42.

‡ Communication from Albert Way, Esq. F.S.A.

§ Mazer poculum ligneum, a Belg. *maeser*, maser tuber ligni aceris ex qua materia præcipue hæc pocula confici solebant.—Skinner.

generally given to bowls and goblets constructed of wood, and Ducange cites several authorities to the same effect,\* but observes himself that with respect to the material there is no settled opinion, and that an ancient gloss has the true notion, which asserts that mazer cups were the same as what the Latins called *murrhina*, which word by various corruptions became at length converted into *mardrinum*, *masdrinum*, *mazerinum*, &c.

This subject, however, has been relieved from much of its obscurity by some admirable notes contributed by Albert Way, Esq. F.S.A., to the author of a paper on Archbishop Scrope's indulgence cup, read at the meeting of the Archæological Institute at York, in 1847.

"The mazer, the favourite drinking vessel used by every class of society in former times, was called *murrus* from a supposed resemblance to the famed myrrhine vases of antiquity. The mazer was however formed of wood, especially the knotty-grained maple, and esteemed in proportion to the quality of the veined and mottled material, but especially the value of the bands and rings of precious metals, enamelled, chased, or graven, with which the wood was mounted."

"No slight diversity of opinion has existed amongst antiquaries in regard to the precise nature of the mazer, and the material of which such bowls or cups were formed. The terms *cyphus murrinus* and *murreus*,† *cyphus de murra* or *murro*, frequently used in the descriptions of such vessels in ancient inventories, have led some to consider the medieval mazer as analogous in some respect to the celebrated myrrhine cup of the classical ages. Bishop Kennett in his MS. glossarial collections, remarks that a mazer was 'a drinking cup or bowl, so called from the matter of it, which Mr. Somner thinks was maple, but most other authors think it was of some precious stone or earth, perhaps the same we now call porcellane.' This opinion may have been confirmed by

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\* Somner says the mazer was made of maple; Dolmer that cups made of maple were in request among the Norwegians; Bruno asserts that the mazer was a wooden scyphus; and by Desiderius Casinensis it is called a wooden cup. Vide Du Cange.

† Sir Richard de Scrope, lord of Bolton, bequeathed to his son the Archbishop "*meliozem ciphum de murreo, scilicet mazer.*"

the fact that some such vessels appear to have been accounted of so high a value as to render the supposition that they were formed of a material of small intrinsic value, such as wood, highly improbable. This high estimation seems, however, to have been due to the bands and ornaments of precious metals (*crustæ* and *circuli*), enriched with gems and enamels, employed in the decoration of the mazer; as also to the quality or rarity of the wood, the beauty of the curious streaks and knotty grain wherewith it was marked, or as termed in the old French *madré*, and the medicinal properties attributed to it. It is possible, that some of the *cyphi de murro* of medieval times may have been formed of other material or even of fictile ware. The precise nature of the myrrhine cup of the ancients has never been satisfactorily ascertained, and it seems reasonable to conclude that, in the middle ages, vessels of wood highly esteemed at that period were, from some supposed resemblance or analogy to those of a remoter period, designated as *murrini*.\*

Several mazer bowls similar to those in the possession of the Ironmongers' Company are known to exist:† they seem to be of various dimensions. Archbishop Scrope's indulgence cup, preserved in the treasury of York Minster, and before alluded to, is, I believe, the largest specimen which has yet been discovered, but considerable magnitude is sometimes ascribed to them.‡

A mighty mazer bowle of wine was sett  
As if it had to him been sacrifice.

SPENSER'S F. Q.

All that Hybla's hives do yield  
Were into one broad mazer filled.—B. JONSON, v. 217.

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\* Notes by Albert Way, Esq. F.S.A., appended to an account of Archbishop Scrope's mazer bowl by Robert Davies, Esq. F.S.A.

† There is one in the possession of Mr. Shirley which belonged to Alderman Fletcher, the Oxford Collector; another is preserved in the institution called Bird's Hospital or Edward the Sixth's hospital at Saffron Walden, precisely similar to the specimen belonging to the Ironmongers' Company.—Letters from A. Way, Esq. F.S.A. See also an account of a scyphus formerly belonging to the monastery of Rochester, in the 23rd vol. of the *Archæologia*, p. 393.

‡ Vide Nares's Glossary.

1662. The following entry occurs in Pepys' Diary under the date of the 28th Nov. 1662 :—

“By ten o'clock at Ironmongers' Hall to the funeral of Sir Richard Stayner; here were all the officers of the navy and my Lord Sandwich, who did discourse with us about the fishery, telling us of his Majesty's resolution to give 200*l.* to every man that will set out a busse,\* and advising about the effects of this encouragement, which will be a very great matter certainly. Here we had good rings.”

1666. It is evident from the Minutes of the Court Books of this year that the Ironmongers' Hall, though not destroyed in the Great Fire of London, was nevertheless exposed to considerable danger; the Clerk, who resided on the premises, having found it necessary to employ persons to keep watch in the vicinity for several nights afterwards,† and to send away the writings and other valuables to a place of safety.‡

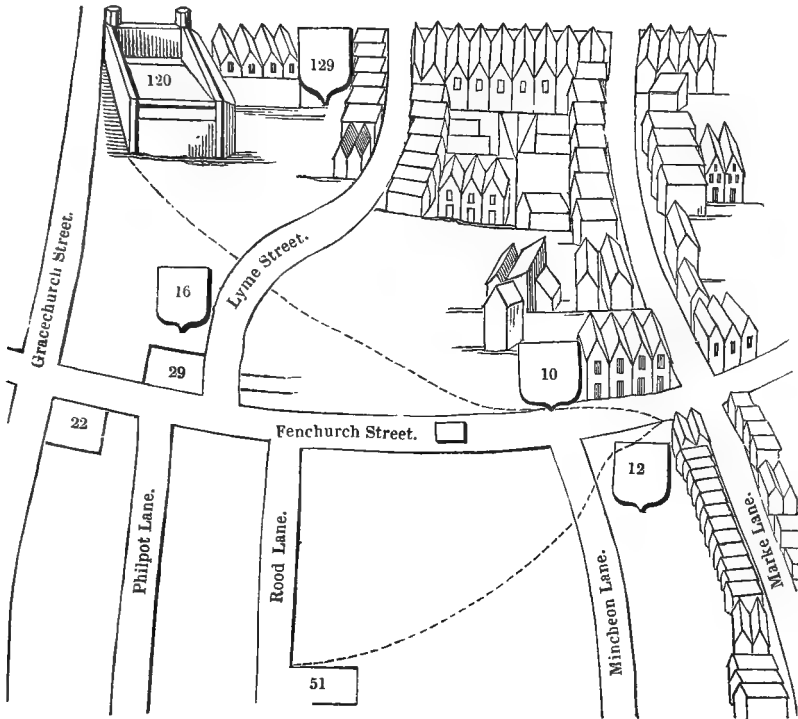
This fact is rendered still clearer by an engraved plan of the city of London taken shortly after the fire, formerly in the possession of Lord Coleraine and now preserved in the library of the Society of Antiquaries. A portion of this plan on an enlarged scale, representing the extent and direction of the fire from the neighbourhood of Mark Lane towards Gracechurch Street is here given, and distinctly shows that all the buildings adjoining and on the west of Ironmongers' Hall were destroyed. The positions of the public buildings are designated by numbers inclosed in shields or squares, which refer to a list at the foot of the

\* “A small sea-vessel used by the Hollanders for the herring fishery.”—Pepys' Diary, vol. i. p. 182. ed. 1825.

† Vide Historical Evidences.

‡ There is a valuable manuscript in the Library of the City of London, containing the original survey of the ground staked out after the Fire of London, by Messrs. Mills and Oliver, with a complete index of the whole, in five volumes folio.

map, those which were burnt down being distinguished by an asterisk.†



In 1677, the Common Council framed an act for preventing and suppressing fires within the city of London, some of the provisions of which were as follows :—

Each of the four quarters of the city were to provide and have in readiness 800 leathern buckets, 50 ladders from 12

† No. 10 Ironmongers' Hall.

12 Clothworkers' Hall.\*

16 Pewterers' Hall.

22 Bennetts Gracechurch.\*

No. 29 Dionis Backchurch.\*

51 Margaret Pattons.

120 Leaden Hall.

129 East India House.

The East India Company were first permanently located in 1648, in a house belonging to Lord Craven, on the site which they now occupy (and adjoining to the dwelling of Sir Christ' Cletheron). This house was rebuilt in 1726, and again re-edified, or materially altered, in 1796.

to 42 feet in length, as many hand-squirts of brass as would furnish two to each parish, 24 pickaxe sledges, and 40 shod shovels; each of the twelve principal companies were to provide 30 buckets, one engine, six pickaxe sledges, three ladders, and two hand-squirts, and the minor companies in proportion, according to their abilities; those least able were to keep portable engines "to carry up stairs into rooms or on the tops of houses."

The aldermen and every other principal citizen being of the degree of a subsidy man were also to keep in their houses buckets and hand-squirts.

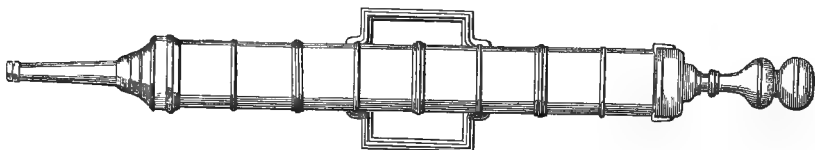
Notice was immediately to be given to the Lord Mayor on the breaking out of a fire, and the several officers of the city were to attend and receive his directions, amongst whom there was always to be one skilful engineer to superintend the blowing up of houses whenever it was necessary to do so in order to stop the progress of the conflagration.

All persons were to remain at home unless called upon to assist, and every householder upon a cry of fire was to place a sufficient man at his door well armed, with a vessel containing water, and in the night time to hang out a light.

Several specimens of the hand-squirts mentioned in the foregoing act are still extant; there are four in the vestry room of St. Dionis Backchurch, in Fenchurch Street, and another in the Church of St. Catherine Cree, Leadenhall Street. The hand-squirt which is represented in the engraving on the opposite page consists of a brass barrel or tube about 9 inches in circumference and  $27\frac{1}{2}$  inches in length, including the nozzle, with two strong side handles in the middle of the tube; the length altogether, with the handle, being  $33\frac{1}{2}$  inches. The barrel will contain about an ordinary bucket-full of water, which is propelled by a wooden piston or rod, precisely in the manner of a common



syringe ; but we are at a loss to comprehend the efficiency of such a machine in a conflagration of any extent.



1672. "Notice being taken that since the rebuilding of severall halls in London there hath not ben many funeralls out of this by reason of the 30<sup>s</sup> extraordinary charge layed thereon since the fire ; It is therefore ordered, that from this tyme each funerall shall only pay 50<sup>s</sup> amongst the officers for their attendance, and the Master and Wardens to be invited to each funerall."

A further order respecting funerals appears in the Minutes of April, 1678, which directs, "that in future 40<sup>s</sup> shalbe taken for all funeralls of strangers out of the Hall, and of all freemen half that sune that are members of this Company, which is to be distributed amongst the Compa<sup>s</sup> officers as followeth : unto the clerk 10<sup>s</sup>, the upper beadle and his wife 10<sup>s</sup>, to the carnon\* 5<sup>s</sup>, and if he be desired to attend 10<sup>s</sup>, which is five shillings over and above the 40<sup>s</sup> ; to the butler, porter, and under beadle 5<sup>s</sup> each of them. The Master, Wardens, and Clerk to have the same service as the rest of the guests have, and their successors after them."

From these regulations respecting funerals we turn somewhat abruptly to the festive enjoyments of the living ; the next entry that claims any notice being two bills of fare which occur in the memoranda of 1687.

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\* *Sic.*

A Bill of Faire for View and Search Day, being y<sup>e</sup> 11<sup>th</sup> of March,  
168<sup>6</sup>/<sub>7</sub>.

A sirloyne of beef.	4 barrels of oysters.
A breast of veale.	Oranges and lemmons.
A double pole of ling.	2 gallons of Canary.
Five dishes barrell codd.	4 gallons of clarrett.
A side of salmon.	1 gall. of white wine.
Twelve dabbs, twelve whittings.	Sallads, 1 quart of oyle.
2 quarts of oysters.	Some gudgeons or smelts.
1 quart of shrimps.	

Bill of Fare for the Worshipful Company of Ironmongers on their  
Election Day, the 7<sup>th</sup> of July, 1687:—

First Course.	4 dishes of cream and sullabubbs.
4 hammes and 24 chickens.	4 dishes of fruited.
2 grand salletts.	4 dishes of tarts.
2 sirloynes of beef, 1 clod.	Wine.
4 dishes of turkeys, 3 in a dish.	5 gallons Canary.
5 venison pattyes.	3 gallons Rhenish.
4 tongues, 4 erdders.	1 gallon clarrett.
4 dishes pulletts, 2 in a dish.	5 gallons white wine.
4 custards.	20 lbs. bisketts.
Second Course.	4 lbs. waffers.
4 dishes ducks, 3 in a dish.	4 lbs. double refined sugar.
4 Lombard pyes.	1 quar lamb, } for the musick.
4 dishes sturgeon.	2 rabbetts, }

At a Court on the 6<sup>th</sup> of March, 1694, Mr. Thomas Hatfield appeared, and desired he might have liberty to draw a lottery in the Company's Hall, entitled "The best and fairest chance att last," and that he would allow such consideration for the use of the said Hall as should be agreed on.

On the 20<sup>th</sup> of May following "Mr. Hatfield again appeared before the Court, and offered to pay after the rate of twenty-five shillings a-day for the use of the Hall, which

was after the rate of a guinea a-day as guineas went on the 6th of March last,\* when the members present agreed to accept the said offer, and not to insist on any consideration for y<sup>e</sup> tyme of p̃paraçõn of y<sup>e</sup> Hall and before the beginning to draw; whereupon eight guineas were paid to Mr. Warden Pattle in part, and five tickets for the use of the Company, the numbers whereof were, 13,571, 13,572, 13,573, 13,574, 13,575."

In 1699 the Court directed all the "implements of warre in the armorie" to be disposed of, which, according to the inventory of this year, consisted of the following articles: "10 sutes of armour for footmen, all compleate; 30 head-pieces for the same; 19 swords with belts; 1 bundle of rests; 22 match-lock musketts; 1 fire-lock muskett; 21 collers of bandyliers; 12 black bills; 14 pikes, most unserviceable; 3 halberts; 1 iron crow; 3 shovels; 2 pickaxes; 1 scoope shovell; about 2<sup>e</sup> of muskett shott; about 10 bundles of match; a barrel of powder in small casks; several old flasks; and several rusty daggers."

At a meeting the 26th Jan. 1699, about selling the armour, "Mr. Thomas Saunders appeared to buy the armour, and agreed to give for the musketts 2s. 6d. a-piece; for the pykes, black-bills, and halberts, twelve pence each; and for the head-pieces, back-pieces, swords, scabbards, and match, seaven shillings a hundred; and for the shott twelve shillings a hundred; and to meete Mr. Warden Browne on Wednesday next, and weigh and pay for y<sup>e</sup> same; w<sup>ch</sup> was done accordingly, and the said armour and things att the said prices came to eight pounds and eight shillings."

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\* In September of the same year the Clerk was ordered to receive guineas at the rate of thirty shillings each.

Some repairs and alterations in the Hall are noticed under the same date. In the month of May it was ordered, that “y<sup>e</sup> assent be levelled, and y<sup>e</sup> musick room be made seven foot high; y<sup>e</sup> Company’s carved armes to be placed in the middle of y<sup>e</sup> front of the musick roome, and that the Comp<sup>s</sup> and Citty’s armes be placed in the great spaces w<sup>in</sup> y<sup>e</sup> Hall in the front.”

In the following year directions were given to dig below the foundation of the Hall on the east side going to be rebuilt, and that “Mr. Thomas Bowcher, carpenter, shoare upp the Hall and building over the Court roome as he shall find convenient, and board the outside between the quarter; also that a vault four feet square, where a vault much larger is now fallen in, under y<sup>e</sup> assent of y<sup>e</sup> Court roome, be made.”

In 1701 it was ordered, “that the Court roome ceiling be made noe higher than so as the passage out of y<sup>e</sup> Hall into the back parlour be made even without a stepp upp, as now is. That Mr. Upton do make the Court roome as large for length that it can be made without any lobby, and that he wainscot the whole roome in such manner as y<sup>e</sup> front pieres.”

1707. “The Court agreed with Mr. Jonathan Mayne, carver, for a lyon and unicorne to be putt upp in the Court roome for two guineas, and ordered that the same be gilded and painted at the Company’s charge.”

#### EXTRACTS FROM THE INVENTORY OF 1707-8.

##### In the Court Room.

Three charrs with covers, for y<sup>e</sup> Master and Wardens.

A leather carpet.

The room wainscotted round, and seated w<sup>th</sup> benches all covered with green.

Two Spanish tables att y<sup>e</sup> upper end of the roome.

One green carpet.

A marble footpace.

A fire-hearth and dogges, with shovell and tongues.

The Queen's armes carved att y<sup>e</sup> upper end of the roome.

Three old chaires for y<sup>e</sup> Master and Wardens, covered w<sup>th</sup> green say.

A table of Mr. Hanson's gift.

A partiçon of railes and bannisters, w<sup>th</sup> 2 painted pineapples and a lyon and unicorn on y<sup>m</sup>.

A clock and case.

#### In the Hall.

Three long tables with frames.

One long table behind y<sup>e</sup> hangings.

A bench along y<sup>e</sup> window, and another behind y<sup>e</sup> side table.

Two pictures, the one of King Charles the First, y<sup>e</sup> other of his Queen.

Five pieces of tapestry hangings.

A pair of andirons.

A back to y<sup>e</sup> chimney.

A pair of tongues, a fire shovell.

A wainscott settle for the Wardens.

Nine pictures of Benefactors.

A picture of Mr. Leat, deceased.

Six large wainscott forms, 2 small ones, and 2 cov<sup>d</sup> w<sup>th</sup> green.

A settle at the lower end.

A fire-hearth, doggs, &c.

#### Implements belonging to the Barge.

2 large barge cloths, all compleat.

16 blew caps, 16 blew coats, for y<sup>e</sup> watermen.

The Comp<sup>s</sup> armes carved in wood, and painted, for the stern of the barge.

A chest of flaggs and ensigns, and 16 blew cushions.

A cupboard wherein the Company's books are, viz.

Virgill's Bucholicks, &c.

Stow's Chronicle of England.

Book of Martyrs, in 3 vols.

Willis's Synopsis.\*

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\* The title of this book is as follows:—

“Synopsis Papismi; that is, a generall view of Papistrie, wherein the whole Mysterie of Iniquitie and summe of Antichristian Doctrine is set downe, which

Fraud and Oppression detected.  
 An English Bible, in foll°.  
 Stow's Survey of London.  
 Gulielmus's Heraldry.  
 A Statute Book, w<sup>th</sup> y<sup>e</sup> Company's arms on it.  
 Howell on the City of London.  
 Y<sup>e</sup> Common Places of Peter Martyr's disputes.

1719. The Master acquainted the Court that one John Turney, an undertaker for funerals, had lately buried one Mrs. Mason from the Hall, but had refused to give the Master, Wardens, and Clerk, each a ring, &c. according to his agreement, the persons invited being served with gloves, hatbands, and rings; when the Court ordered that the said undertaker be compelled to perform his engagement as the Master and Wardens should direct.

1720. It was ordered "that the gentlemen merchants and traders to the Bahamia Islands have liberty to have and continue their meetings and courts in this Company's

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is maintained this day by the Synagogue of Rome, against the Church of Christ. Together with an Antithesis of the True Christian Faith, and an Antidotum or Counter-poyson, out of Scripture, against the Whore of Babylon's filthy cup of Abominations, confuted by Scripture, Fathers, Councils, Imperial Constitutions, Pontifical Decrees, their own writers and our martyrs, and the consent of all Christian Churches in the world. Divided into five books or centuries, that is to say, so many hundreds of Popish heresies and errours. Now the fifth time published by the authoritie of his Majesties Royal Letters Patent, with addition of a preface, truly relating the life and death of the learned and laborious Doctor Andrew Willet, the author of this and many other worthy works. By Peter Smith, Dr. in Divinity." London, 1634, folio, 1352 pages. On the first leaf of this book is the following memorandum:—

"1681. This booke of Doctor Willet's Synopsis was given to the Worshipful Company of Ironmongers' by Henry Walker of Petersham in the county of Surry, and surrogat to the Lord Bishop of Winchester, and a member and brother of the said Company of Ironmongers, and an antient minister of the Gospell, and sometime Professor of the Hebrew at the Academy at Whitefryers; and Ordinary at the Assises in Surry, appointed by the Bishop of Chichester."

Hall and back parlor from weeke to weeke only, and att all such tymes as this Company doe not use the said Hall and parlour for their entertainments or otherwise ; and that the said Bohamia Company have also the use of the two new garretts over y<sup>e</sup> said back parlour, for their clerks to write in. In consideraçon whereof the Bohamia Comp<sup>y</sup> are to pay this Company after the rate of twenty shillings a weeke, to be accompted from the twentieth day of June last, being the first time of their holding a Court or meeting at this Hall.”

It was further ordered that if the Company of Russia merchants meet at Ironmongers’ Hall any more, that they agree with this Company to pay a certain rent in respect thereof, and that the said Russia Company have notice to that effect.

1723. Mr. Elderton requested permission to have the use of the Hall some time before Easter week, for the purpose of a ball, which request was allowed, on condition of his paying thirty shillings to be distributed amongst the officers, as in the case of a funeral. In 1731 the use of the Hall was granted to Mr. Topham, dancing master, for the same purpose, and on the same terms.\*

In 1736, it being put to the vote whether the Clerk’s house should be repaired or rebuilt, the Court determined on the latter course, and the Committee of Supervisors were directed to obtain plans and proposals for the same. Directions were also given that the front of the Hall next the street be plastered, painted, and glazed, and the back front of the same next the garden and the side board window new glazed with crown glass.

It is very doubtful however whether this resolution of

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\* By a Resolution of Court in 1814, it was settled “that this Company do not in future let their Hall for any purpose whatever.”

the Court, so far as regards the rebuilding of the Clerk's house, was carried into effect, for in the year 1745 the Company determined with all convenient despatch to pull down the Hall and buildings contiguous thereto, and erect a new Hall and Clerk's house, at an expense of about 5,000*l*.

Plans and estimates were obtained accordingly, and it would seem that the merits of the several designs were so nearly equipoised that the committee had some difficulty in making their choice, for, "the said several plans being balloted for, that submitted by Mr. Holden was fixed upon."

Mr. Holden was appointed surveyor, and Spier and Dowbiggen contracted to execute the works for the sum of 5,500*l*. and the old materials.

The new Hall was opened in February, 1750, and a ball given on the occasion. Amongst the items of expense were, a hogshead of port wine, ten dozen of Lisbon, half a chest of oranges, and half a hundred lemons.

The following description of the new Hall (being the one now standing) is given by Malcolm : \*

"The basement is rustic, with a large arched door in the middle and a window on each side. Each wing has two others. The centre of the front is adorned with four Ionic pilasters. Over the door a Venetian window, and another, circular, within an arch. The spaces between the outer pilasters have windows with pediments, and others over them, circular. Each wing has two arched windows and two square attic. The cornice, pediment, arms, and carving in the tympanum, the vases, balustrades, and quoins on the extreme lines of the building, are all in good proportion, and form a very neat and elegant front, which is of Portland stone.

"On ascending the steps we enter a large vestibule divided by six

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\* *Londinium Redivivum*, vol. ii. p. 34    Lond. 1803.



Tuscan columns into avenues, with apartments on the left, an entrance to the Court room on the right, and the stairs of the Dining Hall in the front. On one side [of the vestibule] is a door into a court (or quadrangle), formed of excellent apartments for the Clerk, his offices, and the kitchen.

“At the north end of the Court-room, in a small niche, is a statue of Edward the Fourth; an easy, pleasing little figure, and does credit to the carver.\*

“An oval, geometrical staircase, at the east end of the Hall, leads to the withdrawing-room, in which is an elegant chimney-piece, and at the north end a niche with a small statue of Sir Robert Geffery, Knt., Alderman and Lord Mayor of London in the year 1686.

“The State-room is entered through a large folding-door adorned with Ionic ornaments, a divided pediment, and very good bust. Against the west wall are the Master’s and Wardens’ chairs, behind which the King’s arms are placed, amidst some extremely beautiful carvings. On the north side stands a grand beaufet, with Ionic columns and pilasters. The room has a fire-place on the same side, and another under the orchestra at the east end, which latter is supported by two pillars.

“A cornice encompasses the room over the windows, from which a semi-oval ceiling rises, richly stuccoed with the Company’s arms, satyrs’ heads, cornucopias, palm-branches, flowers, scrolls, and three large panels enclosed by beautiful borders. The ceiling is of sky-blue, the ornaments white, as are the walls, but the carvings are gilt.

“A window on the north side contains a small whole-length in painted glass of ‘Sir Christopher Draper, Mayor.’ He holds a roll of paper in one hand and his gloves in the other. ‘T. C. hoc fieri fecit anno 1639.’ A very tolerable performance, and the colours (except the face) clear and bright, particularly the robe and yellow of the niche.”—Malcolm.

The statue of Sir Robert Geffery is now placed at the south end of the Court-room. The carvings at the west end of the Banqueting-room, the beaufet, the pillars supporting the orchestra, and the portrait of Sir Christopher

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\* 1750, July 26. Paid Mr. Rackstraw for the figure of King Edward, 6*l.* 6*s.*

„ Aug. 20. Paid Mr. Rd. Horton, cook, for the dinner 13 Feb. last, on the opening of the Hall, 65*l.* 19*s.*

Draper in stained glass, were removed during the repairs and decorations which were made in 1845.

Some of the entries in the inventory of 1757 afford us a glance at the social habits of the members at that period. Among other things are mentioned three velvet garlands, two coffee-pots, two gilt tankards, five tobacco dishes, and a wainscot box for pipes.

In 1817, the foundation of the Hall having been found in some places defective, and the roof much decayed, a considerable sum was expended in repairs. In 1827 a light corridor, connecting the grand staircase with the Drawing-room, was constructed for the greater convenience of introducing visitors, the only access to the Drawing-room for visitors previous to this time being by the stone staircase near the Court-room; and in 1829 the Court and Drawing-rooms were considerably enlarged and improved, and four columns and pilasters of scagliola Sienna put up in the latter.

1833. William Beckford, Esq. of Bath, presented to the Company a marble statue of his father, the late Mr. Alderman Beckford, who was admitted to the freedom and livery of the Ironmongers in 1752, and served the office of Master in the following year. This elegant specimen of art, executed by Moore, was originally placed in Fonthill Abbey. On its becoming the property of the Ironmongers' Company, it was put up, rather disadvantageously, at the west end of the Banqueting-room, but has subsequently been removed to a niche on the landing of the principal staircase.

1845. Notwithstanding the extensive repairs of the Hall in 1817, and subsequently in 1827 and 1829, it was found that a considerable outlay was again required; and, the subject being referred to a committee for consideration, they deemed it advisable to recommend to the Court, not only to effect the necessary reparation, but also to alter

materially the style and decorations of the interior. This proposition being discussed, the subject was again referred to the committee for the purpose of obtaining plans and estimates; and a set of designs, executed by Mr. James Caporn, were shortly afterwards submitted to the Court, and generally approved,\* but considerations of economy ultimately induced the adoption of a less decorative style. It must however in fairness be remarked, that this modification of the first design has given great satisfaction, and elicited very general admiration.

The Hall was re-opened on the 8th of June, 1847, when a ball was given to the friends and families of the Court, at which upwards of four hundred persons were present.

The following able remarks on the present style of the banqueting-room have been kindly communicated by my friend, George Russell French, Esq. :—

“The banqueting-room, which is 70 feet in length and 29 feet wide, was, in the year 1845, entirely re-decorated in the manner which is usually known as the Elizabethan, and in which so many of the mansions of England are built. The styles called in England the Elizabethan, in France the Renaissance, and in Italy the Cinque Cento, mark the transition from the Gothic in those respective countries, and therefore there is in such styles that general likeness, although differing from each other in details, which causes the names to be used indiscriminately by casual observers. A practised eye, however, familiar with the Tudor architecture of England, the Flamboyant of France, and the Gotico-Tedesco and Palladian of Italy, the precursors of the Elizabethan, the Renaissance, and the Cinque Cento periods, will easily recognize the peculiar shades of difference. In a word, each of the last-named styles may be briefly described as a mixture of classic and Gothic features, blended also with the arabesques of the middle ages; and thus it is not uncommon to find in one building columns and entablatures of every order of antiquity, accompanying the mullioned windows and tracery of the Gothic styles.

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\* The designs prepared by Mr. Caporn were retained by the Company.

"In the classic orders, more especially in those of the Greeks, severe rules and arbitrary regulations defined the proportions and details of buildings; but in the Elizabethan and corresponding styles the artist is less restricted, and conventional propriety is not rigidly adhered to; and if in these styles the purity of classic architecture, and the geometrical symmetry of the Gothic, are not attained, yet the richness of embellishment, and the variety of ornaments employed, often combine to produce a picturesque effect, which is highly pleasing to most general observers.

"For a banqueting-room, such as this of the Ironmongers' Company, the style adopted is perhaps as appropriate as any which could be selected, since it admits of the introduction of heraldic embellishments, otherwise out of place, because out of date, in the purely classic styles.

"The principal entrance to the room is from the great staircase through folding-doors, set in a lofty portal, supported by Roman Ionic columns, adorned with arabesques, and above the pediment is the effigy of Saint Lawrence, the patron saint of the Company.

"A highly carved panelled dado, eight feet high, is carried entirely round the room, having in the upper compartments the emblazoned arms of the Masters and Benefactors of the Company, so far as they could be found, from the year 1351 to the present time.

"At the west or dais end is placed a massive carved frame in three divisions, supported by four male and female colossal caryatid figures, with looking-glass between them. In the pediment is a shield containing the Company's arms, and above are the present royal arms of England. At the east end of the room is the music gallery, richly carved, and supported by four cantilever brackets, beneath which is a chimney-piece designed in the elaborate manner peculiar to the Elizabethan period, and supported by four terminal figures.

"The ceiling, another feature upon which the artists of the Elizabethan times delighted to exhibit their fertile fancy, is a very splendid specimen of that period. It is divided into thirty-five compartments or panels, separated from each other by richly moulded bands or ribs. Twenty of these panels are filled in with arabesque tracery, and from five of the fifteen pendants are suspended chandeliers of richly cut glass. In the angles of the coved part of the ceiling are placed the arms of the Company, and above the cornice are arranged shields, supported by lizards, containing the arms of those monarchs who conferred

charters on the Ironmongers' Company, and also the arms of the twelve principal Companies of the city. The rich mouldings and elaborate tracery of the ceiling are subdued by the delicacy of the colours in which it is finished, the prevailing tints being white and gold, judiciously relieved by a partial heightening of blue and red.

"The room is lighted by windows on the south side, and the north wall is almost entirely covered with the portraits of benefactors and distinguished members.

"The Drawing-room is 57 feet long and 20 feet wide, the semi-circular ends being divided from the rest of the room by scagliola columns of the Grecian Ionic order, supporting an appropriate entablature; the ceiling is formed into sunk panels, with a deep coving round the room. This room is lighted by five French casement windows towards the inner court."

#### A LIST OF PORTRAITS IN THE IRONMONGERS' HALL.

##### *In the Court Room.*

THOMAS MICHELL, a benefactor circiter 1527; in a black gown and small ruff, with chestnut-coloured hair and heavy countenance. Painted by Cocke in 1640; probably a copy from some earlier picture.

NICHOLAS LEAT, an esteemed member of the Company, and Master in the years 1616, 1626, and part of 1627; habited in a black gown richly furred, deep ruff and ruffles, and dark beard and whiskers. This finely executed portrait was presented to the Company by his sons, Mr. Richard and Mr. Huet Leat, in 1631.

ROWLAND HEYLIN, a benefactor; Master of the Ironmongers' Company in 1614 and 1625, and Sheriff of London in 1624. Expression pleasing, with white beard and whiskers; habited in a black gown, cap, and plain white collar; and a desk and papers before him. A good picture; painted by Cocke in 1640.

THOMAS THOROLD, a benefactor, Master of the Company in 1634, 1644, and 1645. White beard and grave countenance; habited in a scarlet gown, ruff, and gold chain. A very fine portrait; supposed to be by Cornelius Janssen.

JOHN CHILD, Master of the Ironmongers' Company in 1786. In a neat white wig, black livery gown furred, and a dark brown undersuit,

with a paper of accounts in his hand. Painted by order of the Court in 1782, to mark their consideration for the services rendered by Mr. Child during the repairs of the Hall.

*On the principal Staircase.*

THOMAS HANBEY, a benefactor, and Master of the Company in 1775. Close powdered wig, florid countenance, and costume of the period. A copy from an original portrait, and presented to the Ironmongers' Company by the late John Hillman, Esq.

*In the Banqueting-room.*

THOMAS LEWEN, a benefactor, Master of the Company in 1535, and Sheriff of London in 1537. Habited in a scarlet cloak furred, small ruff, and flat hat. Painted by Cocke in 1640, by order of the Court.

SIR WILLIAM DENHAM, Sheriff of London in 1534, Merchant of the Staple of Calais, and Master of the Ironmongers' Company from 1531 to 1549. Habited in a grey cloak, rich crimson under-vest, gold chain, deep ruff, and beard. A fine portrait, painted by Cocke.

MRS. MARGARET DANE, a benefactress, 1579. Habited in a scarlet robe, black cap and ruff, with jewels round her neck, and kneeling before a desk, on which is placed a book. Painted by Cocke in 1640, by order of Court.

ISAACK WALTON, made free of the Ironmongers' Company in 1617-18. A copy painted by Mr. Hughes from the original portrait by Houseman in the National Gallery.

THOMAS HALLWOOD, a benefactor, and Master of the Company in 1621. Habited in a dark gown, furred, with rich under-vest, deep ruff, and ornamented lace cuffs to the sleeves. Painted by Cocke in 1640.

SIR JAMES CAMBELL, a benefactor, Sheriff in 1619, Lord Mayor in 1620, and Master of the Ironmongers' Company in 1615, 1623, and 1641; "an aged pleasant-looking man, with white beard and hair;" grey cloak, rich crimson under-vest, gold chain, and ruff. A fine painting by Cocke.

RALPH HANDSON, Clerk of the Ironmongers' Company, and a benefactor, circiter 1653; an old man with white hair, in a black gown and cap, with band and cuffs.

SIR ROBERT GEFFERY, Knt. a benefactor, Sheriff of London 1673,

Lord Mayor 1686, and Master of the Ironmongers' Company in 1667 and 1685. In his robes of office, laced band and large wig, with square-toed shoes. "A full length portrait, painted by Richard Phillips at the expense of the Company, but a very indifferent performance."

SIR SAMUEL THOROLD, Bart. 1738 ; in a full dress of the period. A fine portrait, presented to the Company in 1800, by the Rev. Mr. Neale.

THOMAS BETTON, a benefactor, and member of the Ironmongers' Company 1723 ; a fine portrait, the face handsome, with full flowing dark wig, and easy attitude.

SIR CHARLES PRICE, Bart. Master of the Ironmongers' Company in 1798. This picture, which is considered to be an excellent likeness, was painted by an order of Court in 1846, and is a copy of the original portrait by R. Carruthers.

SAMUEL LORD VISCOUNT HOOD, admitted to the freedom of the Ironmongers' Company in 1783. This beautiful and highly finished portrait by Gainsborough was presented to the Company by his Lordship in 1784, as a testimony of his esteem and regard. His Lordship is represented in an admiral's uniform, one arm resting on the fluke of an anchor, and a telescope in his hand. A copy of this picture was painted by Mr. Wood in 1825, under the direction of the Ironmongers' Company, at the particular request of the Commissioners of Greenwich Hospital.

EDWARD LORD VISCOUNT EXMOUTH, enrolled as a liveryman of the Ironmongers' Company in 1817 ; a fine full-length portrait, painted by Sir William Beechey, and purchased by the Company.

In the foregoing list of portraits I have made some use of a very elegant little work, entitled "A Glance at the Pictures," compiled by our highly respected friend, Leapidge Smith, Esq., and presented by him to the members of the Court, and I cannot, in concluding this portion of the work, resist the opportunity of transcribing *verbatim* a very happy *jeu d'esprit*, which that gentleman addressed to the Master, and distributed to a few friends, after the final hanging of the pictures ; which, in consequence of some mis-directions in the first instance, had not been arranged in the most judicious manner.

(In re the Ironmongers' Pictures.)

IRONMONGERS' HALL, *June 8, 1848.*

Dear Master,—After fretting, fuming, scowling, and growling, for two long years, I am now a happy, contented, and gratified FELLOW. Happy to see my OLD FRIENDS “in order due” harmonised and in harmony with each other, and all evincing positive delight at their improved situation. OLD RALPH looks at THE MASTER as he did when he wrote his expressive minute “May God bless them all.” MRS. MARGARET DANE is most appropriately kneeling beside “the Altar-piece” as it has been sarcastically called! SIR CHARLES (who may now be *seen*), properly takes the lead of a noble line, including the munificent BETTON, who looks as if he had forgiven the late decision of THE HOUSE OF LORDS. SIR ROBERT and his fellow Knights (CAMPBELL and DENHAM,) flanked by LEWEN and THOROLD, seem prepared to enjoy all their dinners o’er again: and as to dear OLD ISAACK, he would be happy anywhere; but to be in a position to command a view of the whole body of his IRONMONGER FRIENDS is evidently most gratifying to the OLD PISCATOR; for he looks as delighted as if he had just enjoyed a glorious day’s sport, and was breathing the pure atmosphere of his favourite meadows.

In the Court Room are the “most grave and reverend Signors,” who, altho’ presiding over the business matters, yet have an eye to THE GOODLY COMPANY up-stairs, whom they hope some day to join.

When I took my leave, after seeing them in their respective places, methought they all smiled an approval, and even RADICAL BECKFORD no longer frowned upon me (for losing his remonstrance); and as to ST. LAWRENCE, he most condescendingly held out his gridiron, which I most reverently saluted.

On leaving the vestibule I could not but repeat OLD RALPH’S motto “May God bless them all,” (*i. e.* not the Pictures but the members.)

I have the pleasure to be,

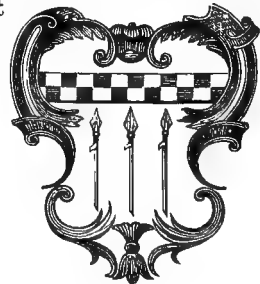
Dear Master,

Your most gratified and obedient Servant,

THOMAS LANGTON, Esq.

*Master,*

*Ironmongers' Hall.*





## MASTERS OF THE IRONMONGERS' COMPANY.

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1463. Richard Flemming.

Constituted first Master of the Ironmongers' Company by the Charter of Edward the Fourth in this year ; previous to which time, "and long before, the Company had no Master, but two Wardens only."

1464. Nicholas Marshall.

1481. John Peke.

It is stated in the Court Rolls of the manor of Norwood, in Middlesex, that in 1481 John Peke, Master of the mystery or guild of Ironmongers, held his first court as lord of that manor.—Lysons's *Envi-rons*, vol. iii. p. 321.

1497. Thomas Parker.

In an old vellum book belonging to the Company, containing at page 74 a petition from the yeomanry, it is stated that on the 13th day of December, 1497, a Court was holden in the Ironmongers' Hall, Master Thomas Parker then being Master, John Giles and Raufe Jonsone then being Wardens.

- John Gyles.

Noticed in the Company's records as being Master about this period, but the precise date is uncertain. No regular entries appear for some time to have been made of the election of Masters. From 1463 to 1531 five only, that I have been able to discover, are recorded.

1531. William Denham.

See some account of the family of Denham in the *Biographical Notices*.  
Arms : Gules, three lozenges ermine, two and one.

1532. William Denham.

1534. William Denham.

1536. William Denham.

1541. William Denham.

1547. Sir William Denham.

1549. Sir William Denham.

1554. Robert Down.

1556. Robert Down the elder.

1557. Christopher Draper.

See some account of him in the *Biographical Notices*.

1559. Alexander Avenon.

1560. Alexander Avenon.

See Biographical Notices.

Richard Chamberlin.

Constituted Master by the Inspeximus Charter of Elizabeth, dated the 12th November, 1560. It does not appear from what cause Mr. Avenon was superseded in that office.—Biographical Notices.

1562. Christopher Draper.

1563. Alexander Avenon.

1564. Christopher Draper.

1565. Richard Chamberlin.

1566. Alexander Avenon.

1567. Christopher Draper.

1568. Alexander Avenon.

1569. William Dane.

See his epitaph, and some account of his family, in the Biographical Notices.

1570. Sir Alexander Avenon.

1571. Sir Christopher Draper.

1572. James Harvey.

Vide Biographical Notices.

1573. William Dane.

Anthony Gammage.

Succeeded as Master for the remainder of the year in consequence of the death of William Dane.—Biographical Notices.

1574. Sir Alexander Avenon.

1575. Sir Christopher Draper.

1576. James Harvey.

1577. Anthony Gammage.

1578. Sir Alexander Avenon.

1579. Sir Christopher Draper.

1580. James Harvey.

1581. Sir Christopher Draper.

1582. Sir James Harvey.

1583. William Roc.

Son of Thomas Roc, of Penshurst, and Lord Mayor in 1592, when he received the honour of knighthood.—See *ante*.

1584. William Roe.

1585. Richard Morris.

- 1586. Giles Garton.
- 1587. William Roe.
- 1588. Richard Morris.
- 1589. William Roe.
- 1590. William Roe.
- 1591. Robert East.
- 1592. Henry Clitherow.  
     Vide some account of the family of Clitherow in the Biographical  
     Notices.
- 1593. William Skidmore.
- 1594. Robert Chamberlin.  
     Son of Richard Chamberlin, Master of the Company in 1560 and 1565.  
     —Vide Biographical Notices.
- 1595. Thomas Cambell.  
     Afterwards knighted, and Lord Mayor in 1609.—See *ante*.
- 1596. Thomas Wade.
- 1597. Richard Wright.
- 1598. Robert Cambell.
- 1599. Robert Cutt.  
     Son of Robert Cutt, *alias* Cutts, of Wolverhampton.—Vide Biographical  
     Notices.
- 1600. Sebastian Harvey.  
     Son of Sir James Harvey, Lord Mayor in 1582.—Vide Biographical  
     Notices.
- 1601. James Alkyn.
- 1602. Thomas Fettiplace.
- 1603. William Gammage.  
     Son of Anthony Gammage.—Biographical Notices.  
     Henry Clitherow.
- 1604. Sir Thomas Cambell.
- 1605. Robert Chamberlayne.
- 1606. Henry Clitherow.
- 1607. Richard Wright.
- 1608. Robert Cutts.
- 1609. Thomas Fettiplace.
- 1610. Richard Chamberlayne.
- 1611. Jerome Heydon.
- 1612. George Chamberlayne.
- 1613. Sir Thomas Cambell.

## 1614. Rowland Heylin.

Some account of the family of Heylin is given in the Biographical Notices.

## 1615. James Cambell.

Afterwards knighted.

## 1616. Nicholas Leat.

Vide Biographical Notices.

## 1617. William Canning.

Son of Richard Canning of Foxcote.—See pedigree of this family in Biographical Notices.

## 1618. Christopher Clitherow.

He was afterwards knighted, and was Lord Mayor in 1636.—See *ante*.

## 1619. Thomas Parker.

## 1620. Thomas Cornwell.

## 1621. Thomas Hallwood.

## 1622. William Bucknam.

## 1623. James Cambell.

## 1624. Christopher Clitherow.

## 1625. Rowland Heylin

## 1626. Nicholas Leat.

## 1627. William Canning.

Died during his year of office.

Nicholas Leat, for the remainder of the year.

## 1628. Thomas Carter.

## 1629. Barnaby Smith.

## 1630. Richard Peate.

## 1631. Robert Cambell.

## 1632. Roger Harvey.

## 1633. ——— Deyos.

## 1634. Thomas Thorold.

Son of William Thorold of Harmeston.—Biographical Notices.

## 1635. Job Harby.

Afterwards knighted, and created a Baronet in 1660.—Biographical Notices.

## 1636. William Hart.

## 1637. Thomas Willett.

## 1638. Hugh Windham.

Created a Baronet in 1641.—Vide Biographical Notices.

## 1639. Samuel Gott.

- 1640. Charles Snelling.
- 1641. Sir James Cambell, Knt.
- 1642. Sir Hugh Windham, Bart.
- 1643. Sir Job Harby, Knt.
- 1644. Thomas Thorold.
- 1645. Thomas Thorold.
- 1646. Charles Snelling.
- 1647. Thomas Woodcoate.
- 1648. John Wilson.
- 1649. John Harmer.
- 1650. Robert Gravenor.
- 1651. John Wild.  
     One of the captains of the city in 1633.—Vide Biographical Notices.
- 1652. Edward Honywood.
- 1653. Hugh Norris.
- 1654. Charles Thorold.  
     Son of Thomas Thorold, of London, merchant, who was Master in  
     1634.—Vide pedigree.
- 1655. Henry Hunt.
- 1656. Richard Toomes.
- 1657. John Lewis, Esq.  
     Afterwards knighted and created a Baronet in 1660.—Vide Biographical Notices.
- 1658. Richard Hutchinson.
- 1659. Huet Leat.  
     Son of Nicholas Leat, who was Master in 1626.
- 1660. Anthony Webster.
- 1661. George Margetts.
- 1662. George Poyner, Esq.
- 1663. George Davis.
- 1664. William Walker.
- 1665. William Hammon.
- 1666. John Sampson.
- 1667. Robert Geffery.  
     Afterwards knighted by Charles II. at Guildhall, 1676.—Vide Biographical Notices.
- 1668. John Breeden, Esq.
- 1669. Nathaniel Humfreys.
- 1670. William Hinton.

1671. Joseph King.

1672. Captain Nicholas Roberts.

1673. John Hardwin.

1674. Nicholas Wylde.

Son of John Wild, Master in 1651.

1675. Robert Waklyn.

1676. Christopher Foster.

1677. Henry Fewtrell.

1678. Samuel Morris.

1679. Richard Glover.

Buried at St. Sepulchre's, near Newgate, with a monument. Arms:

Sable, a chevron ermine between three crescents argent.—M.I.

1680. Thomas Ayres.

1681. John Grice.

1682. Benjamin Skutt.

1683. Edward Madox.

1684. William Walker.

1685. John Breeden, Esq.

Died in the month of August of that year, and was succeeded in his office by Mr. William Hinton, who was displaced by the charter of James the Second.

William Hinton.

Sir Robert Geffery, Knt.

Appointed Master by the charter of James the Second.

1686. Richard Young, Esq.

Nicholas Wylde.

Master for the remainder of the year by request of Richard Young, Esq. who retired from that office.

1687. John Grice.

Removed from the office of Master by the King, and Mr. W. Walker appointed to succeed him.

William Walker.

1688. Ambrose Nicholas.

Arms: Argent, on a chevron between three ravens sable two lions combatant of the field.—Harl. MS. 1086.

1689. Charles Thorold, Esq.

1690. John Young.

1691. William Bradford.

1692. Nicholas Urage.

1693. Captain William Walker.

1694. George Carew.

1695. Thomas Niccolls.

His will was proved in the Prerogative Court of Canterbury in 1706.—  
Vide Biographical Notices.

1696. Thomas Pattle.

1697. William Gunson.

1698. Thomas Puckle.

1699. Peter Walker.

1700. William Brice.

1701. James Richards, senior.

1702. George Fewtrell.

1703. Charles Thorold, Esq.

1704. Ralph Hartley, Esq.

1705. Sir William Humfreys, Knt.

Son of Nathaniel Humfreys, Master in 1669; admitted to the livery  
Aug. 18, 1685, and created a Baronet in 1714.—Vide Biographical  
Notices.

1706. James Wagstaff.

1707. Samuel Richards.

1708. Sir George Thorold, Knt.

Created a Baronet by Queen Anne, 9th Sept. 1709.—Vide Biographical  
Notices.

1709. Thomas Dunk, Esq.

1710. Major Thomas Brisco.

1711. Thomas Barsham.

1712. William Chase, Esq.

Of Edmonton; admitted to the livery June 26, 1685.

1713. Mathew Woodman.

1714. Richard Barwell.

1715. John Jackson.

1716. Gabriel Glover, Esq.

1717. Joseph Young.

1718. Jacob Brent.

1719. John Cox.

Of Thames Street; admitted to the livery Nov. 14, 1693.

1720. Thomas Walker, Esq.

Of Clifford Street; admitted to the livery June 5, 1691.

1721. John Cooke.

1722. Gervas Handley.

Of Newgate Street; admitted to the livery Nov. 14, 1698.

1723. Thomas Lewis.

1724. William Chance.

1725. Richard Chase.

Of Gracechurch Street, London, citizen and Ironmonger, afterwards of Much Hadham, in the county of Herts. Arms: Gules, four crosses flory, two and two barways, argent, on a canton or a lion passant azure.—Berry's County Genealogies, Herts, p. 26. He was made free by Wm. Chase, Esq. in 1696-7, and admitted to the livery 5th September, 1698.

1726. William Parkin.

Of Foster Lane; admitted to the livery May 26, 1699.

1727. John London, Esq.

Of Stoke Newington; admitted to the livery June 18, 1700.

1728. Hugh Norris.

Of Hand Court, Thames Street; admitted to the livery 27th September, 1698.

1729. William Barwell.

Of Watling Street; admitted to the livery May 28, 1701.

1730. Thomas Carew.

Of Sise Lane; admitted to the livery July 3, 1701.

1731. Samuel Palmer.

Of Aldermanbury; admitted to the livery 15th September, 1701.

1732. Stephen Boughton.

Of Thames Street; admitted to the livery Aug. 23, 1705.

1733. Robert Godschall, Esq.

Alderman of Bishopsgate ward; knighted 1735, Lord Mayor in 1741.

See ante. Admitted to the livery Aug. 26, 1731.

1734. John Purnell, Esq.

Of Goodman's-fields; admitted to the livery 2nd October, 1707.

1735. Henry Trent, Esq.

Of Marsham Street; admitted to the livery 23rd October, 1706.

1736. Daniel Cockerill.

Of Thames Street; admitted to the livery April 26, 1711.

1737. John Child.

Of Temple Bar; admitted to the livery April 29, 1712.

1738 Samuel Wilkinson.

Of St. Mary Overy's; admitted to the livery Jan. 22, 1712.

1739 William Stratton.

Of Thames Street; admitted to the livery April 30, 1713. Arms: Gules, a chevron argent between three lions rampant or.—Old Escutcheon.



1740. Daniel Rosbothom.  
Of Petticoat Lane; admitted to the livery Jan. 22, 1712.
1741. Thomas Chamflower.  
Of Fish-street Hill; admitted to the livery April 13, 1714.
1742. George Shute.  
Of Lalam; admitted to the livery March 24, 1712.
1743. Samuel Pennant, Esq.  
Knighted at Kensington, 4th Sept. 1745; Lord Mayor, 1749. See ante.
1744. Seth Ayling.  
Of Holborn Bridge; admitted to the livery Sept. 7, 1714.
1745. Robert Alsop, Esq.  
Alderman of Coleman Street ward, and Lord Mayor 1752. See ante.
1746. Thomas Handley.  
Of Newgate Street; admitted to the livery Aug. 26, 1714.
1747. Joseph Pratt.  
Of Queen Street, Cheapside; admitted to the livery Dec. 8, 1714.
1748. William Wood.  
Of Without Newgate; admitted to the livery 26th Oct. 1714.
1749. James Patterson.  
Of Walthamstow; admitted to the livery July, 1717.
1750. Samuel Handley, Esq.  
Of Newgate Street; admitted to the livery Nov. 14, 1717.
1751. James Lock, Esq.  
Of Rood Lane; admitted to the livery Oct. 13, 1719.
1752. Thomas Burdett.  
Of Gresham College; admitted to the livery Oct. 6, 1719.
1753. William Beckford, Esq.  
Alderman; Lord Mayor in 1763, and again in 1770.—Vide Biographical Notices.
1754. Joseph Hall.  
Of Bishopsgate Street; admitted to the livery Nov. 18, 1719.
1755. William Sitwell, Esq.  
Of Foster Lane; admitted to the livery April 8, 1723.
1756. Henry Cockerill.  
Of Thames Street; admitted to the livery April 27, 1725.
1757. Samuel London, Esq.  
Of Basinghall Street; admitted to the livery April 26, 1728.
1758. John Middlemarsh, Esq.
1759. Francis Hawes, Esq.  
Arms: Azure, a fesse wavy between three lions passant or.—Old Escutcheon.

1760. Nathaniel Bentley.

1761. Jenner Swayne.

1762. Charles Worrall.

Argent, two lions passant guardant sable, on a chief of the last three covered cups of the field.—Old Escutcheon.

1763. Thomas Holmes.

1764. James Kirkby.

1765. John Crump.

1766. John Newdigate.

1767. Richard Harwood.

1768. George Pengree.

1769. John Shakespeare, Esq.

Admitted to the freedom of the Ironmongers' Company by translation from the Broaderers in 1767, and on the 23d of September following received into the livery, being elected one of the sheriffs for London and Middlesex. Arms: Or, on a bend sable a tilting spear of the field.\*

1770. Joseph Hornby.

1771. James Gibson, Esq.

1772. William Price, Esq.

Of Charlton House, Wantage; buried at Farnborough, 14 Jan. 1792; youngest son of Petley Price, of Wantage aforesaid, and grandson of the Rev. Bartholomew Price, of Farnborough. Arms: Gules, a lion rampant argent.—College of Arms. Vide MS. Records.†

1773. John Smith.

1774. John Course.

1775. Thomas Hanbey, Esq.

Azure, three helmets or.—Old Escutcheon.

1776. Charles Matthews, Esq.

1777. John Howell.

Sable, a cross or, and crescent for difference.—Old Escutcheon.

1778. John Fullager, Esq.

1779. Ingram Foster, Esq.

Quarterly per fesse indented argent and sable, in the first and fourth quarter a bugle-horn stringed of the last.—Old Escutcheon.

\* John Shakespeare, Esq. Alderman of London, was buried at Stepney, 1775.—Lysons' Environs, vol. iii. p. 437.

† MS. Records of the Ironmongers' Company, in 6 volumes, compiled from their own archives and other authentic sources of information (*penes me*), in which there is a large collection of pedigrees of Masters and other distinguished members.

1780. William Shearwood, Esq.

1781. James Hawkes, Esq.

Son of John Hawkes, of Langford and Ulting, in the county of Essex.  
Azure, three bendlets or, a chief ermine.—Old Escutcheon and MS.  
Records.

1782. Joseph Ballard.

1783. John Unwin, Esq.

Azure, three fleurs-de-lis within a bordure engrailed or.—MS. Records,  
vol. vi. f. 191.

1784. Joel Oseland.

Sable, a fesse ermine between three crescents argent.—Old Escutcheon.

1785. John Griffin.

1786. John Child.

1787. Thomas Hawes.

Arms : see ante.

1788. Francis Hawes, Esq.

Arms : see ante.

1789. Apsley Pellatt, Esq.

Son of Apsley Pellatt, of London, and Lewes, in the county of Sussex.  
Or, two bars sable, on the first a bezant.—Old Escutcheon and MS.  
Records, vol. v. f. 188.

1790. John Warren, Esq.

Son of John Warren, Esq. merchant, of London, and grandson of the  
Rev. John Warren, of Coventry, co. Warwick. Chequy or and azure,  
on a canton gules a lion rampant argent.—MS. Records, vol. v.  
f. 193.

1791. Lawrence Holker, Esq.

1792. Thomas Silk, Esq.

Son of Tobias Silke, of Wandsworth; made free by patrimony, 1734.

1793. Donald Cameron, Esq.

1794. Joseph Stansfield, Esq.

Sable, three goats passant argent.—Old Escutcheon.

1795. Edward Brown, Esq.

Argent, three martlets in pale sable between two flanches of the last,  
each charged with a lion passant guardant of the field.—Old  
Escutcheon.

1796. John Walker.

Argent, a chevron between three crescents sable, on a canton of the last  
a dove argent with an olive sprig in its beak vert.—Old Escut-  
cheon.

## 1797. William Champante.

Azure, a lion rampant or, holding in his dexter paw a lion's jamb erased argent.—Old Escutcheon.

## 1798. Charles Price, Esq.

Succeeded the celebrated John Wilkes, though holding opposite political opinions, as Alderman of the Ward of Farringdon Without, in 1797; was Lord Mayor in 1803; created a Baronet 2nd Feb. 1804, by George the Third, and represented the city of London in three Parliaments. He was the son of the Rev. Ralph Price, of Farnborough, in the county of Berks, and descended from a very ancient family. Gules, a lion rampant argent; the badge of Ulster.—College of Arms and MS. Records, vol. vi. f. 26.

## 1799. George Pengree, Esq.

## 1800. John Paul Smith, Esq.

His ancestor the Rev. Peter Smith, Rector of Winfreth, in the county of Dorset, who was born in 1651, married Dorothy, daughter of Seymour Bowman, and took the arms of that family. Or, a chevron between three bows strung in pale gules.—MS. Records, vol. v. f. 219.

## 1801. John Hawes, Esq.

Arms: see ante.

## 1802. Thomas Dicey, Esq.

## 1803. Robert Slade, Esq.

Of Doctors' Commons, in the city of London, and of Walcot Place, in the parish of Saint Mary Lambeth, in the county of Surrey, a Proctor of the Ecclesiastical Courts, and a Deputy-Lieutenant for the county of Surrey; died on the 26th of August, 1835. He was the youngest son of William Slade, a native of the parish of Blewberry, in the county of Berks, in which parish the family had resided for many generations. Mr. Robert Slade married Eliza, daughter of Edward Foxcroft, Esq. of Halsteads, in the parish of Thornton in Lonsdale, in the county of York, which property had long been possessed by that family, and is now inherited by Mr. Slade's eldest son by entail. His arms are, Gules, three horse's heads erased, two and one, argent.

## 1804. Charles Howell, Esq.

Quarterly, 1 and 4, Gules, three boar's heads couped or; 2 and 3, Gules, a lion rampant reguardant argent.—Escutcheon in the Hall.

## 1805. Thomas Slack, Esq.

Azure, a cross pattée per bend sinister ermine and or, surmounted by a quatrefoil counterchanged.—Old Escutcheon.

## 1806. William Henry Price, Esq.

Son of William Price, Esq. of Charlton House, Wantage; made free

of the Company in 1774, and buried at Coln St. Dennis, in the county of Gloucester, in 1826. Arms: see ante.—MS. Records, vol. vi. f. 26.

1807. Ebenezer Johnston, Esq.

Of Bishopsgate Street, London, and Lewes, in the county of Sussex; son of the Rev. Ebenezer Johnston, of Dumfries, in Scotland. Argent, a saltire sable, on a chief of the last three cushions of the field.—MS. Records, vol. v. f. 241.

1808. William Riggs, Esq.

Gules, a fesse vairé between three dogs argent, each carrying in his mouth an arrow per bend, feathered also argent.—Escutcheon.

1809. Joseph Howell, Esq.

Son of John Howell, Master in 1777. Arms: see ante.

1810. John Jackson, Esq.

Of Dowgate, in the city of London, son of Philip Jackson, Esq. of Raynton Hall, co. Durham. Argent, a chevron azure between three eagles proper.—MS. Records, vol. v. f. 251.

1811. John Unwin, Esq.

Son of John Unwin, Esq. Master in 1783. Arms: see ante.

1812. Benjamin Whitrow, Esq.

Azure, a bee-hive surrounded with bees or.—Escutcheon.

1813. Thomas Scott, Esq.

Argent, three Catharine wheels sable, a bordure engrailed gules.—Old Escutcheon.

1814. Richard Mount, Esq.

Argent, on a mount vert a lion rampant gules, crowned or.—Old Escutcheon.

1815. Thomas Foster, Esq.

Arms: see ante, 1779.

1816. Thomas Reeve, Esq.

Son of . . . Reeve of Norwich. Argent, on a fesse wavy between three escallop shells sable as many eagles displayed of the field.—MS. Records, vol. vi. f. 14.

1817. John Burdett Howell, Esq.

Made free by Charles Howell, Master of the Company in 1804; and bore the same arms.

1818. George Silk, Esq.

Per chevron or and azure, in chief two garlands vert, in base a moth volant argent.—College of Arms.

1819. Sir Charles Price, Bart.

Son of Sir Chas. Price, Bart. of Spring Grove, in the county of Surrey. Arms: see ante; MS. Records, vol. vi. f. 26.

## 1820. Charles Stable, Esq.

Sheriff of London and Middlesex in 1823. He bore, *Argent*, on a saltire *gules* five acorns or, on a chief of the second three mullets of six points *argent*.

## 1821. Stanley Howard, Esq.

Descended from the Howards of Berkshire. One of the direct ancestors of this family, also named Stanley, and a devoted Roman Catholic, was an adherent of James the Second, and followed that monarch into exile. His descendants subsequently became merchants and reputable tradesmen, but passed over to the opposite extreme of religion, and adopted the opinions of the Quakers. Mr. Howard, the respected Master of the Ironmongers' Company in 1821, was the first of his family who held communion with the Church of England. Arms: *Gules*, a bend between six cross-crosslets *fitchée argent*.—Family Evidences; MS. Records, vol. vi.

## 1822. Peter Taylor, Esq.

Or, a chevron between two lions passant, tails erect, in chief, and an annulet in base *sable*.—Escutcheon.

## 1823. John French, Esq.

Son of the Rev. James French, Rector of Vange, in the county of Essex, and Chaplain of the Trinity-house. *Sable*, a bend between two lions rampant *argent*.—MS. Records, vol. vi. f. 51.

## 1824. John Hawes, Esq.

Arms: see ante.

## 1825. William Parnell, Esq.

Son of Thomas Parnell, of Canterbury. *Gules*, two chevronels *argent*.—Escutcheon.

## 1826. John Hillman, Esq.

Great-grandson of the Rev. John Hillman, prebendary of the collegiate church of Wolverhampton. *Gules*, on a bend cottised or three roses of the field seeded of the second. MS. Records, vol. vi. f. 78.

## 1827. Samuel Hawkes, Esq.

Son of James Hawkes, Esq. Master in 1781. Arms: see ante.

## 1828. Robert Westwood, Esq.

Son of Benjamin Westwood, descended from the Westwoods of Worcestershire. *Gules*, four mullets of six points or pierced of the field, a canton *ermine*.—Old Escutcheon; MS. Records, vol. vi. f. 100.

## 1829. William Thompson, Esq. M.P.

Of London, and Underly-hall, Westmerland; son of James Thompson, Esq. of Gray-rigg; elected Alderman of the ward of Cheap in 1821, one of the Sheriffs of London and Middlesex in 1822, and Lord Mayor in 1828; M.P. first for the borough of Callington, and subsequently

for the city of London and borough of Sunderland, which last seat he vacated in 1841, and was returned for his native county, Westmerland, which he at present represents. Mr. Thompson married Amelia, second daughter of Samuel Homfrey, Esq. by whom he has one daughter, Amelia, married to the Rt. Hon. Thos. Taylour, Earl of Bective. Arms: see ante; and MS. Records, vol. vi. f. 231.

1830. Thomas Atkins, Esq.

Argent, a cross sable, a tressure of half a fleurdelis between four mullets pierced of the second.—Escutcheon in the Hall.

1831. Edward Oseland, Esq.

Son of Joel Oseland, Esq. Master in 1784. Arms: see ante.

1832. Robert Lewis, Esq.

Sable, a lion rampant argent.—Escutcheon in the Hall.

1833. George Knight, Esq.

Son of William Knight, citizen and Ironmonger. Argent, three pales gules within a bordure engrailed sable, on a canton argent a spur, rowel downwards, or.—MS. Records, vol. vi. f. 132.

1834. Ralph Price, Esq.

Son of Sir Charles Price, Bart. of Spring Grove, in the county of Surrey. Arms: see ante.

1835. Thomas Hodgkinson, Esq.

Son of Sampson Hodgkinson, Esq. of Norton Lees, in the county of Derby. Argent, on a cross coupé between four cinquefoils vert a cinquefoil of the first.—MS. Records, vol. vi. f. 181.

1836. William Wild, Esq.

Son of William Wild, of Langley, in the county of Bucks. Argent, a chevron sable, on a chief of the last three martlets of the field.—MS. Records, vol. vi. f. 144.

1837. Ralph Price, Esq.

See ante.

1838. Thomas Hodgkinson, Esq.

See ante.

1839. John Unwin, Esq.

Son of John Unwin, Esq. Master in 1811. Arms: see ante.

1840. Philip Green, Esq.

Son of Philip Green, Esq. formerly of Upper Thames Street, London; descended from Robert Green, of Havercroft, in the county of York, circiter 1655. Vert, three stags trippant or.—MS. Records, vol. vi. f. 223.

1841. William Thompson, Esq. M.P.

See ante.

1842. Ebenezer Johnston, Esq.

Son of Ebenezer Johnston, Esq. Master in 1807. Arms: see ante.

## 1843. John Fen Halford, Esq.

Grandson of John Halford, of Market Harboro', in the county of Leicesters. Argent, a greyhound statant sable, on a chief azure three fleurs-de-lis or.—MS. Records, vol. vi. f. 234.

## 1844. John Birkett, Esq.

Son of Richard Birkett, Esq. a member of the Ironmongers' Company, whose ancestors were respectable landed proprietors in the county of Westmerland. Arms: Sable, three garbs or within a bordure engrailed argent.

## 1845. Daniel Green, Esq.

Son of Thomas Green, Esq. and cousin to Philip Green, Esq. Master in 1840. See ante.

## 1846. Robert Thomas Parnell, Esq.

Son of William Parnell, Esq. Master in 1825. See ante.

## 1847. Thomas Langton, Esq.

Son of Daniel Langton, of Wandsworth, Esq. and grandson of Ralph Langton, of Maidenhead, in the county of Berks. Quarterly, sable and gules, over all a bend argent.—Escutcheon.

## 1848. Thomas Howard, Esq.

Son of Stanley Howard, Esq. Master in 1821. Arms: see ante.

## 1849. Henry James Combs, Esq.

Great-grandson of John Combs, of Eastbarns, Dunbar, in the county of Haddington, Scotland. Sable, on a chevron between three combs argent a boar passant of the field, all within a bordure or.—Lord Lyon's office, Edinburgh.

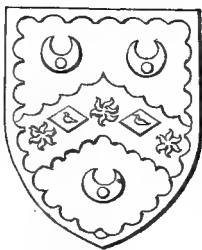
## 1850. Thomas Picard Warren, Esq.

Son of John Warren, Esq. Master of the Ironmongers' Company in 1790. Arms: see ante.



## CHARITABLE BEQUESTS.

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1555. THOMAS LEWEN, Ironmonger and Alderman of London,\* by his will, dated the 20th day of April, 1555, 1st and 2nd of Philip and Mary, devised his great messuage, with garden and appurtenances, where he dwelt, in the parish of Saint Nicholas Olave, Bread Street, in the ward of Queenhithe, and fourteen other messuages in the same parish, subject to a life estate to his wife Agnes, to the Master, Wardens, and Company of Ironmongers, and their successors, on condition that they should find an honest priest to perform mass for the peace of his soul, &c. in the parish church of St. Olave aforesaid.

And also to “permit four honest, sad, impotent, poor, aged, and decayed men of their craft for the time being to inhabit for their lives, behaving themselves honestly and quietly, four tenements, which the testator, as thereby declared, intended to erect in the churchyard of Saint Nicholas, and pay quarterly to each of them xx<sup>d</sup>. towards their sustentation ; and yearly to pay to two poor scholars, the one of Oxford and the other of Cambridge, towards their sustentation and maintenance, five pounds ; that is to

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\* Arms of Thomas Lewen : Argent, on a chevron engrailed gules between three crescents of the second, each charged with a bezant, as many estoiles or, and between them two lozenges of the field, each charged with a martlet sable, all within a bordure engrailed gules.—MS. Harl. 6860.

say, to each of them fifty shillings; and the said bequest to be paid quarterly."

Thomas Lewen died the 29th June, 1555, and was buried at Saint Olave's aforesaid, with a monument to his memory, and that of Agnes his wife, who died the 26th October, 1562.\*

The almshouses in St. Nicholas' churchyard, referred to in the will of the testator, being destroyed in the Fire of London, the Company appropriated four houses in Saint Luke's for the pensioners; and, these being burnt down in 1785, the Company erected four new houses in Brick Lane (probably on the site of the old ones), containing two rooms a-piece, with a small garden and yard attached to each, where the pensioners have continued to reside ever since.

The pensioners now receive ten pounds each per annum, instead of the 6*s.* 8*d.* originally bequeathed by the testator.†

The following notices of the funerals of Thomas Lewen and his wife are given in the Diary of Henry Machyn:—

The sam day [the furst day of July 1555] was bered good master Thomas [Lewen], altherman, sum tyme shreyff of London, and [a hearse] with ij. whyt branchys, and xij. longe torchys, . . . stayffe torchys, and iiij. grett tapurs, and xij. gownes gyffen unto xij. pore men of blake peneston,‡ and the compene of the Clarkes and mony prestes and . . . armes of the body and the tapurs, and ther wher . . . blake gownes, and after durge speysse-bred and wine; and the morow masse of requiem, and ther dyd pryche a frere of Grenwyche, and a grett dolle.—p. 91.

1557. The sam day (the xxix. day of June), at after-non was the ij.-yere myne § of good master Lewyn, Yrmonger, and at ys durge was alle the leverye; the furst master altherman Draper; and after to ther

\* Strype.

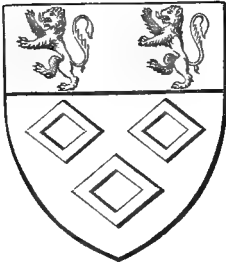
† Report of the Commissioners for Inquiring concerning Charities, p. 234; and the Company's books.

‡ A kind of coarse woollen cloth; mentioned in stat. 43 Eliz. c. 10.

§ The two-years' mind, or funereal commemoration.

plasse, and they had a kake and a bone a pesse,\* be-syd the parryche and all comers, and wyne he-nowgh for all comers.—p. 141.

1562. The xxxj. day of October was bered good mastores Luwen, wedowe, latte the wyff of master Thomas Luwen, Yrmonger and altherman, and she gayff a xxiiij. gownes to powre women, and she gayff mony blake gownes; and ther was the compene of the Clarkes, and a ij. dosen of skochyons of armes; and master Chamburlayn the shreyff and John Dune here servand was here sekturs,† and master Wylliam Draper oversear; and dyre dyd pryche for here master Goodman the dene of Westmynster; and all the crafte of the Yrmongers ther; and after to here plase, for ther was a grett dener for as mony as wold cum, and after was sent spyse bred to evere howse and about the cette unto worshephulle men and women.”—p. 294. (Machyn’s Diary, edited by John Gough Nichols, Esq. F.S.A., printed for the Camden Society, Lond. 1848.)



1563. RALPH HANSON, Clerk of the Ironmongers’ Company,‡ by will, dated the 9th January, 1653, devised certain messuages and gardens in Crutched Friars, in the parish of Saint Olave’s Hart Street, London, to the Master, Wardens, and Commonalty of Ironmongers, to the intent that they should out of the rents and profits thereof make the following yearly payments :—

	£.	s.	d.
To the master of the Free School of the parish of St. Saviour Southwark . . . . .	1	0	0
To the usher of the same . . . . .	10	0	
To the churchwardens of the same parish, to be distributed to the poorest widows and orphans of the parish at their discretion . . . . .	5	0	0

\* A cake and a bun a-piece.

† Her executors.

‡ Arms of Ralph Hanson : Argent, three mascles sable, two and one, on a chief of the second two lions rampant of the field.—Escutcheon in the Hall.

	£.	s.	d.
To an orthodox minister or preacher, such as the Wardens should appoint, for a sermon to be preached in the parish of Allhallows Staining on St. Mark's day . . . . .	1	0	0
To the poor of Allhallows Staining, to be distributed in bread on St. Mark's day . . . . .	1	0	0
To the clerk and sexton of the said parish, for cleaning the church . . . . .	0	5	0
To the churchwarden and rest of the vestry that day which are at church, for a dinner . . . . .	2	10	0
To 20 poor ancient widows, or others of the Company of Ironmongers, yearly for ever, to every one of them 5s. a piece . . . . .	5	0	0
To the Wardens of the Livery for their care and pains . . . . .	2	0	0
To the 2 rent-gatherers of the Company 10s. a-piece.	1	0	0
To the Clerk of the Company, for his pains and care in keeping the accounts and register . . . . .	2	0	0
To the upper beadle . . . . .	0	10	0
To the warden of the yeomanry, towards the charges of making 2 suppers for the yeomanry . . . . .	2	0	0
To the four poor almsfolk of the Company of Ironmongers in Bread Street . . . . .	4	0	0
To Christ's Hospital . . . . .	2	0	0
To Bartholomew's Hospital . . . . .	2	0	0
To Bridewell Hospital . . . . .	2	0	0
To St. Thomas's Hospital. . . . .	2	0	0
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	35	15	0

The above payments are regularly made, but the yearly bequest of 5*l.* to 20 poor widows has been increased to 40*l.* a-year.

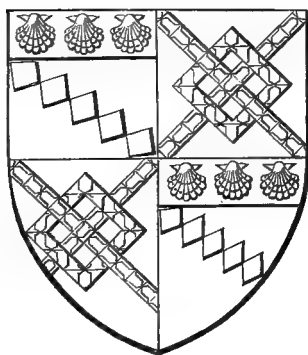
The testator gave the residue of the rents and profits of the premises to be bestowed by the Master, Wardens, and Assistants of the Company of Ironmongers every year for ever in their good discretion for reparations, relief of their

poor, and such other necessary occasions as the Court of Assistants should think requisite.

At the time of the testator's death, the property devised consisted of 16 houses, and it continued in the same state till the year 1794, when an agreement was entered into between the Ironmongers' Company and the East India Company for a lease of the premises for 21 years, to commence from Midsummer 1808, at the yearly rent of 300*l.* and renewable every 21 years for 378 years on payment of a fine of 500*l.* on each renewal.

In consequence of this agreement the whole of the houses were pulled down by the East India Company, and warehouses erected on their site.

The Ironmongers' Company usually vote from 150*l.* to 180*l.* out of the rents arising from Mr. Hanson's estate in aid of Mr. Betton's funds: they also give an additional supply of coals to Sir Robert Geffery's pensioners, and add to their other small charities from the same source.



1579. Mr. Alderman ANTHONY GAMMAGE,<sup>†</sup> by will, dated the 15th Dec. 1571, bequeathed to the Ironmongers' Company 400*l.* upon trust; as to 300*l.* thereof, to be lent out from time to time to six young freemen of the Company, in sums of 50*l.* each, for four years on good security; and

\* Vide Report of the Commissioners for inquiring concerning Charities, Lond. 1839, p. 239; and the Company's books.

“Upon an average a sum exceeding 500*l.* a-year is given out of the general funds (of the Ironmongers' Company) in charities beyond what is specifically directed by wills or other instruments of donation.”—*Ibid.* p. 239.

<sup>†</sup> Arms of Anthony Gammage: Quarterly 1 and 4, Argent, five fusils in bend gu. on a chief azure three escalloped shells or; 2 and 3, Gules, a fret vair.

as to 100*l.* thereof, to be lent out to four young men Ironmongers, as aforesaid, in sums of 25*l.* each for five years on good security. The interest arising therefrom at the rate of 30*s.* per cent. to be applied to the following payments:—

	£	s.	d.
To poor members of the Ironmongers' Company . . . . .	2	0	0
To the Wardens of the Company . . . . .	1	6	8
To the Clerk and Beadle, 6 <i>s.</i> 8 <i>d.</i> each . . . . .	0	13	4
To the Grocers' Company, that they shall see to the bestowing of the 400 <i>l.</i> . . . . .	2	0	0
	<u>£6</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>



1579. MARGARET DANE,\* late wife of William Dane, citizen and Ironmonger of London, by her last will, dated the 16th May, 1579, bequeathed to the Master, Wardens, and Company of Ironmongers, 2,000*l.* upon condition that the Master and Wardens, with six of the most substantial of

the Company, should put in sufficient bond to her executors and the Lord Mayor of London, and six of the Grey Cloakes for the time being, that they should within 28 days after the receipt of the money pay to 20 young men of the Company (retailers of linen cloth always to be preferred) being inhabitants of the city of London, to each of them 100*l.* for the space of three years, they giving sufficient security for the repayment; to the intent that the said Master and Wardens should lend it out again in like manner from time to time for ever; and in consideration of the benefit of the said 2,000*l.* the testatrix willed that

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\* Arms of Margaret Dane: Or, a chevron engrailed azure between three hinds gules.

the Company should distribute yearly the sum of 100*l.* in the following manner :—

To Christes Hospital, St. Bartholomew's Hospital, and St. Thomas's Hospital in Southwark, 10*l.* each.

To 20 poor maids, at their marriages, 10*l.* yearly.

To the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge, to each 5*l.* for the relief and bringing up in learning two poor scholars; the houses in which they should be brought up to be named at the discretion of her executors; the money to come amongst all the poor scholars of the said houses, that he that had it the one year should not have it again the next year.

To employ in bread and beef every year 10*l.* to be distributed at the discretion of the Master and Wardens, amongst the prisoners in Newgate, Ludgate, the two Compters, the Queen's Bench, the Marshalsea, the White Lion in Southwark, and the Convict House in Westminster; 5*l.* a-year towards the maintenance of a school to be erected at Bishop Stortford; and if the school should not be founded, then the 5*l.* to be distributed amongst the poor people of the said parish.

To provide and buy for the poorest people of the 24 wards in London 12,000 faggots every year, to be distributed to each ward, part and part alike, at the discretion of the Master and Wardens, twice a-year, at Christmas and Hallowtide; and to bestow 10*l.* yearly on a dinner to be made at the Hall on the day of her death.

And by a codicil to her will, dated the 2d Sept. 1579, the testatrix directed that the interest to be paid by the young men for the sums to be lent to them should not be more than 5*l.* per cent. per annum.

"The sum of 2,000*l.* originally bequeathed was received by the Company in 1602, and from time to time lent out by them until 1647, when, from the disturbed state of the times, it is presumed that parties were unable to obtain sureties for the loans, and they ceased."\*

"It is stated in an entry in the books of the Company under the date of 1748, that the money was taken by the Parliament during the Civil Wars, and sundry lords, and never repaid to the Court."†

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\* Mr. Beck.

† Report of Commissioners of Charities, p. 235.

Notwithstanding these circumstances, the Company continued to pay the different annual bequests from the time they received the principal, with some few exceptions, until the year 1833, when an information was filed against them in the Court of Chancery, at the suit of the Attorney-General, and by a decree made in the cause, and a scheme approved by the Master, in 1837 it was finally settled in the following manner :

That so much of the said sum of 2,000*l.* as shall remain after the payment of the relators' extra costs and the subsequent costs of this suit be set apart as a fund, to be called the "Loan Fund," bearing interest; and that the management of the said fund and all other matters incidental thereto be vested in the said Company for the time being.

The costs so allowed reduced the sum of 2,000*l.* to 1,855*l.* 5*s.* 3*d.* sterling, which was invested in 1,997*l.* 11*s.* 9*d.* Reduced Three-percents, and constitutes the present loan fund.

This sum is to be lent to young freemen of the Company, occupiers and inhabitants of the city of London or the suburbs thereof (and such who may be retailers of linen cloth are to be preferred) in sums of 100*l.* and upwards (but not exceeding the sum of 300*l.* to each freeman) for five years, bearing interest at 5 per cent. per annum, upon bond, with two or three good sureties to be approved by the said Company.

In case the whole or any part of the said sum applicable to loans shall not be required nor advanced by way of loan on bond, then the Company may lend out the same in sums not exceeding 300*l.* to any one freeman on mortgage of good freehold, leasehold, or other property of ample value, without sureties, at 5 per cent. per annum for five years.

The borrowers to bear and pay all necessary charges and expenses attending the making and executing the bonds and mortgages and all other matters relative thereto.

That a book be kept for all matters concerning this charity.

That once at least in every year, and immediately after any of the moneys are called in, notice shall be posted up in the Common Hall of the Company, and advertised in two or more of the London daily newspapers of the greatest circulation, that such moneys are ready to be advanced in the manner hereinbefore mentioned.

That when the whole or any part of the said trust-fund shall be in hand, and not immediately required for loans, the same shall be invested



in Exchequer Bills or some other convenient and tangible security, and the interest made therefrom, as also the interest to arise from the said loans, to be applied to or for the charitable objects and purposes hereafter mentioned, so far as the same will extend, rateably and in due proportion.

That a fair proportion rateably of the yearly sums of 10*l.* bequeathed to each of the said hospitals, viz. Christ's Hospital, St. Bartholomew's and St. Thomas's Hospital, be paid to them respectively.

That a like fair proportion rateably of the yearly sum of 10*l.* be paid and distributed at the discretion of the said Company for ever to 20 poor maids within every year at or on the respective days of their marriage.

That a like proportion rateably of the yearly sum of 10*l.* be paid to and equally between the two universities of Oxford and Cambridge for ever, towards the bringing up in learning of two poor scholars, the one to be in Oxford and the other in Cambridge, but so as that he that hath the benefit the one year should not have it the next year, but to come through the whole or as many of the poor scholars as may be; and, when all the poor scholars shall have partaken thereof, then to revert again in due order and regularity.

That a like proportion rateably of the yearly sum of 10*l.* be paid for ever to the governors, keepers or wardens of the several prisons of Newgate, Ludgate, Giltspur Street, Whitecross Street, Tothill Fields, Marshalsea, the Borough Clink in Tooley Street, and the King's Bench, in such proportions as the said Company shall think fit, to be laid out in bread and meat to be distributed amongst the prisoners in the said prisons once in every year.

That a like proportion rateably of the yearly sum of 5*l.* be paid for ever, to one of the churchwardens of Bishop's Stortford, in the county of Herts, to be applied towards the maintenance of the school there, or, such school failing, then to the relief of the poor people of the same parish not receiving parochial relief.

That a like proportion rateably of the yearly sum of 25*l.* be paid for ever in equal shares to the officers of 24 of the wards of the city of London, to be laid out in fuel to be distributed among the poorest people of the said wards once in every year, at Christmas.

That a like proportion rateably of the yearly sum of 10*l.* given to the said Company in or towards a dinner to be made at their Hall on

the day of the testatrix's death in every year be retained by them or applied at their discretion for charitable purposes.

That all reasonable and necessary expenses incidental to the carrying out this scheme (except such as shall be properly charged to the said borrowers) shall be paid and borne out of the said trust funds, or out of any interest to be made therefrom, while in hand, and until the same shall be so lent out as aforesaid.

That the articles of this scheme shall be printed, and put up in the Hall of the said Company.

That the said book shall be open to the inspection of all or any of the members of the said Company at all reasonable times without expense.

1579. WILLIAM CHAPMAN, by will dated the 8th day of August, 1579, bequeathed 200*l.* to the Master, Wardens, and Commonalty of Ironmongers, to find and maintain in Oriel College, Oxford, yearly, two poor scholars to study divinity there, until they should be of the age of 30 years, when they should be displaced, and two other poor scholars appointed in their room, and so on from time to time; and that they and their successors should yearly pay out of the said stock, or employment of the said 200*l.*, to the finding of either of the said scholars 5*l.* a-piece. And he bequeathed to the said Master, Wardens, and Commonalty, and their successors, 100*l.*, to the intent that they should yearly pay, or cause to be paid, unto 24 of the poor householders in the parish of Cookham, in the county of Berks, for the time being 5*l.* 4*s.* (that is to say), upon every Sunday in bread and money 2*s.*, to be paid to 12 of the poor householders one Sunday, and to the other 12 of the same poor on the next Sunday, and so on from Sunday to Sunday.

He also gave to the Master, Wardens, and Commonalty of Ironmongers 40*l.* to use and dispose of at their discretion.

The students, under the authority of a decree of the Court of Chancery in the 18th of James the First, are nominated and chosen by the college.

The gift to the poor inhabitants of Cookham is paid from time to time to the churchwarden of that parish.

1583. JOHN HAYDON, citizen and Mercer, by will dated 11th March, 1579, bequeathed to the Master and Wardens of the Company of Ironmongers 100*l.*, to be lent from time to time to two young men of the Company trading over the seas; to either of them 50*l.* for four years, they paying yearly for the said 100*l.* to the Master and Wardens 3*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*, to the intent that the said 3*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* shall be paid yearly into the hands of the Master and Wardens of the Company of Mercers for the time being.\*

1585. JUSTICE RANDALL's *alias* RANDOLPH's Charity.—It appears by an entry in the Company's Register under the date of July, 1585, that they received from the executors of Mr. Randolph the sum of 480*l.*, to which they added 20*l.* to make up the full sum of 500*l.*, and in consideration thereof granted to Mr. David Smyth two several annuities or rent-charges for the sum (together) of 25*l.* per annum for ever, payable half-yearly, and issuing out of certain of their lands in Bread Street.

The Company do not possess, nor has it been elsewhere discovered, any copy of the will of Randolph, so as to ascertain for what especial purposes this legacy was given, but in the same year (1586) is an entry in the Register of a payment of 25*l.* “to the parson and churchwardens of St. Michael in Queenhithe warde, and of St. Benet in Castle Baynard warde, to the use of the poore of the same warde, for an annuity given by Mr. Randolphe, goeing out of *other* † lands in Brede Street, for one yeare, ending at

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\* Report of the Commissioners for inquiring concerning Charities in the City of London, p. 295; and the Company's books.

† *Sic.*

Christmas 1586." Similar entries are continued to the present time. In the entries in the Ironmongers' books the donor is called Randolph till the year 1604, from which time the name is changed to Randall; and in 1620, and for many subsequent years, he is styled Justice Randall, by which denomination he appears to be generally known.\*

The annuities are regularly paid by the Company to the ward officers of St. Michael's Queenhithe and St. Benet's Castle Baynard, after deducting the land tax, which amounts to 5*l.* per annum.†

1601. PETER BLUNDELL, by will dated 9th June, 1599, bequeathed to the Wardens and Commonalty of the mystery of Ironmongers 150*l.* on condition that they should pay 40*s.* every year to the poor prisoners in Ludgate, and the residue of the annual proceeds or income he gave to the Company.

1622. THOMAS HALLWOOD, citizen and Ironmonger, by his will dated the 20th April, 1622, bequeathed to the Company 10*l.* for a piece of plate, to the poor members 4*l.*, and to the two beadles 20*s.* between them. He also gave 400*l.* to the Company in trust that they, together with his executors, should make choice of four poor scholars, viz. two scholars of Maudlin College in Oxford, and two

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\* Report of Commissioners for Charities in the City of London; and the Company's books.

† "It appears from a memorandum in an old book belonging to the parish of Saint Benet, that David Smythe, by his will, dated the 22nd of April, in the year 1586, bequeathed the annuity of 12*l.* 10*s.* granted to him by the Ironmongers' Company in trust, and being the gift of Mr. Bernard Randolph, to the parson and churchwardens of St. Benet Paul's Wharf. It is probable that he made a similar bequest of the other annuity to St. Michael's Queenhithe; but of this we have no information."—Report of the Commissioners of Charities in the City of London, p. 144.

other scholars of Christ's Church College in Cambridge, or such two other colleges as the Wardens and his executors shall allow and appoint, and to pay such rents and profits as should grow or be made out of the said 400*l.* every half-year during the space of three years, for the better maintenance of the said four poor scholars, if they should so long continue their studies, and be resident at either of the said universities, and should study and proceed for divinity; and from the end of the three years or sooner discontinuance by either of such poor scholars of his residence in one of the said universities, they should pay the like rents and profits to some other poor scholars by them to be elected for other three years, and so in succession for ever; and if any of his own kindred should happen hereafter to make suit for the said exhibition, he being of one of the said universities, and studying divinity, and standing in need thereof, should be preferred before any other; the Wardens of the Ironmongers to deduct for their use, out of the profits of the said 400*l.*, 40*s.* per annum for ever.

Ever since this donation, the Company have paid 16*l.* per annum, in exhibitions of 4*l.* a-piece, to two scholars at Oxford, and two at Cambridge, chosen by the Company at their quarterly courts. The payment of the exhibition is continued to each scholar for three years, unless before the expiration of that time he takes a degree, or ceases to reside in the university.

Certificates of residence and good conduct are required.

1625. NATHANIEL LOANE, by will, dated the 22nd July, 1625, gave to the Master, Wardens, and Commonalty of Ironmongers 52*s.* yearly, issuing out of freehold lands and tenements in the Little Old Bailey, in the parish of St. Sepulchre, to be distributed as follows: to seven of the poorest people, men or women, of the said fraternity,

of which the beadle and other officers should be none, 7*s.* a-piece, and to the two beadles and porter of the Company, 12*d.* a-piece. The testator also remitted the sum of twenty nobles, advanced to the Company towards their corn money, and directed that the said sum should be laid out in a piece of plate for their use.

The property on which the above sums were charged was unproductive until 1768, when an arrangement was entered into between all parties, by deed under seal, by which the Ironmongers' share was fixed at one-twelfth, and from 1768 to 1830 produced 3*l.* 5*s.* 4*d.* yearly. By a subsequent letting, this share was considerably improved, and now yields an annual income of 14*l.* 7*s.* 7*d.*, being one-twelfth of 180*l.*, after deducting commission, which is divided amongst the poor members of the Company.

The property belonging to this charity consists of the houses Nos. 23 and 24 Old Bailey and a stable-yard.



1631. ROWLAND HEYLIN, citizen and alderman,\* by his will, bearing date 5th September, 1629, bequeathed to the Ironmongers' Company 300*l.* : 100*l.* thereof to be laid out in some land or tenement, and the profits to be bestowed yearly on a dinner for so many brethren of the Company as should come to the sermon which is usually made on the 5th of November, "in thankful remembrance of that great deliverance from that hellish device and powder plot of the Papists; the other 200*l.* to remain on stock to be lent out freely to four young men of the Company, to each man 50*l.*, for four years; they giving

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\* Arms of Rowland Heylin: Sable, three nag's heads crased argent.

good security to the Master and Wardens for repayment at the end of the four years, and so to remain. He also gave to the Company for a dinner, or otherwise as they should see good, 20*l*.



1641. Sir JAMES CAMBELL,\* by will dated the 1st of January, 1641, bequeathed the sum of 1000*l*. to be lent to ten young men of the Company, 100*l*. to every of them, upon good and sufficient security, at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum, for three years; and the testator directed that 40*l*. per annum, the interest of the 1000*l*., should yearly be disposed of by the Master and Wardens, with the advice of the High Sheriffs of London for the time being, for and towards the release of such honest and poor free-men of London out of some or all of the prisons of London as should have most need, and which should be then for their fees and charges and other small sums, not exceeding in all 5*l*. a-piece. He also gave to the Master, Wardens, and Commonalty 300*l*. to be lent to six of the poorest sort of young men of the Company by 50*l*. a-piece for three years, at the rate of five marks per cent. per annum, upon good security; and the 10*l*. arising thereby he gave to the use of the Company for ever, conditionally that they accepted the said 1000*l*. and set down some express act and order for the due performance of his will in disposing of the said 40*l*. a-year.

The testator also bequeathed to the Company the sum of 50*l*., to the intent that they should yearly give and pay to

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\* Arms of Sir James Cambell: Sable, on a fesse between three lion's heads erased or as many ogresses.

their clerk and his successors a sufficient recompense or increase to his former allowance for making the bonds for the 1300*l.* aforesaid, and for giving notice at every quarterly meeting of the yeomanry of all such moneys as shall then be in cash; that the said clerk may hold himself therewith content, and take nothing of the young men for making the bonds or otherwise. The testator further gave to the Company 30*l.* for a dinner.

These several sums of money bequeathed by Sir James Cambell were in the time of the Civil Wars lent to the Parliament of that period and to sundry lords, and never repaid. But the Company, notwithstanding this circumstance (with a few variations in amount), continued to pay the sum of 40*l.* per annum, as directed by the will, for the release of poor debtors, until the year 1833, when an information was filed against them at the suit of his Majesty's Attorney-General in the Court of Chancery: and by a decree made in the cause, and a scheme approved by the Master, in 1837 it was finally settled as follows:—

That so much of the said sums of 1000*l.* and 300*l.* as should remain after payment of the relator's extra costs and the subsequent costs of this suit, be set apart as a fund to be called the "Loan Fund," bearing interest; and that the management of the said fund, and all matters incidental thereto, be vested in the Company for the time being.

The costs so allowed reduced the sum of 1000*l.* to 852*l.* 6*s.* 6*d.* which was invested in 967*l.* 18*s.* 9*d.* Three per cent. Consols.; and this latter sum, with the original sum of 300*l.* which was not directed to be invested, constitutes the present Loan Fund: to be advanced to young freemen of the Company in sums of 100*l.* and upwards, but not exceeding the sum of 300*l.* to each freeman, for five years, bearing interest at 4 per cent. per annum upon bond, with two or three good sureties for the repayment, to be approved of by the said Company.

That in case the whole or any part of the said sums applicable to loans shall not be required, nor be advanced by way of loan on bond as aforesaid, then the Company may lend out the same in sums not



exceeding 300*l.* to any one freeman on mortgage of freehold, leasehold, or other property of ample value, without sureties, at 4 per cent. per annum for five years.

The borrowers to pay the charge for the stamps only on bonds, and all proper and necessary charges and expenses for mortgages, and all other matters relative thereto: the Company to pay the residue of the charge for the said bonds out of their own funds.

That once at least in every year, and also from and immediately after any of the moneys called in shall be received, notice shall be posted up in the Common Hall of the said Company and advertised in two or more of the London daily newspapers of the greatest circulation, that such moneys are ready to be advanced on loans to such freemen of the said Company, and in manner as hereinbefore mentioned.

That when the whole or any part of the residue of the said sum of 1000*l.* shall be in hand and not immediately required for loans, the same shall be invested in Exchequer bills, or some other convenient and tangible security, and the interest arising therefrom, and from the said loans, applied to the charitable objects heretofore mentioned, as far as the same will extend—to be paid yearly and every year for ever towards releasing such honest and poor freemen of London out of some or all the prisons as shall have most need, and who shall be confined therein for their fees and charges or other small debts or sums not exceeding 15*l.*

That the interest of the sum of 300*l.* given to the said Company be retained by them for their own use and benefit, or applied at their own discretion for charitable purposes.

That all reasonable and necessary expenses incidental to carrying this scheme into effect, except such as are hereinbefore provided to be paid by borrowers and the said Company, shall be borne and paid out of the said trust funds, or out of any interest to be made therefrom.

That the articles of this scheme shall be printed, and put up in the Hall of the said Company.

That the book to be kept relative to this charity shall be open to the inspection of all or any of the members of the said Company at all reasonable times without expense.



1651. THOMAS THOROLD, Esq. citizen and Ironmonger,\* by his will, dated the 17th May, 1649, bequeathed the sum of 200*l.* to be lent out to four young freemen of the Company, to each 50*l.* for four years, they giving good security for repayment of the same. He also gave 15*l.* to be expended on a piece of plate whereon his arms should be engraved.

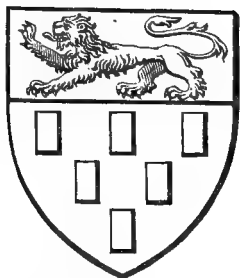
1691. JOHN SAMPSON,† by will dated 22d Oct. 1691, after reciting that he was seised in fee of a messuage or tenement, with all buildings, gardens, &c. thereto belonging, in Marlborough, in the county of Wilts, gives and bequeaths out of the rents and profits thereof the yearly sum of 6*l.* to the Master and Wardens of the Company of Ironmongers in London, for ever, upon trust that they should for ever pay to four widows that should be pensioners in Old Fish Street, London, belonging to the said Company, 1*l.* 10*s.* a piece yearly.

The Company receive the 6*l.* annually, from the Marquess of Aylesbury, after deducting 1*l.* 4*s.* for land tax.‡

\* Arms of Thomas Thorold: Sable, three goats saliant argent.

† John Sampson, of Huby, co. York.

‡ "It is supposed that the persons intended by the will are Lewin's alms-people, from the proximity of Bread Street Hill to Old Fish Street Hill; and the bequest is now paid by the Company to Lewin's pensioners."—Report of the Commissioners of Charities.



1703. Sir ROBERT GEFFERY, knight and alderman of London, by his will, dated the 10th of February, 1703, directed that he should be buried in the parish church of St. Dionis Backchurch, in which parish he had lived many years, and bequeathed to the Master, Keepers or Wardens, and Commonalty of the art or mystery of Ironmongers of London the sum of 400*l.* of lawful money of England, upon trust and to the intent and purpose that the said Master, &c. shall and will, by and with the consent of his executor, lay out the said 400*l.* in lands or houses and ground rents of inheritance in fee simple, within the city of London, or as near to the city as conveniently may be, and, the said lands, &c. being so purchased, shall settle the same in such manner as some counsel shall advise, for an allowance of some person to read and celebrate divine service in the said parish church of Dionis Backchurch, twice every day in the week, yearly and every year for ever, except Sundays and holidays, when the said service and preaching shall be appointed and had in the said church at the hours and times heretofore used in the said church, according to the rubrick and liturgy of the Church of England as now by law established; and that the rents and profits of the said land, houses, &c. so to be purchased, shall be by the said Master, Keepers, &c. from time to time, paid to the said curate of the parish church of Dionis Backchurch, who shall take upon him or be appointed for the reading and celebrating of divine service in manner as aforesaid, allowing the sum of 50*s.* per annum to the clerk of the said church, for his officiating there; and in case of

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\* Arms of Sir Robert Geffery: Argent, six billets, three, two, and one, sable: on a chief of the second a lion passant guardant or.

any neglect in reading prayers in the said parish church at any time for the space of three days together, then the rents and profits aforesaid to go to the hospital of Bethlem and Bridewell for ever.

He also gave to the Ironmongers 520*l.* to be laid out in lands or houses, and the rents applied as follows: 2*s.* per week weekly for ever, to be laid out in bread for the poor inhabitants of Landrake and St. Erney, in Cornwall, to be distributed by the churchwardens of the said parish every Sunday morning, and the residue of the rents to be paid, from time to time, unto the schoolmaster for the time being of Landrake aforesaid, or some other person that shall teach the children of the poor inhabitants in the parish of Landrake and St. Erney to write and read English, and to learn and be instructed in the catechism now used and appointed in the Church of England.

He also gave to the Company of Ironmongers 200*l.* of lawful money of England, and a pair of silver flagons of the value of 30*l.*, for their care and pains in the several trusts committed to them.

After bequeathing a number of legacies to his relations and friends, the testator further directs that the residue of his estate, being converted into money and vested in the Master, Wardens, &c. of the Ironmongers' Company, shall by them be laid out, or a portion of it, in the purchase of a convenient piece of ground, in or near the city of London, and thereon to erect an almshouse for so many poor people as the rents and proceeds of the residue of the property, after the rate of 6*l.* per annum to each person, and 15*s.* a-piece yearly for gowns, will allow and sustain; provision being made for the reparation of the said almshouses when necessary. The trustees to be held harmless, and all reasonable expenses allowed.

In pursuance of the directions of the testator, a suitable

piece of land was obtained in Kingsland Road, whereon 14 houses and a chapel were erected for the reception and convenience of the almspeople, and the rules and regulations for their observance were appointed and confirmed by the Court of Ironmongers on the 17th Nov. 1715.

The first two bequests and a part of the residuary estate were laid out in the purchase of houses in Church Court, in the Strand; some of which were conveyed to the uses of the charity at Landrake, and others to the use of the charity for the Rector of St. Dionis, and the remainder for the general purposes of the charity. But, this estate being subsequently purchased by the Commissioners of Woods and Forests for the improvements in the Strand for 11,000*l.* and this sum having been invested in 12,716*l.* 15*s.* 5*d.* Three per Cent. consols, the Master in Chancery apportioned 2,404*l.* 10*s.* of the same for the school at Landrake, and 1,811*l.* 10*s.* 3*d.* for the Rector of St. Dionis; the interest of which, amounting to 72*l.* 2*s.* 10*d.* and 54*l.* 6*s.* 10*d.*, is paid to those respective charities.

In the year 1838, the sum of 9,919*l.* 11*s.* 6*d.* part of the above funded property, was invested in the purchase of an estate at East Ham, in the county of Essex.

The property belonging to this charity now consists of—The freehold estate at East Ham; certain freehold houses in Fleet Street and White Friars Street; a freehold house in Amen Corner, Paternoster Row; and a fee-farm rent issuing out of the manor of Elham, near Lyminge, in Kent, belonging to Sir Henry Oxenden; and the following stock:

<i>£</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>	
361	13	11	South Sea Annuities.
683	2	7	do do.
1,410	12	8	Old South Sea Annuities.
7,297	11	0	Three per Cent. Consolidated Bank Annuities.
2,797	3	11	Three per Cent. Consolidated Bank Annuities.
1,433	7	11	Three and a quarter per Cent. Annuities.

The payments under this charity have varied from time to time according to the proceeds of the estate, and have been considerably increased since the year 1810. They were regulated by a Report of the Master in Chancery in 1835, and are now as follows :—

	£	s.	d.
To 42 pensioners, any sum not exceeding 12 <i>l.</i> per annum, and 15 <i>s.</i> each for a gown.			
To the schoolmaster at Landrake, and bread for the poor of that parish . . . . .	72	2	10
To the Rector of St. Dionis . . . . .	54	6	10
To the Chaplain . . . . .	75	0	0
To the Clerk of the Company . . . . .	40	0	0
To the Matron . . . . .	40	0	0
Apothecary . . . . .	31	10	0
Chapel Clerk . . . . .	10	0	0
Ground Keeper . . . . .	14	0	0
Gate Keeper . . . . .	10	0	0
For repairs, per annum . . . . .	130	0	0
Taxes . . . . .	27	16	8
Insurance . . . . .	20	0	0
Coals . . . . .	100	0	0
Committees . . . . .	14	14	0
Gas . . . . .	12	12	0

The sum of 100*l.* annually is also invested for a building fund, in addition to a fund of 7,297*l.* 11*s.* already existing for that purpose, which it is ordered shall accumulate until it amounts to 12,000*l.* unless absolutely required before that time. The dividends of the fund of 7,297*l.* 11*s.* form part of the annual income, and do not accumulate.\*

The pensioners are elected at the General Courts of the Company. The charity is not confined to persons free of the Company or their relatives only; but by a recent order of the Court no married couple can be admitted to the

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\* Company's books, and Mr. Beck's MS. account.

alms-houses unless the husband is free. All non-free persons must have an income of 5s. per week from his or her own resources, or have that sum satisfactorily guaranteed; and such non-free persons cannot be admitted to the alms-house under sixty years of age.

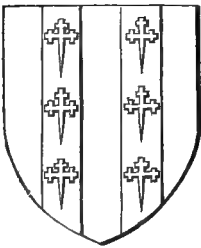
Any pensioner marrying after becoming an inmate of the alms-houses ceases to be entitled to the pension.

The Company pay certain sums to the matron and gate-keeper in addition to their salaries from this charity.

The orders and regulations for the alms-people are printed and hung up in the chapel, and are publicly read after divine service in the months of March and September, when the committee attend for the purpose of paying the pensioners.

1719. WILLIAM CHASE, Esq. by will dated 11th Feb. 1719, gave 200*l.* to the Company, to the intent that they should pay 10*l.* yearly to the Chaplain, to read prayers daily at Sir Robert Geffery's almshouses.

The Company have always regularly paid this bequest.



1723-4. MR. THOMAS BETTON, by his will, dated the 15th Feb. 1723, directs as follows: "My body I commit to the earth, to be decently interred in the burying-ground belonging to the Ironmongers' Company's almshouses adjoining to Kingsland

Road; the grave to be made as deep as may be, and a firm foundation of brick, sufficient thickness to support walls to be built thereon, brick and a half thick at the sides and ends; and that the top be likewise bricked over, after it is filled with earth; desiring all may be made substantial and

strong to bear the weight of a very handsome raised tomb, which I would have be of the best Portland stone, and my coat of arms well cut on the upper stone, without any inscription;\* praying the executors of this my will, that they do for ever keep in repair my said monument.” After appointing some legacies, the will proceeds:—

“I give and bequeath the rent and residue of my estate whatsoever and wheresoever to the worshipful Company of Ironmongers of the city of London, and to their successors, making them my executors upon this special trust and confidence in them reposed, that is to say, that they do with all convenient speed that may be after my decease place my estate out at interest upon good securities, positively forbidding them to diminish the capital sum by giving away any part thereof, or that the interest and profits arising be applied to any other use or uses than hereinafter mentioned and directed, viz.—That they do pay one full half part of the said interest and profits of my whole estate yearly, and every year for ever, unto the redemption of British slaves in Turkey or Barbary.

“One full fourth part of the said interest and profits yearly, and every year for ever, unto charity schools in the city and suburbs of London, where the education is according to the Church of England, in which number that in this parish (St. Leonard's Shoreditch) be always included, and not giving to any one above 20*l.* a-year. And in consideration of the said Ironmongers' Company's care and pains in the execution of this my will, the other fourth part of the said interest and profits yearly, and every year for ever, to the uses following: Ten pounds a-year to such minister of the Church of England as they shall from time to time entertain in their aforesaid hospital, for performing divine service, and other duties belonging to that most holy order; the remains unto necessitated decayed freemen of the said Company, their widows and children, not exceeding 10*l.* a-year to any family, but first deducting and paying quarterly out of the last named fourth part of the interest and profits

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\* Arms: Argent, two pales sable, each charged with three cross crosslets fitchée or.—Old Escutcheon and Monument.



100*l.* a-year, in discharge of the annuity given to my kinswoman, Mrs. Eleanor Smith, during the term of her natural life, and also always reserving sufficient for keeping my tomb in good repair."

It was further ordered that an account of the testator's estate should be entered in the books of the Ironmongers' Company, and an affidavit thereof made, and the same enrolled or filed in the high Court of Chancery.\*

Letters of administration were granted to five members of the Ironmongers' Company, and by a decree in the Court of Chancery, dated the 15th June, 1726, they were directed to come to an account before the Master, and after certain payments to transfer the residue to the Ironmongers' Company, who were, with the Master's approbation, to continue or change the securities; and, if the Company could obtain licence from the Crown to purchase lands in mortmain, they were to be at liberty to do so.

The Master's report, dated the 9th March, 1730, found the clear personal estate to consist of 21,500*l.* in stock and India bonds, and 837*l.* 13*s.* 0½*d.* in money, which several sums were afterwards laid out on various purchases of lands and hereditaments (licence having been obtained from the Crown to purchase in mortmain,) in West Ham, Barking, Woolwich, and East Ham, in the counties of Essex and Kent; Stepney, in the county of Middlesex; and a fee-farm rent issuing out of lands in Bainbridge Park, in the county of York.

The Company continued to distribute the interest arising from this estate in accordance with the directions of the testator, and from the year 1734 to 1825 paid the following sums for the redemption of British captives, and incidental expenses consequent upon their liberation:—

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\* Mr. Betton died on the 11th December, 1724.

	£.	s.	d.		£.	s.	d.
In the year 1734	2,000	0	0	In the year 1808	176	3	4
1750	7,647	12	4	—	19	11	6
1758	1,975	0	0	—	32	17	9
—	230	8	0	1811	128	3	10½
1772	800	0	0	—	267	10	4
1779	800	0	0	1812	42	15	6
1785	4,000	0	0	1814	437	1	7
1803	210	0	0	1816	1,250	0	0
1807	53	5	0	1817	53	1	8
—	34	10	0	1820	105	10	0
—	423	10	7	1825	321	6	9

The applications for the redemption of British slaves almost altogether ceased after the reduction of Algiers by the squadron under the command of Lord Exmouth, and, notwithstanding the utmost endeavours of the Ironmongers' Company to find objects for the appropriation of this part of the charity funds, they had for some time before the year 1827 been unable to do so, and, after applying a part of this moiety of the income in aid of the other two objects of the charity, they accumulated the remainder, which in November 1829 amounted to a large sum; the income of the original moiety and the accumulated fund producing together more than 3,500*l.* per annum.

At this time an information was filed by the Attorney-General, at the relation of Daniel Humphries Howlett, against the Company, for misappropriation of these funds.

A decree was obtained in July, 1830, and it was referred to the Master to settle a scheme; who, after recommending that the sum of 7,000*l.* Three per Cent. should be set apart as an accumulating fund, to meet any applications that might hereafter be made for the redemption of British slaves, approved of a scheme submitted by the Company, establishing the principle upon which they had hitherto acted, of appropriating the surplus income to the other purposes of

the testator's will. In November, 1833, the cause came on for further directions before Sir John Leach, the then Master of the Rolls, who confirmed so much of the Report as recommended setting apart 7,000*l.* as before stated, but was of opinion that the Court had no power to deal with the surplus income and accumulations, and directed an application to Parliament for this purpose.

From this decree the Company appealed in 1834 to the Lord Chancellor (Lord Brougham), who revised so much of the decree as was objected to, and remitted the cause to be re-heard before the Master of the Rolls. In April, 1835, it was brought on for hearing before Sir Charles Christopher Pepys, and was again referred to the Master to review his Report on the footing of Lord Brougham's declaration. On the 3rd Aug. 1839, Andrew Henry Lynch, Esq. the Master to whom, on the death of George Boone Roupell, Esq. this cause had been transferred, made his separate Report, to which exceptions were filed by the appellants. These exceptions came on to be heard before Lord Langdale, the Master of the Rolls, who, on the 14th Dec. 1839, made an order thereon, and it was declared that the scheme proposed by the appellants, and mentioned in the said Report, so far as it proposed the appropriation of the income of the said moiety and the accumulations thereof to the charity schools in the city and suburbs of London, where the education was according to the Church of England, and to necessitated decayed freemen of the Ironmongers' Company, their widows and children, was a proper scheme, and it was referred back to the Master to review his Report.

On the 12th of June, 1840, the Attorney-General appealed to the Lord Chancellor from the above order, and on the 20th November, 1840, the Appeal came on to be heard before Lord Cottenham, the then Lord High Chancellor.

By the order of Lord Cottenham, made on the hearing of this Appeal, and dated 23rd January, 1841, it is ordered

that the decree of Lord Langdale of the 14th Dec. 1839 should be reversed, except so much thereof as declared that there were no direct objects to which the income of the moiety of the charity estates and funds and the accumulations thereof could be applied, regard being had to the bequest in the will touching British captives; and, in lieu of the part so reserved, it was declared that the half part of the rent, interest, and profits of the testator's property, which by the said will was directed to be applied to the redemption of British slaves in Turkey or Barbary, and the interest and profits of the accumulations thereof, ought to be applied in supporting and assisting charity schools in England and Wales, where the education is according to the Church of England, but not to an amount of more than 20*l.* a-year to any one school; and it was ordered that it should be referred back to the Master to settle and approve a scheme, and that the said Master should tax the relators and defendants, and also Her Majesty's Attorney-General, their costs of the said Petition of Appeal, as between solicitor and client; and that such costs when so taxed should be paid by the defendants out of the charity funds in their hands; and no costs were given to the other parties who had appeared before the Master to support their claims.\*

The Company, feeling themselves aggrieved by the above order of the Lord Chancellor, appealed therefrom to the House of Lords. The cause was heard at the bar of the House on the 4th and 7th of June, 1844, and judgment given by Lord Lyndhurst, affirming the decree made by Lord Cottenham on the 23rd January, 1841.†

The Master, by his Report, bearing date the 3rd of

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\* Cases and Appendices of Appellants and Respondent, prepared for the House of Lords. The costs paid by the Ironmongers' Company in this suit amounted to 7,638*l.* 13*s.* 10*d.*

† The Lords present on this occasion were, the Chancellor (Lord Lyndhurst), and Lords Brougham, Cottenham, and Campbell.

December, 1845, certified an apportionment and just distribution of the income amongst the different dioceses in England and Wales.

And he also certified that he had settled and approved of the following scheme for the purpose of applying the said income :—

1st.—That the annual sums above mentioned and apportioned, and the sums to be apportioned as hereinafter provided, shall be distributed and divided to and among the schools in each diocese that shall be most proper to be supported and assisted, not giving to any one school more than 20*l.* a-year and not less than 5*l.* a-year, under and according to such rules and regulations as are hereinafter mentioned and contained.

2nd.—That the Ironmongers' Company shall receive the whole income of the charity, funds, and estates, and shall keep accounts of all moneys received in respect thereof, and of their application of such moneys, such accounts to be made up yearly, and shall also keep full minutes of all their proceedings in respect of the charity.

3rd.—That the Ironmongers' Company shall, from time to time, as circumstances may require, alter and vary the sums apportioned or to be apportioned to any diocese according to the population, the number of parishes or ecclesiastical districts, the number of schools proper to be supported and assisted therein, so far as they shall be able to ascertain the same, and shall, within six weeks from the time of making the same, report any such alteration or variation to the bishop of such diocese.

4th.—That notice of all grants proposed to be made to schools shall be given to the bishops of the dioceses in which such schools shall be situate one month before making the same, and in case any bishop shall within such month make any communication to the Ironmongers' Company on the subject of such proposed grant or any of them, or otherwise relating to the charity, the Ironmongers' Company, in coming to a determination on the subject of such grants or other communications of the bishops relating to the charity, shall give due consideration to such communication, and inform the bishops of their determination thereon.

5th.—That in selecting the most proper schools to be supported and assisted, a preference shall be given to the claims of schools that have been recently established, where the difficulties incident to a new undertaking are still to be overcome; and that among new schools those be preferred which are connected with new district churches, where the clergyman chiefly depends for his support upon the pew-rents, and where the local resources are required for church buildings and other similar purposes.

6th.—That the schools especially preferred shall be those in which instruction is given both on Sunday and on every day throughout the week—and that Sunday schools merely, and schools for infants under seven years of age, shall be excluded from the benefit of the fund.

7th.—That in cases where a boys' school and girls' school are under one and the same management, and are intended for the benefit of the same population, they shall be regarded as one establishment, and one grant only shall be deemed sufficient for both.

8th.—That once in every year the Ironmongers' Company shall require a certificate from the managers or trustees of the schools to which grants shall be made, or if there shall not be any managers or trustees thereof, then from the ministers of the parishes in which such schools shall be situate, a certificate as to the state of the school buildings, the manner in which the schools are conducted, the amount as well as the yearly income, whether derived from subscriptions or otherwise, as also of the yearly expenditure for the preceding year, and the debts or incumbrances (if any) affecting the schools; and the Ironmongers' Company shall give due consideration to such certificate in determining on the propriety of continuing such grants.

No grant can be made for building school-houses, or establishing schools, but only for assisting schools already in operation.

The income applicable to schools in England and Wales varies from 4,500*l.* per annum to 4,800*l.*, and the number of schools to which grants were made on the first division in 1847 was 750.

The property belonging to the charity now consists of freehold estates in East and West Ham and Sible Heding-

ham, in the county of Essex; an estate in the Isle of Dogs, in the county of Middlesex; a fee-farm rent arising out of the manor of Bainbrigg, in the county of York; and the following funded property:—

*Original Fund.*

£	s.	d.	
2,139	7	6	. Bank Stock.
251	0	0	. Old South Sea Annuities.
1,012	15	9	. Three per Cent. Reduced Annuities.
134	15	7	. Three and a quarter per Cent. Annuities.

*Accumulated Fund.*

84,500	0	0	. Three per Cent. Reduced Annuities.
66,905	18	4	. Three per Cent. Consolidated Bank Annuities.

There is also a sum of 2,298*l.* 13*s.* 8*d.* cash in the hands of the Accountant-General, which is soon to be invested.

One moiety of the four first-mentioned sums in the funds is in the name of the Ironmongers' Company, and the other moiety in the name of the Accountant-General of the Court of Chancery, as are also the whole of the other sums.

One moiety of the rents of the estates of East and West Ham, the Isle of Dogs, and of the fee-farm rent in Yorkshire, and the whole of the dividends on the funds standing in the name of the Company, are applicable to schools in London and the suburbs thereof, and to poor members. The other moiety of the rents of the estates in East and West Ham and of the fee-farm rent in Yorkshire, the whole of the rent of the estate at Sible Hedingham, and the interest of the funds standing in the name of the Accountant-General, are applicable to schools in England and Wales.

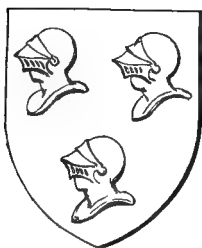
The fund set apart for the redemption of slaves now consists of the sum of 8,681*l.* 5*s.* 9*d.* and a sum of 758*l.* 11*s.* in cash.

The apportionment of the original funds is settled by a committee in the month of June, and the pensioners are paid quarterly in advance. The schools in London and the suburbs are paid once a year in the month of June.

The pensioners are elected by a General Court of the Company as vacancies occur. Applicants, being the children of persons free of the Ironmongers' Company, must produce the copy of their father's freedom, the certificate of his marriage, and the register of their own baptism.

The 10%. bequeathed to the Chaplain is paid quarterly.

The apportionment of the funds for schools in England and Wales is settled in the month of October, and distributed immediately afterwards.



THOMAS HANBEY,\* by will dated the 12th January, 1782, bequeathed 2,000*l.* Bank Annuities, after the death of his wife, Mary Hanbey, to the president and governors of Christ's Hospital, upon condition that they should maintain, educate, and clothe two boys in the said hospital in the same manner as the rest of the blue-coat boys; which two boys the testator willed should be sons of freemen of the Ironmongers' Company, and nominated by the Court of the said Company.

The election of boys to this charity takes place at a General Court. Certificates of the marriage of the parents and the birth of the child are required to be produced, and no child is eligible under seven years of age.

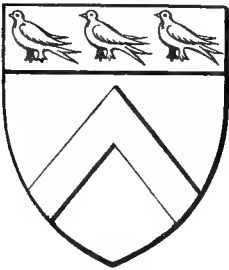
1796. MARY HANBEY, by will dated the 16th Feb.

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\* Arms of Thomas Hanbey : Azure, three helmets or.



1796, bequeathed to the Master and Wardens of the Company of Ironmongers 300*l*. Three per Cent Reduced Annuities, on trust, out of the interest thereof, every four years, to repair the tomb of her late husband, erected by her in the churchyard of St. Luke's, Old Street; and then upon trust to dispose of and distribute the remainder of the said dividends, every four years, among the poor freemen of the Company, at the discretion of a General Court.



1850. WILLIAM WILD, Esq.\* of Tyndale Place, Islington, in the county of Middlesex, and a member of the Court of the Ironmongers' Company, by his will, dated the 9th of July, 1846, devised as follows:—

“I give and bequeath unto the Master and Wardens and members of the Court for the time being of the Ironmongers' Company, Fenchurch Street, in the city of London, the sum of 3,500*l*. Bank Three per Cent. Consolidated Annuities, part of my stock in that fund, upon trust nevertheless, and for the purposes hereinafter mentioned, that is to say: Upon trust out of the dividends or interest thereof to pay unto my said esteemed friend Eliza Yeatherd an annuity or clear yearly sum of 60*l*. by equal half-yearly payments during her life, when and as such dividends or interest shall from time to time become due and payable; and thereout also to pay unto my faithful servant Alice Weston a clear annuity or yearly sum of 30*l*. during her life, payable in like manner; and thereout also to pay to the clerk of the said Company for the time being for ever an annuity or clear yearly sum of 5*l*., payable in manner aforesaid; the first half-yearly payment of each of the said annuities to become due at the same time as the first half-yearly dividend of the said sum of 3,500*l*. Bank Three per Cent. Consoli-

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\* Arms of William Wild: Argent, a chevron sable, on a chief of the last three martlets of the field.

dated Annuities will become due after my decease; and upon trust to pay, distribute, and divide all the residue and remainder of such dividends or interest, during the lives of the said Eliza Yeatherd and Alice Weston, and after the respective deceases of the said Eliza Yeatherd and Alice Weston, then the whole of such interest and dividends, after deducting the said annuity of 5*l.* to the clerk of the said Company for the time being as aforesaid, unto and between and among the non-free poor inhabitants of Sir Robert Geffery's almshouses, Kingsland Road, in the county of Middlesex, share and share alike, for ever; such distribution to be made half-yearly, when and as dividends shall from time to time become due and payable, or quarterly, at such times as the said Ironmongers' Company shall think fit."

The testator died on the 1st April, 1850, and the executors appointed under his will were, Philip Green, Esq. of St. Ann's Terrace, North Brixton, and Jonas Gregory, Esq. of Clement's Inn.

## MISCELLANEOUS BENEFACTIONS.

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1442. “Maister ADDYRLE, Iremonger, alderman, and Maior of London, gave the grete gilte cuppe, w<sup>th</sup> the blewe columbyne in the topp of the covr, weying by troy weight xlix. youñs, to do us worshippe, while it wolle last.”

1463. THOMAS DORCHESTER, by his will dated the 12th of May, bequeathed to the Company 40*l.* to keep and observe annually an “obite and anniv<sup>s</sup>ary for his sowle, with placebo and dirige, and masse and requiem, solempnely by note in the parisshe church of Seint Mary-at-hill.”

1478. ROBERT BYFIELD,\* citizen and Ironmonger, merchant of the staple at Calais, and some time Sheriff of London, gave to the Ironmongers’ Company “ij. basyns of silv<sup>r</sup>, weyng by troy w<sup>t</sup> c.v. unc<sup>s</sup>, that they should do worship to God evy yere in the chirche . . . and in other places where nede shalbe, and in no wise to be solde while they will last; and also he gave in redy money xx<sup>li</sup>.” By his will, which was proved at Lambeth on the 24th of May, 1482, he appears to have resided at a capital mansion in Water Lane, Tower Street, part of which he bequeaths to his wife Johanna, and desires to be buried in the churchyard of St. Dunstan’s in the East. He makes bequests to the churches of Cayham and Rotheley, in the county of Leicester, and directs the disposal of his property there, and in the parish of Apuldon, in the county of Kent, and mentions his sister Elizabeth, the wife of Clarenceux, and his children William, Robert, Anne, and Johanna.

1492. JOHANNA BYFIELD, widow, late wife of Robert Byfield, citizen and Ironmonger, by her will, dated 15th January in this year, bequeathed to the Wardens and Commonalty of Ironmongers “to have her soul and the soul of her late husband in their remembrance among

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\* Arms : Sable, five bezants in saltire, and a chief or.—Harl. MS. 6860 ; and Coll. of Arms.

their devout prayers, two basons of silver w<sup>th</sup> garlands in the barrels of them, weighing 105 ounce<sup>s</sup>, to do them and their successors worship."

1500. "Maister JOHN BATE, Iremonger, and Felys his wyfe, gave a standing cupp gilte, with a cov<sup>r</sup> weying by troy weight xlj. unc<sup>s</sup>, and a grete and a large towell of diap, ther with to do God and us worship, and not to be solde while they will last."

"Mystris FELYS BATE, late the wife of John Bate, gave ij. saltys with a cover of sylver, and pcell gylt, weying liij. unces di. the iij. day of November, a<sup>o</sup> M.v<sup>c</sup>."

"JOHN LAWTRANS, Ironmonger, gave a grete maser, which hath Sent Lawrans in the botom, weighing le troy lx. youns iij. grs."

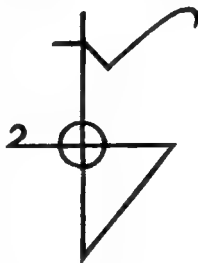
1505. "MRS. HEED, late the wyf of Maister Henry Heed, late of London, Sheriff, gave a stondyng gilt cup with a cover, weying xxv. unces and halfe."

"Mr. JOHN GUYVA gave a herse cloth richly embroidered."\*

1516. "Maister RICHARD GRAY gave 5<sup>li</sup> sterling for keeping for five years to come his obite in Saint Michael's in Queenhithe. He also gave 20<sup>li</sup> sterling to be lent to five of the poorest and most honest persons of our craft, to each 4<sup>li</sup> for two years, taking sufficient pledge of sylver plate, or gold, or suff<sup>t</sup> surity to bring in the said money again."

1519. "THOMAS MYCHELL, Iremonger, gave to the ffelyshyppe of Yrmongers ij. yowrs, weying liiij. ownces, ij<sup>dwt</sup>. of silver and pcell gylt."

1520. "Master JOHN GYLES, some tyme master of our Company, gave unto the Company of Iremongers le 3 Novemb. a<sup>o</sup> 1520, a stonding cuppe gylt w<sup>th</sup> a cover gylt, weying xx. unces and a qr.. marked w<sup>th</sup> this mark in the margent, and ij. torches w<sup>th</sup>all, and a p<sup>d</sup> weyght off brasse, w<sup>th</sup> the Ironmongars arms p<sup>t</sup> upon."



1526. "Master HARRE STURGON, who died the 21 Aug. in this year, gave a black nutt, w<sup>th</sup> a cov<sup>r</sup> of sylver, p. gylt, waying xxxiiij. ownces."

1527. THOMAS MICHELL, citizen and Ironmonger, by his will dated 3rd April in this year, gave to the Company a tenement "called the Ship, in the parish of St. Mildred the Virgin, in the Poultry of London, in the ward of West Cheap," for a chantry priest to sing and

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\* As supposed, about 1515.

say mass and other divine service for evermore, in the parish church of St. Oluff the King, in the Old Jury, to sing mass for the soles of Will<sup>m</sup> and Agnes his father and mother, the soles of Ann, Margaret, and Margery their children, their friends' soles," &c. Also he gave and bequeathed to the Master, Keepers or Wardens, and their successors, 27*l*.<sup>\*</sup> sterling to the intent that they should for evermore, as long as the world should endure, find an honest secular priest, at their own charge, to say mass, &c., and to be called the chantry priest of the said Thomas Michell, and to pay the said priest the annual sum of 6*l*. 13*s*. 4*d*. at four times in the year. He also gave "a crofte of lande, y<sup>t</sup> is by estimaçon tenne acres, now divided into gardens, and builded with tenements, situate in Old Streete, in the parish of St. Gyles without Cripple-gate. The acre and woode adioyning was purchased of James Miller the 31 day of April, 1595."

1531. ROBERT SMYTHE left by his will 110*l*. to the Ironmongers' Company, to be laid out in an estate to produce a clear yearly rental of 5*l*. on condition that they observe "one solemn obitt in the parish church of St. Bennet Grace Church Street, on the 26 day of December, with placebo and dirige by note on the evening and mass of requiem by note on the morrow following, for the soul of Robert Smythe, citizen and Ironmonger of London, deceased, and Agnes his wife, &c. A° 22 Henry VIII."

1534. ELIZABETH GYVA, by her will, dated 2d Aug. 1534, and 26th of Henry VIII. bequeathed a tenement containing four shops in St. Michael's Lane, in the parish of "St. Myhell in Crooked Lane, near Candlewick Street of London," to the Company of Ironmongers, on condition that they should at their own charges for 100 years after her decease keep an "obitt or anniversary solemnly by priest and clerks by note, with placebo and dirige, &c. in the parish church of St. Leonard, Eastcheap, after the manner used and accustomed in London for honest persons."

AGNES CAWSTON, widow, gave to the Company the lease of a piece of "voide grounde of the pettie cannons for 80 yeares."

1541. HUMPHREY BARNES, by his will, dated the 3d day of August, 1541, and the 33d of Henry VIII. bequeathed to the Company of

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\* Another account says that he gave The Ship and 140*l*. in money.

Ironmongers "a tenement in Great East Cheap, in the parish of St. Leonard, called The Christopher; another tenement in Wood Street, in the parish of St. Peter in Cheap; and two other houses in Smith Lane, in the parish of St. Margaret Patent," for the purpose of keeping two obits and other religious observances for the repose of his soul.

1544. Mr. HUGHE BYRDE gave "a carpet for the highe table in the parlour and one short carpet for the window in the Court room."

Mrs. ANN NEWELL gave "one plain table and one dossen of plain napkins."

1544. Sir WILLIAM DENHAM, knight, citizen and Ironmonger, and merchant of the staple of Calais, by his will, dated the 12th Sept. 1544, 36 Henry VIII. gave to the Master, Wardens, and Fellowship of the Ironmongers' Company, and their successors for ever, thirteen tenements, with the letters patent of the King by which they had been conveyed to him as parcel of the estate of the dissolved monastery of Barking, in the county of Essex: namely, four tenements in the parish of St. Olave in the Old Jewrey; four tenements in Love Lane, in the parish of St. Olave aforesaid; four other tenements in the said parish of St. Olave; and one messuage or tenement with its appurtenances set, lying, and being in Silver Street, in the parish of our Lady Staining of London; on condition that the Company should pay to him yearly during his life the sum of 20*l.* sterling, and from and after his decease yearly on the day of his death, or within three days thereof, keep "one solemn dirigie, obit, or añversary" in the chapel of our Lady of Barking, within the Tower ward of London, for the benefit of his soul, and the soul of Elizabeth his late wife, the souls of Nicholas Denham and Elizabeth Denham his father and mother, his children, and benefactors, and all Christian souls, and to pay to the Wardens and Commonalty of the Grocers' Company annually the sum of ten shillings.

Sir WILLIAM DENHAM shortly before his death, having probably embraced the Reformed religion, made another short will,\* dated the 3d of August, in the 2d year of King Edward VI., in which he requests to be buried in the church of Barking, and appoints his executors his son-in-law William Abbott and his daughter Margaret Abbott, wife of the said William Abbott, and devises to him and her and her heirs all the

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\* Deposited in the Prerogative Court of Canterbury.

lands and houses which he "minded that the Ironmongers should have, and all other lands and tenements, &c. whatsoever." He bequeaths legacies to the family of Breame, and 5*l.* to his kinsman James Denham, and commits Grace his bastard daughter to the care and keeping of the aforesaid William and Margaret Abbott.

In consequence of this second will, the Ironmongers were obliged to purchase the property before devised to them, as appears by a deed dated the 27th May, 1567, and the 9th of Elizabeth, in which Arthur Breame, Esq. cousin and heir to Sir William Denham, knight, late citizen and alderman of London, deceased,\* "in consideration of 260*l.* sells to James Harvie, Anthony Gammage, and Edward Bright, citizens and Ironmongers of London, all and singular those houses, messuages, &c. with their appurtenances, within the City of London, which the said Sir William Denham lately purchased of King Henry VIII. as all and singular the houses, &c. in the Old Jewry, Love Lane, and Silver Street, London; and appoints James Dalton, of Lincoln's Inn, gentleman, and John Whitridge, citizen and Ironmonger of London, his true and lawful attorneys, to deliver seisin thereof.

1554. ROBERT DOWNE, Master, gave to the Company, on the 3d day of November, "ij. basins and ij. yewers of sylv<sup>r</sup>, pcell gilt, waying sevyyn score and sevyntyne ounces."

1556. ROBERT DOWNE the elder, citizen and Ironmonger, by his will, dated the 4th August, 1556 (3 and 4 Philip and Mary), desires to be buried in the parish church of Saint Mary Colechurch, London, where he was then a parishioner, and gives to the Master and Wardens and Commonalty of the Ironmongers "all that (his) tenement and messuage called The Horse Head, with the appurtenances, in the parish of Saint Sepulchre without Newgate, beneath the inn called The Saracen's Head, together with the alley called The Horse Head Alley, wt all the houses and tenements to the same belonging; and also all that (his) tenement, with the appurtenances, called The Ship, in the parish of St. Mildred in the Poultry; \* all which premises be now of the yerely value of ten pounds; on condiçon that the said Master, Wardens, &c.

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\* *Vide* the bequest of Thomas Michel, ann. 1527. The Ship in the Poultry had probably been conveyed to Robert Downe in trust for the Company.

shall every year keep an obit within the parish church of Colechurche aforesaide, and that 3<sup>li</sup> 6<sup>s</sup> 8<sup>d</sup> be spent at the said obit."

He also left 6*l*. for a dinner at his funeral, and two basons and two ewers of silver, which cost him 50*l*.; and his mind was, at every dinner to be remembered with prayers and *De profundis* for his soul.

JOHN FENE, "by his last will and testament, bequeathed to the Company lxxx<sup>li</sup>."

1558. ROBERT HYCKES, citizen and Ironmonger, gave to the Company "one standing cupp with a cover, guilte, waying xxvj. ounces three quarters and a halfe."

1561. "WYLLYAM CLARKE, Ironmonger, gave by his will to the Company a standynge cuppe withe a cover, all gyllte, w<sup>t</sup> this marke on the cover: the weight off the sayde cuppe is xxiiij. ounces iiij. dwt.

1562. "April 27 this year, Maister BEREMANE gave to the Company a cupp w<sup>t</sup> a cou<sup>r</sup>, all guilt, waying xxviij. ounces iiij. q<sup>rs</sup>, in consideration whereof it was agreed that if he be su<sup>m</sup>oned for any matter, if he may conveniently come to the Hall with ease he muste, els he is pardoned."



WILLIAM JACKMAN "bequeathed to the Company iiij<sup>li</sup> iv<sup>s</sup>."

Mrs. AGNES LEWEN gave to the Company "two salts w<sup>t</sup> a cover, all gilt, weighing lxxv. oz."

1563. Mr. EDWARD BRIGHT and Mr. ANTHONY GAMMAGE gave to the Company "twelve cussyns of tapestry worke wrought withe silke and crewell, with the Ironmongers' armes wrought in evy of them."

1566. In an old Book of Orders under this date, at fol. 42, it is stated that Sir CHRISTOPHER DRAPER "gave the land in the parish of Allhallows Steyning whereuppon the Hall and two other houses are now built."

It had probably been conveyed to him and others in trust for the Company, in order to keep within the limits of the statute of mortmain.



1567. Mr. THOMAS BROWNE gave to this Company "one carpet of tapistry on the feast daye in the yeare of o<sup>r</sup> Lord God Mv<sup>e</sup>lxxvij. w<sup>th</sup> the Iremongers armes, the M<sup>y</sup>chaunt Adventurers armes, and the said Mr. Tho<sup>s</sup> Browne's m̃k wrought in, y<sup>t</sup> w<sup>ch</sup> m̃k is here in the m̃gent hereof."—Vide his arms, p. 542.

1573. WILLIAM DANE gave 10*l*. for a dinner at his funeral.

1571. Mr. CARR bequeathed to the Company the sum of 400*l*. and directed certain distributions to be made for a limited period of time to the parishes of Standon, in Hertfordshire, and Chipping Ongar and Doddinghurst, in the county of Essex; 7*l*. 10*s*. amongst five of the poorest scholars professing divinity in the University of Oxford; and the like sum to five poor scholars of Cambridge.

In the Company's Accounts of 1591, the following entry occurs:—"To the pformance of Mr. Carres will and legacie this yere, being the last yere that the same bequestis fullie ended, to the pishes of Standon, Chipping Hunger, and Dodinghursts, xv<sup>li</sup>."

1573. JOHN CARR, Jun. gave "1 standyng cupp gilt, 48 $\frac{1}{4}$  on<sup>s</sup>; more, 1 table clo. of diã. of 6 $\frac{1}{2}$  ells in length, 1 table clo. of diã. 5 $\frac{1}{2}$  ells in length, 1 diã. towell of 5 ells in length, and 3 livery towels of diã." By another entry under the same date we find that John Carr also gave to the Company the sum of 60*l*.

1576. Mr. Alderman HARDING gave the sum of ten pounds: viz. five pounds to the poorest of the Company, and the other five pounds to make the Company a dinner at his funeral.

1583. Mrs. CARR gave 10*l*. to the Company, with which the Wardens were directed to purchase a cup.

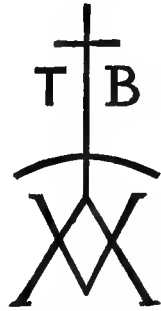
1604. Mr. WILLIAM GAMMAGE, who died during his year of office as Master, bequeathed to the Company "the sum of x<sup>li</sup> to provide a dinner for the livery."

1604. Mr. ROWLAND LEE, Ironmonger, gave to the Company "a cupp of silver and guilt, poiz. 31 oz.  $\frac{1}{2}$ ."

Mrs. ANN FISHER gave "1 standing cupp silver and gilt."

1605. WILLIAM GURNEY bequeathed the sum of 40*s*. for the poor almsmen of the Company.

1606. ROBERT EST, late citizen and Ironmonger, bequeathed to



the Company "1 longe window pillowe, 2 side cushions thereunto belonging, of arras work w<sup>t</sup> silke and goulde, a long damaske tablecloth, &c. and 10<sup>li</sup> for a drinke at his burial."

1607. Mrs. ANN SHORTUS, widow, gave to the Company a standing cup and cover, 20 oz.

1608. At a Court held the 11th July in this year, Mr. CHRISTOPHER CLETHEROW, executor of the last will and testament of Mr. Henry Cletherow deceased, delivered to the Wardens "1 gilt salt w<sup>t</sup> a cover, weighing 52½ oz. and 15 pcell guilte spones, waying 27 oz.," the bequest of the said Henry Cletherow.

Mr. ROBERT CHAMBERLAIN, deceased, bequeathed to the Company "2 basons and euars of silver pcell guilt, the one waying 96 oz. and the other waying 91 oz."

1609. Mr. WILLIAM CHAPMAN bequeathed to the Company "3 silver cupps and a salt of silver, weighen together 36 oz."

1616. Mr. GEORGE CHAMBERLEYN gave a standing cup with a cover, silver and gilt, weighing 39 oz.

1617. "Curia primo die Octobris.—Where it hath formerlye bene desired that a barge cloth should be provided, the same imbrothered; and where Mr. JAMES CAMBELL, executor to his father Sir Thomas Cambell, hath given 20<sup>li</sup> to be bestowed in plate, and conceived better to be bestowed in the said cloth; but where he requereth that his father's armes imblasoned might bee set on the side w<sup>th</sup> the Companeyes, w<sup>h</sup> is not thought meete: Mr. Warden Cambell offered to give unto the Company the value of the xx<sup>li</sup>, either in plate or in a piece of tapestry for y<sup>e</sup> further end of y<sup>e</sup> upper parlour, at y<sup>e</sup> election of y<sup>e</sup> Company; but y<sup>e</sup> Court rather made choice of tapestry, as more needful, which was delivered on the 15<sup>th</sup> of June in the following year, and consisted of 31 ells. and  $\frac{3}{4}$  Flemish, at 14<sup>s</sup> 6<sup>d</sup> per ell—23<sup>li</sup> 14<sup>s</sup> 6<sup>d</sup>."

Mr. WOODWARD bequeathed to the Company 200<sup>l</sup>.

1620. Received of Lady HARVEY 21<sup>l</sup> for a dinner on the 21st of March, being the day appointed for the funeral of Sir Sebastian Harvey.

Received from Mrs. COWLEY, "wydowe, one silver and guilt cuppe, with a cover, waying 29 oz., as the guift of Mr. Walter Cowley deceased."

1625. JEROME HAYDON bequeathed to the Comp<sup>y</sup> x<sup>li</sup> to be bestowed in plate; "in accomplishment of which his widow presented a faire white silver bason, waying 72 oz., the overplus of which plate she intended as a courtosie or remembrance from herself."

1626. JOHN WHEELER gave the Company “x<sup>li</sup> for a peece of plate, and ten pounds to be distributed at the next Court after his decease to ten poor Ironmongers, or their widows.”

1628. The Clerk made request that the Company would accept of “a picture of Christ disputing with the Herodians, w<sup>ch</sup> he bestowed on them, to remain to the Comp<sup>y</sup>, w<sup>ch</sup> the Court assented unto.”

THOMAS PARKE, citizen and Ironmonger, by his last will and testament, gave to the Company 40*l.* to buy a piece of plate. He is elsewhere described as Thomas Parke, Esq. of Westbeach, in the Isle of Ely.

1629. Mr. NICOLAS DENBY, of Gray's Inn, gave to the Company 200*l.* for ever, on condition that they should allow to himself, aged 55, and his wife, aged 65, 20*l.* per annum, during the term of their two lives, and to the longest liver of them.

1631. “Mr. RICHARD LEATT, and Mr. HUET LEATT, exo<sup>rs</sup> of the last will and test<sup>t</sup> of Mr. Nicholas Leatt, deceased, a worthie citizen and member of this Comp<sup>y</sup>, presented to the Comp<sup>y</sup> their said father's picture in oyle colour, as a token of their love, to remain in the Hall as a remembrance of their dear deceased father, w<sup>ch</sup> the Court thankfully accepted.”

1635. Extract from the will of ROBERT CAMBELL, Esq. citizen and alderman of London:—“Item, I give and bequeath unto the Company and Society of Ironmongers, whereof I am a brother, the sum of 30<sup>li</sup> current money of England, 10<sup>li</sup> whereof to make them a dinner upon the day of my burial, and the other 20<sup>li</sup> to make a piece of tapestry hanging for the furnishing the upper parlour, which is already begun, by the legacy of Sir Thomas Cambell my father.”

1637. Extract from the will of THOMAS WILLETTS:—“Item, I give unto the Master and Wardens of the Company of Ironmongers of London the sum of twenty pounds, to be by them bestowed on a dinner for themselves, and such of the Livery of the said Company as shall go with my corps to the church at my funeral.”

1639. Mr. THOMAS CARTER gave to the Company, by his last will and testament, “xx<sup>li</sup>, to be expended on a dinner for the Livery, and Mrs. Carter his widow, and her son Mr. Thomas Carter, gave 10<sup>li</sup> for the poor of the Company.”

Extract from the will of THOMAS HANSON, dated 20th Feb. 1639 :—  
 “Item, my will and meaning is, that the corn money imprest on me to the Company of Ironmongers be laid out for a cup or bowl for the Company, if my executrix liketh therof, with my name graven thereon, which I give them in remembrance of my love towards them.”

1639. MR. WILLIAM DEYOS bequeathed to 20 poor members of the Ironmongers' Company 6s. 8d. each, to be paid by his executors to the Master and Wardens, with a view to their distributing the same at their discretion. He also gave to the Company a silver gilt cup with his name engraven thereon, of the value at least of 13l. 6s. 8d. as a small remembrance.

1640. Sir CHRISTOPHER CLEATHEROW, citizen and alderman, bequeathed to the Company 10l. for a piece of plate.

Mr. THOMAS LARGE, by his last will and testament, bequeathed to the Ironmongers' Company 50l.

1641. Mrs. ALICE HEYLIN, by her last will and testament, gave to the Company of Ironmongers, of which her late husband was a member, the sum of 100l.

1648. CHARLES SNELLING, by his last will and testament, gave to the Ironmongers the sum of 50l.

1657. Mr. JOHN GRUNDRY, *alias* GUNDRY, the Company's counsel, gave by his will one large standing cup and cover.

Mr. JOHN STEELE, citizen and Ironmonger, bequeathed to the Company 10l. for a piece of plate.

1658. JOHN LEWIS, Esq. gave a standing cup and cover, weighing 58 oz. 13 dwts.

1661. HUGH NORRIS, Esq. bequeathed to the Company 100l.

1662, May 13. JOHN BAPTISTA GUIATT gave to the Company “six silver and p<sup>t</sup> p<sup>l</sup> guilt spoones, weighing 11oz. for licence to alienate a house in Crutched Friars.”

1663. Sir JOB HARBY, Bart. bequeathed to the Company 200l.; also the sum of 60l., to be laid out in a basin and ewer of silver, for a remembrance.

1666. Ordered—“that Mr. JOHN HARMER's legacy of 50<sup>li</sup> be entered amongst the names of y<sup>e</sup> Comp<sup>s</sup> good benefac<sup>s</sup>.”

“Received of the execu<sup>s</sup> of Mr. GEORGE MARGETTS 1 silver tankard, being a legacy left by him unto this Company by his last will and testament.”

1675. RICHARD YOUNG, Esq. presented to the Company, "one large silver salt, containing 69 oz., and a caudle cupp and cover of silver, cont<sup>s</sup> 31 oz. 1 d<sup>t</sup>. in consideraçon of his not serving either under or upper Warden or Master of the Company this yeare, and in consideration of being excused from that service in future."

"Mr. WM. WALKER acquainted the Court that his father had left the Company a legacy of tenn pounds to buy a piece of plate w<sup>th</sup>, w<sup>ch</sup> he conceived would doe best in y<sup>e</sup> Comp<sup>s</sup> armes sett at large upon the porter's staffe, which the Court approved of."

1671. Sir JOHN LEWIS, Bart. by his will, dated 21 June, 1670, bequeathed to the Ironmongers' Company 100*l*. besides the 5*l*. advanced for corn money, to be disposed of as they should see fit for the good of the Company; which sum was received on the 16th February, 1671; of his executors, Sir Thomas Foot, Sir Francis Roll, and Arthur Onslow, Esq.

1677. Mr. THOMAS GLOVER,\* by his will, dated the 23d August, 1673, bequeathed to the Corporation and Company of Ironmongers 50*l*. in money, whereof 25*l*. was to be expended in a particular piece of plate at the discretion of his executors, on which was to be engraven, "The gift of Thomas Glover;" and the remaining 25*l*. to be employed by the Master and Wardens for the good and benefit of the poor of the said Company. The will was proved on the 29th October, 1677, by his brother, John Glover.

Mrs. ANN SANDYS, executor of the late will and testament of Mr. John Sandys, citizen and Ironmonger, delivered to the Master and Wardens the sum of 100*l*., being a legacy left to the Company by the said John Sandys.

1680. "Mr. SAM. MORRIS p<sup>r</sup>sented the Comp<sup>y</sup> w<sup>t</sup> an iron box guilt w<sup>t</sup> 3 locks and keys, to putt the Compa<sup>s</sup> seal in; when it was ordered for the future that one kee should remain w<sup>t</sup> the present Master and his successors, and the other two keys to be delivered into the custody of the two antients of the Compa<sup>y</sup> that shall be present at Court."

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\* He was buried at St. Sepulchre's Snow Hill, where a monument is erected to his memory just above the door leading to the vestry, with this inscription:—"Thomas Glover, citizen and Ironmonger. Ob. 13 October, 1677, aged 45 years." Arms: Sable, a chevron ermine between three crescents argent.

1680. Mr. JOSEPH KING, deceased, bequeathed to the Company 25*l*.

1681. Mr. HENRY WALKER, a member of this Company, presented "a booke of Doctor Willett's Synopsis," which they accepted with thanks, and ordered to be placed in the Company's Library.

1682. Extract from the will of NATHANIEL HUMFRYES:—"I give and bequeath unto the Master, Wardens, and Commonallity of the mistery of Ironmongers, London, the full some of tenn pounds, and all such some or somes of money as shalbe due from them to my executrix for corne money, to be by them employed for the use of y<sup>e</sup> poor of y<sup>e</sup> said mistery."

1686. Capt. THEOPHILUS BARNARD, a member of this Company, "presented to the Master and Wardens, for the use of the said Comp<sup>y</sup>, as his free gift, the sum of fifty pounds."

1691. Mr. WILLIAM HIET, by his will, bequeathed to the Company of Ironmongers 40*l*. for the use of their poor members.

1692. CHARLES THOROLD, Esq. bequeathed for the use of the Company 50*l*.

1694. Mr. THOMAS HEATLEY, clerk of the Ironmongers' Company, gave to the Company, by his executor, "a piece of plate in the form of a standing cup or punch-bole, w<sup>t</sup> a scollop rim thereon, w<sup>ch</sup> rimme is to take off, or, being fixed on the said bole, becomes a monteth."

Capt. WILLIAM WALKER, late Master, presented the Company with 30 knives and forks with silver handles for the Master's table.

1694-5. Mr. JOHN YOUNG presented to the Company six pictures, viz. Democritus, Heraclitus, King James the First, King Charles the Second and his Queen, the Duke of Gloucester, and one other picture.

1700. Mr. CHRISTOPHER FOSTER presented to the Company two silver trencher plates, value 10*l*.

1709. Sir CHARLES THOROLD, knight, by will dated the 16th March, 1708, bequeathed to the Wardens, &c. of the Ironmongers' Company an annuity of 40*l*. per annum, payable quarterly for 99 years out of the Exchequer, and charged on one-half of the tonnage and poundage by virtue of an order on tally No. 2,086, in trust that the Master, Wardens, &c. and their successors, should, during the continuance of the said annuity pay to four poor students—one of Corpus Christi or Benet's College, one of Christ's College, one of Trinity College, and another of Catherine Hall, in the University of Cambridge; and to

other four poor students—one of University College, one of Merton College, one of Corpus Christi College, and another of St. Edmund's Hall, in the University of Oxford; to every of the said poor students—who were to be allowed and approved by the Master, Wardens, and Commonalty of the Ironmongers' Company—the sum or exhibition of 5*l.* each.

He also bequeathed to the Vicar of Harmston, in the county of Lincoln, on condition of his residing there and preaching twice every Sunday, from Ladyday to Michaelmas, the sum of 30*l.* per annum, and the further sum of 20*l.* towards the immediate repairs of the church; and, in the event of the said Vicar and his successors refusing to accept the said bequest on the conditions before stated, that the sum so bequeathed should be expended in putting out to apprentice certain poor boys, as specified in his will.

Sir Charles Thorold also directed the Ironmongers' Company, with the concurrence of his brother and executor Sir George Thorold, to appoint an able person to keep a free school in the said church of Harmston, to teach the children of that parish to read English and to write, the Vicar of Harmston, "if he should be able and capable of teaching the said children, to have the preference"; and the school-master so appointed to receive the yearly sum of 20*l.*

These last bequests were payable and issuing out of an annuity of 50*l.* per annum charged on the tonnage of coals for the term of 99 years, and a tally No. 4,822.

The testator also gave to the Company of Ironmongers for their own use 200*l.*

1712. RALPH LANE, Esq. presented to the Ironmongers' Company a standing cup weighing 52 oz. 7 dwts. inscribed:—"Ex dono Radolphi Lane armigeri, 1712;" with a coat of thirty-two quarters and an impalement.\* This cup is still in the possession of the Company.

1714. Sir THOMAS DUNK presented to the Company "their arms in silver for the head of a beadle or porter's staffe."

1718. On the 10th July in this year ROBERT EDWARDS, Esq. a worthy member of the Ironmongers' Company, presented them with "a

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\* Paternal arms of Lane: Per pale azure and gules, three saltires argent.—Vide MS. Records of Ironmongers' Company, vol. iv. f. 294 b.

silver monteth or punch-bowle, marked to weigh 78 oz. 12 dwts., and also a silver ladle, for being excused serving the office of Master."

1725. Mr. HENRY PALMER presented a gilt tankard.

1728. The Court were informed that Mr. JONATHAN WAGG intended to present the Company with the picture of Mr. Thomas Betton deceased.

1731. Mr. GEORGE LAWRENCE presented to the Company a silver gilt tankard.

1770. Mr. Alderman SHAKESPEARE, Master, presented to the Company a pair of silver candlesticks with branches, and it was then ordered that two more silver candlesticks of the same pattern be purchased.

1771. Received of the executors of Mr. SAMUEL GUNSTON, 50*l*. bequeathed by him, to be distributed amongst such poor pensioners as were entered on the Company's books at the time of his decease.

1803. CHARLES PRICE, Esq. Lord Mayor, presented the Company with a handsome chandelier of considerable value.

1829. WILLIAM THOMPSON, Esq. Lord Mayor, presented to the Company a pair of handsome silver candlesticks.

1832. W. L. NEWMAN, Esq. presented an engraving representing the city of London in 1647.

1833. WILLIAM BECKFORD, Esq. of Bath, presented to the Company a very fine marble statue of Alderman Beckford his father, who was a member of the Ironmongers' Company and Lord Mayor of London in 1762 and 1769.

1837. Mr. THOMAS ANDERTON presented to the Company a copy of the account of the entertainment given by the city of London to the Prince Regent, the Emperor of Russia, and the King of Prussia, in the year 1814.

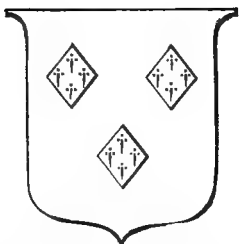
1840—1844. Mr. NICHOLL presented to the Company six MS. volumes entitled "Records of the Ironmongers' Company," compiled from the original Court Books, and other authentic documents.



## BIOGRAPHICAL NOTICES.

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### SIR WILLIAM DENHAM.



The ancient and noble family of DE DINAN, so called from their castle of Dinan in Britany, came into this country with the Conqueror, where they were subsequently distinguished by the names of Dinant, Dinham, and Denham.

They had large possessions in Devonshire and Cornwall, and were the founders of Hartland Abbey. Sir Foulke de Dinan is mentioned among the barons by tenure in the time of William the First; Alan de Dynant in Henry the First; Hugh, Roland, and Geffrey, in the reign of Henry the Second; and Oliver Dinant, brother of Geffrey, in the reign of King John. Another Oliver de Dinant, of Cardinham, in Cornwall, was summoned to Parliament as a baron from 1295 to 1298; so also was his lineal descendant Sir John Dynham in 1466, the 6th of Edward the Fourth; and in 1485 was appointed Lord Treasurer: he died about 1509, leaving no surviving issue, when it is supposed the barony became extinct.

SIR WILLIAM DENHAM, descended from a younger branch of this family seated at Wortham, in the parish of Lifton, in Devonshire, where they continued for several generations, was the third son of Nicholas Dinham, by Elizabeth, daughter of John Westlake, and grandson of

Otes Dinham and Agnes his wife, daughter and coheir of William Wortham.

He was Sheriff of London in 1534, merchant of the staple of Calais, and Master of the Ironmongers' Company, with little or no intermission, from 1531 to 1549. He received the honour of knighthood some time between 1541 and 1547, and at the time of his decease, the 4th August, in the 2nd of Edward the Sixth, held thirteen messuages in the city of London, and the manors of Eastbury and Westbury, in the parish of Barking, in the county of Essex, containing 1,200 acres of arable, 900 acres of pasture, 150 of meadow, 140 of wood, and 700 of heath and furze, with a portion of the tithes; all parcel of the possessions of the dissolved monastery of Barking. He left by his wife Elizabeth an only daughter, Margaret, who was married to William Abbot, and one natural daughter named Grace.

The original arms of this family were, Gules, five lozenges conjoined in fesse ermine. The Dinhams of Wortham bore, Gules, four lozenges conjoined in fesse, and a bordure ermine; and Sir William Denham differenced the paternal coat still further by taking, Gules, three lozenges, two and one, ermine.\*

#### THOMAS BROWNE,

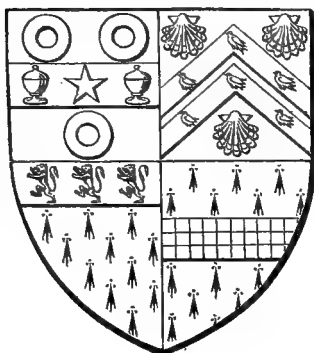
citizen and Ironmonger, appears by entries in the Company's Court books to have served the office of Warden in 1557, 1560, and again in 1565. He was the son of John Browne, of Rayleigh, in the county of Essex, by Gertrude, daughter and coheir of Cornelius Vander Delst, of Holland, by whom he had issue John, Edward,

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\* Lysons' *Mag. Brit. in Devon*; Prince's *Worthies of Devon*; Morant's *Essex*, vol. i.; Nicolas's *Synopsis*; *Visitation of Devon*; MS. Harl. 1048; *Coll. of Arms*, &c.

Cornelius, Thomas, Robert, Peter, Gertrude, and Audrey. A short pedigree of this family occurs in the Harl. MSS. Nos. 5810 and 5869. Arms : Gules, a griffin segreant or, a chief per fesse dancetté or and ermine.

SIR CHRISTOPHER DRAPER,



was great-grandson of John Draper, of Flintham, in the county of Nottingham ; Alderman of Cordwainer Street ward, Sheriff of London in 1560, and Lord Mayor in 1566, on which latter occasion he received the honour of knighthood. He was eight times Master of the Ironmongers' Company ; first in 1557, and lastly in 1581. The date of his death is somewhat uncertain,\* but at that time he is stated to have been 70 years of age. He was buried at the church of St. Dunstan's in the East, where, in the south aisle of the choir, a monument was erected to his memory by his wife Margaret, the daughter of Henry Green, of Essex. By this lady Sir Christopher had three daughters, who were all married to Lord Mayors ; Benet to Sir William Webb, Agnes to Sir Wolstan Dixie, and Bridget (after the death of her first husband, Stephen Woodruff, of London) to Sir Henry Billingsley.

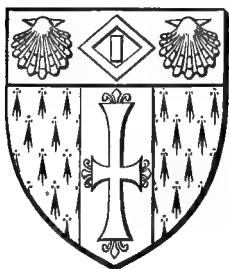
There is a pedigree of this family in the Visitation of London, by Robert Cook, Clarenceux, 1568, with a coat quarterly ; 1. Argent, on a fesse, between three annulets

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\* He is stated by Stowe (reprint edited by W. J. Thoms, Esq. F.S.A. 1842) to have been buried in 1580, and the same date is given in Strype ; but it is evidently incorrect, as he was certainly living in 1581, and was chosen Master of the Ironmongers' Company in the month of April of that year.

gules, a mullet between two cups covered or ; 2. Argent, on two chevrons, between three escallops sable, six martlets or ; 3. Ermine, on a chief azure three lions rampant or ; 4. Ermine, a fesse checky argent and sable. The third and fourth quarters are for Archer and Urswicke, whose heiresses married into the family of Draper.—Harl. MS. No. 1463.

SIR ALEXANDER AVENON,\*



son of Robert Avenon, of King's Norton, in the county of Worcester, was Sheriff of London in 1561, and Lord Mayor in 1569-70, on which latter occasion he received the honour of knighthood. He was eight times Master of the Ironmongers' Company, between the years 1559 and 1578. Stowe mentions his burial at St. Peter the Apostle, at the corner of Wood Street, but the date of his death is not stated.

He appears by a pedigree preserved in the Harleian manuscripts to have had three wives, the first of whom was Elizabeth, daughter of John Slow or Slouz, of King's Norton, in Worcestershire, who died on the 7th July, 1570. The loss of this lady however, was not long deplored, for we find by the registers of Allhallows Bread Street, as cited by Malcolm, that he married again in the month of October following. "Anno 1570, October 22, was married Sir Alexander Avenon, Lord Mayor, and Mistress Blundon, widow, by licence within his own house."† In the Visitation of London, she is described as Alice, daughter and

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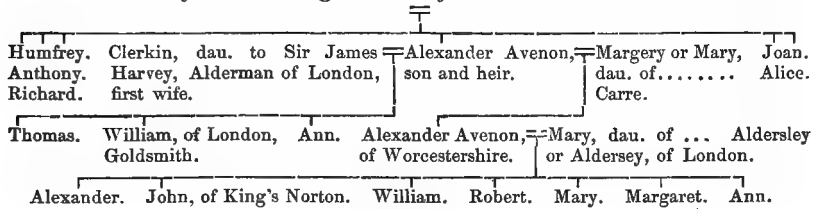
\* Arms: Ermine, on a pale gules a cross formé flory or, on a chief sable, between two escallops argent, a mascle charged with a billet in the centre, also argent, sometimes or.—Visitation of London, MSS. Harl. 1463, 1464, 5810, 5860.

† Malcolm's Lond. Red. vol. ii. p. 12.

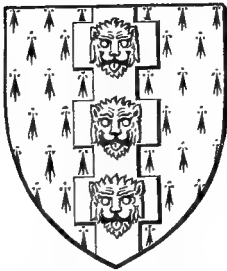
heir of Thomas Hutchen, and relict of Blundell *alias* Blundon. A monument erected to her memory in the church of St. Lawrence Jewry is copied in Strype's London, by which she appears to have died on the 21st Nov. 1574.\*

Sir Alexander Avenon's third wife was Agnes Sampto, who probably survived him.

By his first wife, Elizabeth Slow or Slouz, he had issue four sons and two daughters; but it does not appear that there was any surviving issue by either of his other wives.



#### RICHARD CHAMBERLIN.†



Richard Chamberlin was elected Master of the Ironmongers' Company in 1560, and confirmed in that office by the *Inspeximus* charter of Queen Elizabeth dated the 12th November in the same year. He was again appointed Master in 1565, but did not long afterwards survive, and was buried, according to

\* Strype, book iii. p. 46. Her first husband was Hugh Methwold, of London, mercer, by whom she had two children; and by her second husband, John Blundell, of London, mercer, one son and eight daughters.

Machyn, in his Diary, notices the funeral of Sir Alexander Avenon's daughter. "1652. The first day of August was bered mastores Starke. the wyff of master Starke skynner, and the docthur of master Avenon shreyff of London, with a xvj. clarkes syngyng, and a x. pore women in mantyll fryse gownes, master shryff the cheyffe morner, and after a xx. mornars in blake, boyth men and women, and master Busken mad the sermon."—Diary of Henry Machyn, edited by John Gough Nichols, Esq. F.S.A. p. 289.

† Arms: Ermine, on a pale britessed sable, three leopard's faces or.—MS. Harl. 6860.

Strype,\* in Saint Olave's in the Jewry, with the following epitaph:—

Here lyeth under this tombe, the body of Richard Chamberlaine, Ironmonger, Alderman and late Sheriff of London, merchant adventurer, and free of Russia: who had two wives; Anne, the first, of whom he had issue eight sonnes and five daughters; of Margaret, his last wife, no issue: which Richard dyed the 19th day of November, an. Dom. 1566.

To the poore he was liberall,  
and gave for God's sake,  
But now his fame is plentifull,  
and he an Heavenly make.

He was like one of us,  
according to our mould,  
But now he is unlike us,  
in Heaven where he would.

His time was short, in sickness rare,  
as to all is known;  
But now his time shall long endure,  
and never be cast downe.

Mr. Richard Chamberlin resided in the Old Jewry, in the great messuage or mansion house which he there built, on the site of the premises leased to him by the Ironmongers' Company, and which the Company in the 10th of Elizabeth renewed to Robert Chamberlin, his son, for the term of two hundred years, with the like covenants of the former lease *verbatim*.—MS. Rec. vol. ii.

#### ROBERT BENNE.

Robert Benne, citizen and Ironmonger of London, was son of John Benne, yeoman of the Crown to King Henry the Seventh and Eighth, by ....., daughter of John Burrell, of Wormley, in the county of Hertford, Sergeant-at-Arms to the same monarchs, and grandson of Henry Benne, of Saffron Walden, in the county of Essex.

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\* Strype's Lond. b. iii. p. 56.—A.M.

He married Elizabeth, daughter and coheir of Reginald Woodeson; and bore, Argent, between a fesse dancetté gules three dragon's heads erased vert, langued gules.—Visitation of London, by Robert Cooke, Clarenceux, anno 1568.—MSS. Harl. 1463, 1464.

WILLIAM DANE.\*

William Dane, alderman, and Sheriff of London in 1569, and Master of the Ironmongers' Company in 1570, and again in 1573, in which latter year he died. He was the son of John Dane, of Stortford, in the county of Herts, by Alice, daughter of ..... Peppercorne, and married Margaret, daughter of Edmonde Kempe, citizen and mercer of London, by whom he had issue one son, who died young.

Mr. Alderman Dane bequeathed to the Ironmongers' Company ten pounds, to be expended in a dinner at his funeral; and was buried at the church of Saint Margaret Moyses, in Bread Street ward, where a monument was erected to his memory, with the following inscription:—

Beati mortui qui in Domino moriuntur.—Apoc. xiv.

To William Dane that sometime was  
An Ironmonger; where each degree  
He worthily (with praise) did passe.  
By wisdom, truth, and heed was he  
Advanc'd an Alderman to be;  
Then Sheriffe; that he, with justice prest,  
And cost performed with the best.  
In almes franke, of conscience cleare;  
In grace with prince, to people glad.  
His vertuous wife, his faithfull peere,  
Margaret, this monument hath made;  
Meaning (through God), that as she had

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\* Arms: Or, a chevron engrailed azure, between three hinds gules.—Visit. of London, by Robert Cooke, Clarenceux, a° 1568.—MSS. Harl. 1463, 1464.

With him (in house) long lived well,  
Even so in tombes blisse to dwell.

Obierunt in Christo,  
Ille Sabat. 5 Septemb. 1573, ætatis 56.  
Hæc vero 18 Novemb. aº 1579.\*

### SIR JAMES HARVEY.†

Sir James Harvey, second son of William Harvey, gentleman, of Cotwalton, in the county of Stafford; alderman, and Mayor of London in 1582, and Master of the Ironmongers' Company in 1572, 1576, 1580, and 1582. He married Agnes, daughter of Sebastian Gent or Gens, of Antwerp, by whom he had issue three sons and three daughters.

1. Sir Sebastian Harvey, Master of the Ironmongers' Company in 1600, and Lord Mayor of London 1618.

2. James Harvey, of Wangey, in the county of Essex, who married Elizabeth, daughter of Anthony Radcliffe, alderman of London, by whom he had two sons, James, of Wangey, who married Ann, daughter of Jeremy Haydon, alderman of London; and Samuel, who married Constance, daughter of Dr. John Donne, Dean of St. Paul's, by whom he had issue three sons.

3. William Harvey.

The daughters of Sir James Harvey were Clerkin, wife of Alexander Avenon; Elizabeth; and Agnes.

### ANTHONY GAMMAGE.‡

Anthony Gammage, Sheriff of London in 1575, and Master of the Ironmongers in 1573, and again in 1577,

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\* Strype's Lond. b. iii. p. 206.—A monument on the south wall.—A.M.

† Arms: Or, a chevron between three leopard's faces gules, a crescent for difference.—Visitation of London, by Robert Cooke, Clarenceux.—MSS. Harl. 1463, 5810, 5869.

‡ Arms: Quarterly, 1 and 4, Argent, five fusils in bend gules, on a chief azure three escallops or; 2 and 3, Gules, a fret vairé.—Visitation of London, MSS. Harl. 1463, 5810, 5569.



was the son of William Gammage, by Thomasin, daughter and coheir of Edward Horn, and grandson of John Gammage, of Coytiffe, in the county of Glamorgan, gentleman. He married Alice, daughter of ..... Simonds, of Reading, by whom he had issue at the time of the Visitation one son, William, who became Master of the Ironmongers' Company in 1603.

Anthony Gammage was buried in the church of St. Margaret's Friday Street.

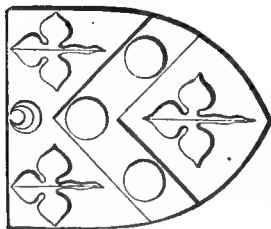
#### SIR WILLIAM ROWE.

Sir Wm. Rowe, Knight, son of Thomas Rowe, of Penshurst, in Kent, was elected Sheriff of London and Middlesex in 1582, and Lord Mayor in 1592, and was Master of the Ironmongers' Company on five several occasions between 1583 and 1590.

The family of Rowe continued for several generations in the vicinity of London, living in great opulence and respectability, and are frequently mentioned in various topographical works. The Messrs. Lysons, in their account of Walthamstow and Hackney, have recorded many interesting particulars of this family; in the latter parish several superb monuments were erected to their memory, which, on the pulling down of the old church, were, through a want of proper care and attention, literally broken to pieces. The fragments of these monuments are at present in the possession of J. R. Daniel Tyssen, Esq. F.S.A., of Hackney, who is attempting, at considerable expense, to effect some partial restoration of them.

The following pedigree is compiled from the Harl. MSS. 1096, 1531, and 6065, and the History and Antiquities of Tunstall in Kent, by Edward Rowe Mores. Lond. 1780.

# PEDIGREE OF ROWE.



William Rowe, of Dartford, and Row Place in Kent. ....

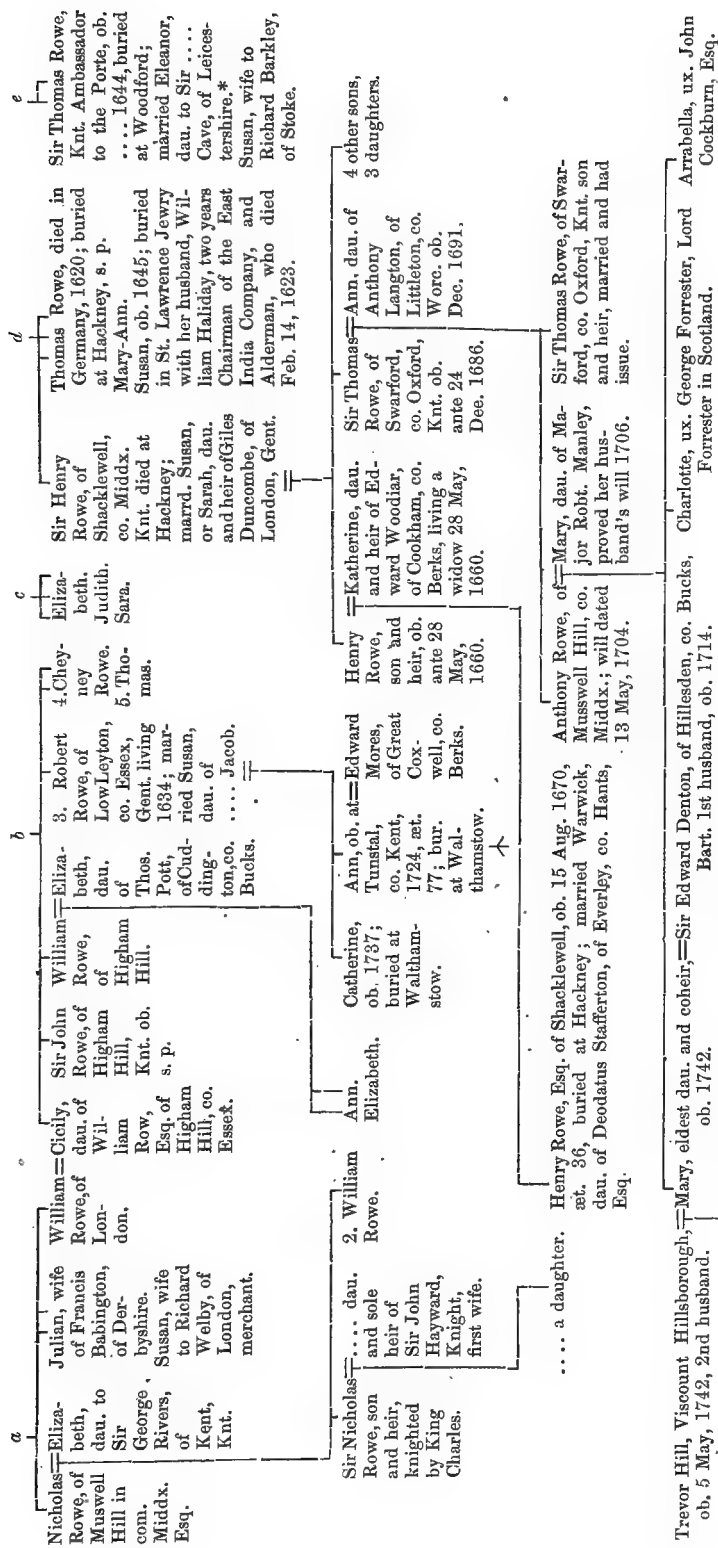
Reginald Rowe, of Lee in Kent. ....  
 Agnes, dau. of William Rowe, was married to Sir Wm. Fynch, from whom descended Sir Moyle Fynch, Knt. and Bart.

Thomas Rowe, of Penshurst, co. Kent. ....  
 Robert Rowe, of London, Merchant-Taylor, and of Clapham in com. Bedford. ....

Sir William Rowe, Knt. Lord Mayor of London, 1583, and 1592, and Master of the Iron-mongers' Company five times, between the year 1583 and 1590.  
 Sir Thomas Rowe, Knt. Lord Mayor of London 1568, in which year he purchased Higham Hall in Walthamstow; ob. 18 Sept. 1570, buried at Hackney.  
 Mary, dau. of Sir John Gresham, Knt. Lord Mayor, and cousin to Sir Thomas Gresham, Knt.

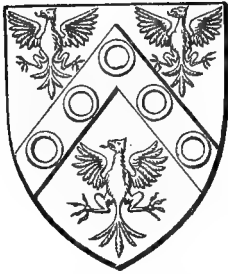
Anise, married to Nicholas Luddington.  
 Elizabeth, married Sir Willm. Garrard, or Garrett, Knt. of Dorney, co. Bucks.  
 Mary, ux. Thomas Randall.  
 3. William Rowe, son and heir, of Clapham, co. Beds, and Sheriff of that county, married Rebecca, dau. of Robert Brandon, of London.  
 2. Sir Henry Rowe, Knt. Lord Mayor 1607; ob. 12 Nov. 1612, æt. 68, bur. at Hackney; married Susan, dau. of Thomas Kighley, of Gray's Thurrock, Essex.

Robert Rowe, fourth son, of Leighton in Essex, married Eleanor, dau. of Thomas Jerny, of Worsted, co. Norfolk.

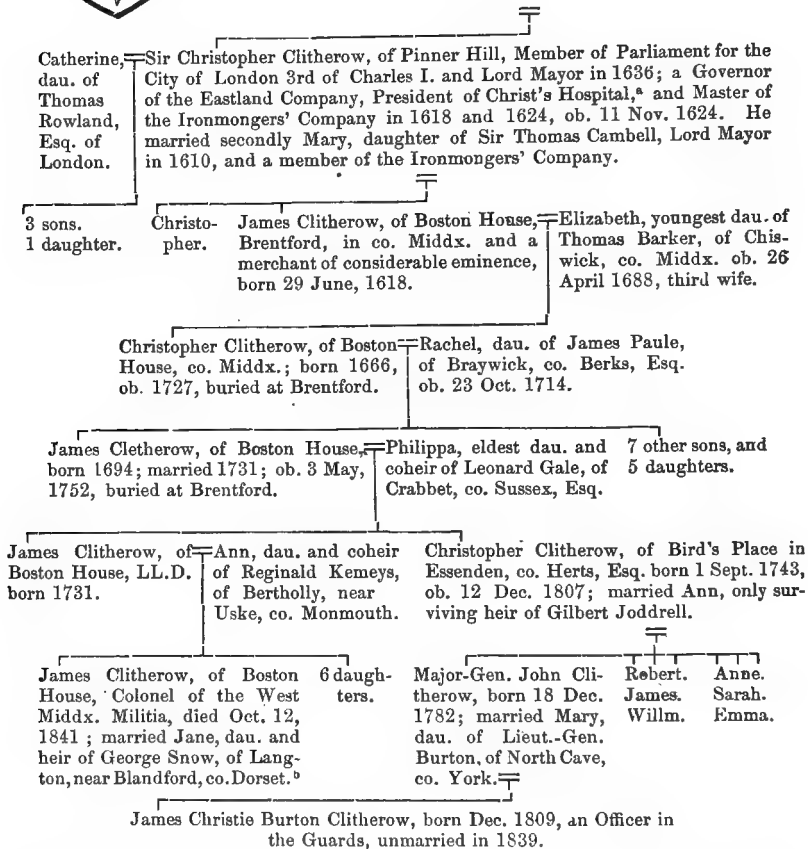


\* Sir Thomas Rowe, Ambassador to the Porte, was knighted in 1604, and employed in various negotiations to Poland, Denmark, and Germany. He brought over to this country the celebrated Alexandrine MS. of the Greek Testament, a fac-simile of which was published by Dr. Woide.—Lysons' Environs, iv.

## HENRY CLITHEROW.\*



Henry Clitherow, merchant of London, and Master of the Ironmongers' Company in 1592, 1603, and 1606, deceased on the 20th of February, 1607, leaving issue by his first wife Bridget, daughter of Thomas Hewett, an only son,



<sup>a</sup> There is a good portrait of Sir Christopher Clitherow in Christ's Hospital.—Lysons.

<sup>b</sup> Heralds' Visitations; Clutterbuck's Hertfordshire; Faulkner's History of Brentford, &c.; and Family Evidences, obligingly communicated by Col. Clitherow in 1839.—See a more extended pedigree in MS. Records, vol. iii. fol. 186.

\* Arms: Argent, on a chevron gules, between three eagles displayed sable, five annulets or.—Harl. MS. 1096; Add. MS. 5533, fol. 75. This

## ROBERT CUTT.\*

Robert Cutt, Master of the Ironmongers' Company in 1599 and 1608, was the son of Robert Cutt, of Wolverhampton, and grandson of Robert Cutt, alias Cutts, of Sheffield, in the county of York. He married Anne, daughter of Ralph Heyman, of Sellinge, in Kent, by whom he had issue three sons and two daughters: Edward; William; Henry, of Ireland; Ann; and Elizabeth.

William Cutts, of London, the second son, living in 1633, married Alice, daughter of Ralph Houghton, of Derby, and had three children, Robert, William, and Anne; which Robert married "Francose," daughter of George Long, Esq., and at the time of the Visitation had issue one son, William, whose age is not stated.

## SIR THOMAS CAMBELL, KNIGHT.



Sir Thomas Cambell, Lord Mayor in 1610, Master of the Ironmongers' Company in 1604, and again in 1613, was the son of Robert Cambell, of Fulsam, in Norfolk, and descended from a Scotch family of that name. He married Alice, daughter of Edward Bright, of London, by whom he had a numerous family.

Sir James Cambell, Knight, Lord Mayor in 1629, and Robert Cambell, a merchant of London, two of his sons, were both members of the Ironmongers' Company, and

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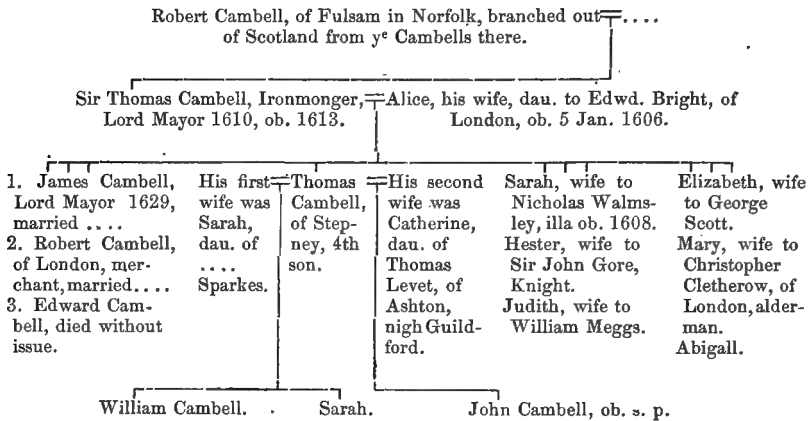
family is supposed by Lysons to be descended from the "Clitherows or Clederows of Kent, of whom Richard Clederow was several times sheriff and knight of the shire in the reign of Henry IV. and Henry V.; and in the year 1405 was appointed Admiral of England upon the western station."—Lysons' Environs.

\* Arms: Ermine, on a bend engrailed sable three plates.—Visitation of London, by Sir Richard St. George, Clarenceux, anno 1633.—Harl. MS. 1476, fol. 100.

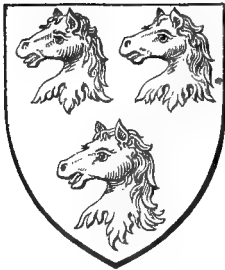
served the office of Master—Sir James in 1615, 1623, and 1641, and Robert in 1631.

A short pedigree of this family is given in the Harl. MS. 1096, fol. 13.

### PEDIGREE OF CAMBELL.



### ROWLAND HEYLIN.\*



Rowland Heylin, Sheriff of London 1624, Master of the Ironmongers' Company in 1614, and again in 1625, was descended from an ancient family at Pentre Heylyn, in Montgomeryshire, North Wales. He is stated to have caused the Bible to be translated into Welsh, also to have promoted the publication of a Welsh Dictionary, and a Welsh translation of the celebrated work of Lewis Bayley, Bishop of Bangor, entitled *The Practice of Piety*. He died in 1637, leaving an only daughter his sole heir, who was married to "Counsellor Nichols," and conveyed to him the family estate of Pentre Heylyn.

Dr. Peter Heylyn, son of Henry Heylyn, and nephew of

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\* Arms: Sable, three horse's heads erased argent.

the above Rowland, was an eminent divine, Rector of South Warnborough in the county of Hants, and Prebendary of Westminster. He was a very learned man and greatly distinguished for his numerous writings, and through life a zealous opponent of the errors of Popery. Anthony Wood observes respecting him, that, "in 1643, he was voted a delinquent in the House of Commons sitting at Westminster, because of his retirement to the King, and thereupon an order was sent to the Committee at Portsmouth to sequestrate his estate and seize upon his goods, which order being put in execution his incomparable library was taken away and carried to Portsmouth. In 1644 his singular good lord and patron Dr. Laud, Archbishop of Canterbury, being beheaded, his hopes of rising higher in the Church were totally blasted, so that upon the loss of him and his spiritual estate he stuck to his temporal (for which he compounded in Goldsmiths' Hall), and to the earning of money by writing books. In 1647 he removed to Minster Lovell in Oxfordshire, where, taking a farm of his nephew, Colonel Henry Heylyn, in the year following, he lived six years or more exercising his pen." He "afterwards suffered in his estate by decimation; which trick being brought up by Oliver while Protector, many families thereby (especially such as had before compounded) were undone. In 1660, upon his Majesty's return, Dr. Heylyn was restored to his spiritualities."\*

He was born 29th Nov. 1599, died in 1662, and was buried in Westminster Abbey, where a monument is erected to his memory.

His elder brother, Edward Heylyn, of Minster Lovell, in Oxfordshire, was father of Henry Heylyn, Esq. a justice of the peace for that county.

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\* Wood's *Athenæ Oxon.* vol. iii. p. 567.

Dr. John Heylyn, son of John Heylyn, merchant of London, another distinguished member of this family, but in what degree related to Dr. Peter Heylyn is not stated, was also a Prebendary of Westminster, and first Rector of St. Mary-le-Strand, which rectory he held thirty-five years. He was the author of Lectures addressed to the King's Scholars, and a translation of the New Testament. He died 11th August, 1759, aged 74, and was buried at Westminster Abbey, where there is also an inscription to the memory of his wife Elizabeth, who died 9th June, 1747, aged 49, and another for their daughter Elizabeth, who died 28th March, 1759, in the 37th year of her age.\* Dr. John Heylyn had also a son named John, born 30th June, 1712, who afterwards became an eminent merchant at Bristol, and left an only daughter, married to Sir Clement Cottrell Dormer.†

Edward Heylyn, brother of the before-named Dr. John Heylyn, Prebendary of Westminster, was the father of Henry Heylyn, Esq., whose son, Henry Heylyn, Esq., of Brixton, in the county of Surrey, is the present representative of this ancient family, and a member of the Court of the Worshipful Company of Saddlers, in which society his ancestors have been enrolled ever since the year 1684.

Mr. Henry Heylyn, of Brixton, married Harriet, daughter of Joshua Lockwood, Esq., of Betchworth, in the county of Surrey, by whom he has issue two sons, Henry and Edward.‡

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\* History and Antiquities of the Abbey Church of Westminster, by John Preston Neale, 1823.

† "Marybone.—Married Sir Clement Cottrell Dormer and Elizabeth Heylin, May 12, 1783."—Lysons' Environs.

‡ Communications of Henry Heylyn, Esq. 1850.



## NICHOLAS LEAT.



Nicholas Leat, alderman of London, was an influential and highly-respected member of the Company; he served the office of Master in 1616, 1626, and again, in consequence of the demise of Mr. Wm. Canning, during a part of the year 1627. But few particulars respecting his life and connexions have been discovered. His will, dated the 3rd of June, 1631, was proved towards the end of that month in the Prerogative Court of Canterbury. By this instrument he appoints his two sons, Richard and Hewett Leat, his executors, and directs that the residue of his whole estate, of what description soever, on this side or beyond the seas, should be equally divided between them, after the payment of his debts; such legacies as he had privately acquainted them with, and the sum of 1,000 nobles, to each of his unmarried daughters, Elizabeth, Judith, and Jane; and further appoints his sons-in-law, John Wyld and Henry Hunt, and his cousin Ralph Handson, overseers of his said will.

A grant of the following arms to Mr. Nicholas Leat, dated the 13th December, 1616, is entered in the books of the Heralds' College: Argent, on a fesse gules between three fire-balls sable, from each flames proper, a lion passant or. Crest, On a mural crown or a fire-beacon sable, with fire proper, between two wings azure.

This coat, impaling, Argent, a cross voided of the field between four mullets or stars of eight points sable, appears on the portrait of this worthy merchant, which was presented to the Company by his two sons shortly after his decease, and now forms one of the embellishments of their Court-room.

The following petition for setting up the effigies of the kings and queens of England in the Royal Exchange was presented to the Lord Mayor and Court of Aldermen by Mr. Nicholas Leat in 1610, and has been preserved in the records of the Corporation.

To the Right Honourable Sir Thomas Cambell, Lord Maior, and the worshipfull th'aldermen his brethren.

Right ho. and worshipfull. Whereas that worthie citizen Sir Thomas Gresham deceased, of famous memory, did build for the honor of this cittie, and necessarië use of merchants, that royall monument called the Royall Exchange, whoe, being cutt off by untimely death, left a part thereof unperformed, that is, xxx. pictures of kings and quenes of this land, and to that purpose the said Sir Thomas Gresham left thirty roomes to place them in ;

Wherefore it may please your honour and worships to give way that an act of a common counsell may be made that, because soe worthy a worke may not be left unfynished, it may be enacted that every cittizen that hereafter shalbe elected alderman, and shall agree or compounde to be suspended for a fyne or otherwaies, that before that cittizen soe chosen shalbe cleered of all elections hereafter by the cõmon counsell, that he shalbe enioyned to pay the charge of making and fynishing one of the foresaid kings or queenes their pictures, to be erected in the places beforesaid in the Exchange, not exceeding 100 nobles ; the pictures to be graven on wood, covered with lead, and then gilded and paynted in oyle cullers ; and for modellis or patterns, because this honorable cittie and worshipfull Company of Mercers doe receive good benefitts whereby that they make each of them at their charges, which will be a thing both memorable and honorable, and noe man wronged.

NICHOLAS LEAT, ire.\*

Court of Aldermen, 10 May,  
8 Jac. I<sup>o</sup> 1610.

This petition was referred by the Court of Aldermen to the Court of Common Council, that such order might be taken therein as should by them be thought fitting ; but

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\* Records of the city of London ; and books of the Mercers' Company on Gresham affairs, 1564-1825 ; recently printed.

whether the proposition of Mr. Leat was adopted in all its details, we have not been able to discover. It is nevertheless clear that the effigies of the sovereigns of England were set up in the first Exchange, as their destruction in the Fire of London in 1666 is mentioned by Strype and other writers.\*

A further notice of Mr. Nicholas Leat, equally demonstrative of his good taste and public feeling, is found in two of the principal writers of his own period on the subject of horticulture. Gardens were cultivated in England at an early period, and FitzStephen,† who flourished about the time of Henry the Second, informs us that those citizens who dwelt in the suburbs of London had large and beautiful gardens surrounding their villas ; but we elsewhere learn that these *paradisi* of our ancestors contained scarcely anything besides a few useful herbs and medicinal plants, or a profusion of trees, frequently cut and tortured into fantastic shapes ; and that gardens approximating to our present ideas, and for the cultivation of rare and beautiful flowers, scarcely existed at all in England before the reign of Elizabeth.

About that period the taste for gardening appears to have acquired a fresh impulse, and a number of elegant exotics were brought into the country by merchants and travellers from various parts of the world. Sir Walter Raleigh introduced a variety of new plants from the different countries which he visited, particularly from Flanders and the south of France, also from Virginia and South America ; and many persons of distinction and learning directed their attention to the subject. The most

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\* The series of monarchs set up in the first Exchange commenced with Edward the Confessor ; but in the second edifice, erected after the Fire of London, the series commenced with Edward the First, in order to leave room for the successors of Charles the Second.—Vide Strype, book ii. p. 137.

† FitzStephen's Description of London, ed. 1772, p. 25.

celebrated gardens \* of that time were those of the Duke of Somerset at Sion House, under the care of Dr. Turner ; the garden of Edward Lord Zouch, which was under the care of L'Obel ; and those of Hugh Morgan, apothecary to Queen Elizabeth ; of James Cole, of Highgate ; of Gerarde, " in the suburb of Holborn ; " and of Nicholas Leat.

The devoted attachment of Mr. Leat to horticultural pursuits, and the desire which he felt to improve the Flora of his own country, are clearly evident from the frequent and honourable mention which is made of him in the works of Gerarde and Parkinson, which I prefer transcribing literally, feeling that I should scarcely stand excused to my brethren of the Court of Ironmongers, if I were to curtail these curious and interesting passages.

From Gerard's Herbal, edit. 1597, page 246 :—†

*Cole Florie*, or after some *Colie florie*, hath many large leaves, sleightly endented about the edges, of a whitish green colour, narrower and sharper pointed than cabbage, in the midst of which leaves riseth up a great white head of hard flowers closely thrust together with a root full of strings, in other parts like unto Colewoorts.

*The swollen Colewoort*—*Brassica Tophosa*, of al other is the strangest, which I received fro a worshipfull marchant of London, Master Nicholas Lete, who brought the seeds thereof out of Fraunce ; and who is greatly in love with rare and faire flowers and plants, for which he doth carefully send into Syria, having a servant there at Alepo, and in many other countries, for the which myself, and likewise the whole land, are much bound unto him. This goodly coolewoort hath many leaves of a blewish green, or of a colour of woade, bunched or swollen up about the

\* Cited in a paper on Flowers and Flower Shows, printed in The Topic, No. 15, p. 15. 1846-7.

† "The Herball or generall Historie of Plantes, gathered by John Gerarde of London, Master in Chirurgerie. Imprinted at London by John Norton, 1597." 1392 pages, with a handsome engraved title-page of figures and flowers, and a garden of that period. The work contains plates of all the plants and flowers therein described, most of which are very well drawn.

edges, as were a piece of leather wet and broiled on a gridiron, in such strange sort that I cannot with words describe it to the full. The flowers grow at the top of the stalkes, of a bleake yellow colour ; the root is thick and strong like the other kinds of colewoorts.

*Beetes, Beta.* There is likewise another sort hereof that was brought unto me from beyond the seas by that courteous merchant Master Lete, before remembred, the which hath leaves very great and red of colour, as is all the rest of the plant, as well roote as stalke, and flowers full of a perfect purple juice, tending to rednesse, the middle ribbe of which leaves are for the most part verie broad and thicke, like the middle part of the cabbage leaf, which is equal in goodness with the leaves of cabbage being boiled. It grew with me in 1596 to the height of viij. cubites, and did bring forth his rough and uneeven seede very plentifully, with which plant nature doth seeme to plaie and sport himself ; for the seedes taken from that plant (which was altogether of one colour), and sown, doth bring forth plants of many and variable colours, as the worshipful gentleman Master John Norden can very well testifie, unto whom I gave some of the seedes aforesaid, which in his garden brought forth many other of beautiful colours.—Ibid. page 251.

*Clove Gilloflowers.* There are at this day under the name of *caryophyllus* comprehended divers and sundrie sorts of plants, of such variable colours, and also several shapes, that a great and large volume would not suffice to write of every one at large in particular, considering how infinite they are, and how every yeer every climate and country bringeth forth new sortes, such as have not been heretofore written of ; some whereof are called carnations, others clove gilloflowers, some sops in wine, some pagiants or pagion colour, horseflesh, blunket, purple white, double and single gilloflowers, as also a gilloflower with yellow flowers, the which a worshipful merchant of London, Master Nicholas Lete, procured from Poland, and gave me thereof for my garden, which before that time was never seen or heard of in these countries.—Ibid. p. 472.

From Parkinson's *Paradisus*,\* edit. 1629, page 420 :—

#### CHAPTER ON ROSES.

Some of these roses had their original, as is thought, in England, as the

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\* “ *Paradisi in Sole Paradisus Terrestris* ; or a Garden of all sorts of pleasant Flowers which our English ayre will permitt to be noursed up, with a Kitchin

first and second (*Rosa Anglica alba* and *Rosa incarnata*); for these dried red roses that come over to us from beyond the seas are not of the kind of our red rose, as may well be perceived by them that will compare our English dried leaves with those. Some in Germany, Spain, and Italy. Some again in Turkie, as the double yellow rose, which first was procured to be brought into England by Master Nicholas Lete, a worthy merchant of London, and a great lover of flowers, from Constantinople, which (as wee heare) was first brought thither from Syria, but perished quickly both with him and with all other to whom he imparted it; yet afterwards it was sent to Master John de Franqueville, a merchant also of London, and a great lover of all rare plants as well

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Garden of all manner of herbs, rootes, and fruites, for meate or sause, used with us; and an Orchard of all sort of fruit-bearing trees, and shrubbes fit for our land; together with the right ordering, planting, and preserving of them, and their uses and vertues. Collected by John Parkinson, apothecary of London. 1629. Printed by Humfrey Lownes and Robert Young, at the sign of the Starre, on Bread Street Hill." This is an engraved titlepage by Switzer, and represents the Garden of Eden; pages 612, with 109 woodcuts of flowers and fruit, and a portrait of the author; dedicated to the Queen.

This is the first gardening book worth mentioning, and, considering what had had been done before, must be allowed to have great merit. The state of our gardens at the beginning of the 17th century may be judged of from his list of flowers, fruit-trees, and shrubs then cultivated. It also contains the names of "many respectable persons who introduced curious and useful plants, and contributed to improve the cultivation of them, as John Tradescant; John Goodier, of Maple Durham, in Hampshire; Guillaume Boel, a very curious and cunning searcher of simples; Mr. William Coys, of Stubbers by North Ockenden, in Essex; Mrs. Thomasin Tunstall, of Bull Bank, near Hornsby Castle; Mr. Brian Ball, apothecary at Coventry; Mr. Nicholas Lete, a worthy merchant; Mr. John de Franqueville; Mr. Francis Le Veau, the honestest root-gatherer that ever come over to us; Mr. Dr. Flud, one of the physicians of the College in London; Vincent Sion, born in Flanders, dwelling on the Bankside; Mr. George Wilmer, of Stratford Bow, Esq.; Richard Barnesley, of Lambeth; Mr. Humfrey Packington, of Harvington, in Worcestershire, Esq.; Mr. John More; Master James Cole, a merchant of London, living at Highgate; Master Morgan, apothecary to the late Queen Elizabeth, who had a garden at Battersea; Mr. Doctor Mathew Lister, one of the King's physicians; Master John Miller, of Old Street; Mr. William Ward, the King's servant, in his granary, who hath a country house at Boram, in Essex."—The Gardener's and Botanist's Dictionary, by the late Philip Miller, F.R.S., with additions by Thomas Martyn, B.D., F.R.S., in 2 vols. Lond. 1807.

as flowers, from which is sprung the great store that is now flourishing in this kingdom.

#### CHAPTER ON LILIES.

*Lilium Persicum* (the Persian Lily). This was, as is thought, brought from Persia unto Constantinople, and from thence sent to us by the means of divers Turkie merchants, and in especiall by the procurement of Mr. Nicholas Lete, a worthy merchant, and a lover of all faire flowers.— Ibid. p. 30.

#### ISAAK WALTON.

No circumstance has given me more gratification in the investigation of the Ironmongers' records than the discovery that Isaak Walton is enrolled amongst their members. So little was known of his early history that Sir Harris Nicolas, in a memoir of Walton prefixed to his edition of the Complete Angler published in 1837, found himself obliged, after a most diligent research, to record the following passage :—

Of his childhood, his guardians, or the means by which he was supported, nothing whatever is known; not a single fact can be stated respecting him from the time of his baptism until he attained his twentieth year, when he appears to have been a resident in London.

Isaak Walton was made free of the Ironmongers' Company by Thomas Grinsell, in 1617-18. He served as a gentleman in foins in the mayoralty of Sir James Cambell in 1629, and performed the like service in 1635 in the pageant provided for Sir Christopher Clitherow. In 1637 he was chosen Warden of the Yeomanry, and in 1639 paid over to his successor the sum of 2*l.* 7*s.* 10*d.*, the balance left in his hands after discharging the duties of that office. He is again mentioned in 1641, the Lord Mayor having addressed three several precepts to the city companies, requiring them, in the first place, to make a return of all their members, with their several places of

abode; secondly, to collect the moneys rated upon them respectively by the Act of Parliament; and lastly, to signify that the sum of 40,000*l.* was immediately required for the important affairs of the kingdom, and that the same must be collected and paid to the Commissioners by the following Monday or Tuesday at the latest. Whereupon the Ironmongers were severally assessed for this purpose, and Walton appears in the list of Yeomanry, and is there described as Isaacke Walton, of the parish of Saint Dunstan's in the West, his contribution amounting to the sum of 3*l.* Beyond this period we find no further mention of him, except in an account of arrears of quarterage, from which it may be inferred that his residence was not then known to the officers of the Company. It is pretty certain that the distraction of the times hastened Walton's retirement from business; and we may reasonably conclude that a mind so imbued with the spirit of gentleness as that of this amiable man would naturally seek seclusion when men were every where divided in opinion and on the eve of attempting to settle their differences by the experiment of a civil war.

The following passage in Walton's life of Dr. Sanderson will afford us some insight of his views and feelings at this period.

“Some years before the unhappy Long Parliament, this nation being then happy and in peace (though inwardly sick of being well), namely, in the year 1639, a discontented party of the Scots church were zealously restless for another reformation of their kirk government, and to that end created a new covenant, for the general taking of which they pretended to petition the King for his assent, and that he would enjoyn the taking of it by all that nation. But this petition was not to be preferred to him by a committee of eight or ten men of their fraternity but by so many thousands; and they so arm'd as seemed to force an assent to what they seem'd to request; so that, though forbidden by the King, yet they entred England, and in the heat of zeal took and plunder'd Newcastle,



where the King was forc'd to meet them with an army. But upon a treaty and some concessions he sent them back, though not so rich as they intended, yet for that time without bloodshed. But oh! this peace and this covenant were but the forerunners of war, and the many miseries that followed. For in the year following there were so many chosen into the Long Parliament that were of a conjunct council with these very zealous and as factious reformers, as begot such a confusion by the several desires and designs in many of the members of that parliament, and at last in the very common people of this nation, that they were so lost by contrary designs, fears, and confusions, as to believe the Scots and their covenant would restore them to their former tranquillity. And to that end the Presbyterian party of this nation did again, in the year 1643, invite the Scotch covenanters back into England; and hither they came, marching with it gloriously upon their pikes, and in their hats, with this motto, "For the Crown and Covenant of both Kingdoms." This I saw, and suffer'd by it; but, when I look back upon the ruine of families, the bloodshed, the decay of common honesty, and how the former piety and plain dealing of this now sinful nation is turned into cruelty and cunning, I praise God that he prevented me from being of that party which help'd to bring in this covenant, and those sad confusions that have follow'd it. And I have been the bolder to say this of myself, because in a sad discourse with Dr. Sanderson I heard him make the like grateful acknowledgment."\*—*Life of Dr. Sanderson*, late Bishop of Lincoln, by Isaak Walton. Lond. 1678.

In the opinion of Anthony Wood, Walton continued in Chancery Lane till about 1643; at which time (finding it dangerous for honest men to be there) he left the city, and lived sometimes at Stafford and elsewhere, but mostly in the families of eminent clergymen of the Church of

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\* "There was doubtless at this period a republican party, or at least a republican spirit, in the House of Commons; but no step was taken, no wish was avowed, to revolutionize the State from monarchical to republican. The desire to revolutionise the Church from Episcopal to Presbyterian was avowed and begun. They saw Protestant episcopacy conspiring with the royal prerogative against the public liberties, and endeavouring to grasp the same spiritual dominion which was possessed by the papacy over the public mind."—*History of England* by Sir James Mackintosh, vol. v. p. 269; Lardner's edit.

England, by whom he was much beloved. This statement is considered by Sir Harris Nicolas to be erroneous; he says that Walton "did not leave Chancery Lane until about August, 1644; and, as he was certainly in London in January, 1645, and in December, 1647, and was living there in 1650, it is extremely doubtful when, if ever, he retired to Stafford."

Before the year 1650, Walton took a house in the parish of Clerkenwell, where his son Isaac was baptized in St. James's church on the 10th February that year, but lived only a few months, and was buried on the 10th June following, at Clerkenwell. He had also a daughter named after his wife Ann, born on the 11th of March, 1648, and probably in London. In 1651 he had another son born, of whose birth the annexed account was written by his father in the family prayer-book, which agrees with the register in Clerkenwell: "My last son Isaac, born the 7th Sept. 1651, at half an hour after 2 o'clock in the afternoon, being Sunday, and so was baptised in the evening by Mr. Thrustos in my house in Clerkenwell; Mr. Henry Davison and brother Beauchamp were his godfathers, and Mrs. Row his godmother." On the 17th April, 1662, Walton again became a widower by the death of his second wife Ann Ken, who died at Worcester in the 52nd year of her age, and was buried in the cathedral there.\*

Everything that could be ascertained of the probable ancestors of Walton is given by Sir Harris Nicolas; but after great research (and no person could be more competent to such an investigation) he has been obliged to leave the question, Who was Walton's grandfather? undetermined, though there is great reason for concluding that George

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\* Sir Harris Nicolas's *Life of Walton*, prefixed to the *Complete Angler*, published by Pickering. Lond. 1837.

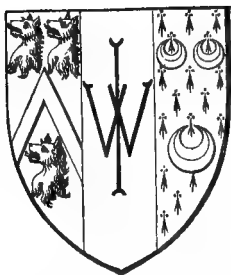
Walton, bailiff of Yoxall, in the county of Stafford, whose will is dated the 10th of February, 1570-1, stood in that degree of relationship to him.

Zouch, in his life of Walton, published in 1796, observes that his attachment to the Protestant religion as professed in the Church of England was derived from his mother, who was "the daughter of Edmund Cranmer, the pupil and friend of Mr. Rd. Hooker, and neece to that first and brightest ornament of the Reformation, Dr. Thomas Cranmer, Archbishop of Canterbury." Sir Harris Nicolas also alludes to Walton's connection with the family of Cranmer: "It is not unlikely," he observes, "that Walton's acquaintance with Dr. King was the cause of his being introduced to the family of Floud of Canterbury, which was closely connected with that of Cranmer, whom King many years afterwards called his 'old friends.' " Susannah, daughter of Thomas Cranmer, of Canterbury (son of Edmund Cranmer, Archdeacon of Canterbury, and grand-nephew of Archbishop Cranmer), was born in August, 1579, and married a gentleman of the name of Floud, who is presumed to have been Robert, the son of John Floud, fifth son of Sir Thomas Floud, of Milgate, in the parish of Bradsted, in Kent, and the descendant of a family of considerable antiquity in Shropshire.\*

The following pedigree is chiefly taken from that printed in the last edition of the *Complete Angler*, with some additions from the books of the Ironmongers' Company, and the wills of Thomas and Ann Grinsell, deposited in the Prerogative Court of Canterbury :—

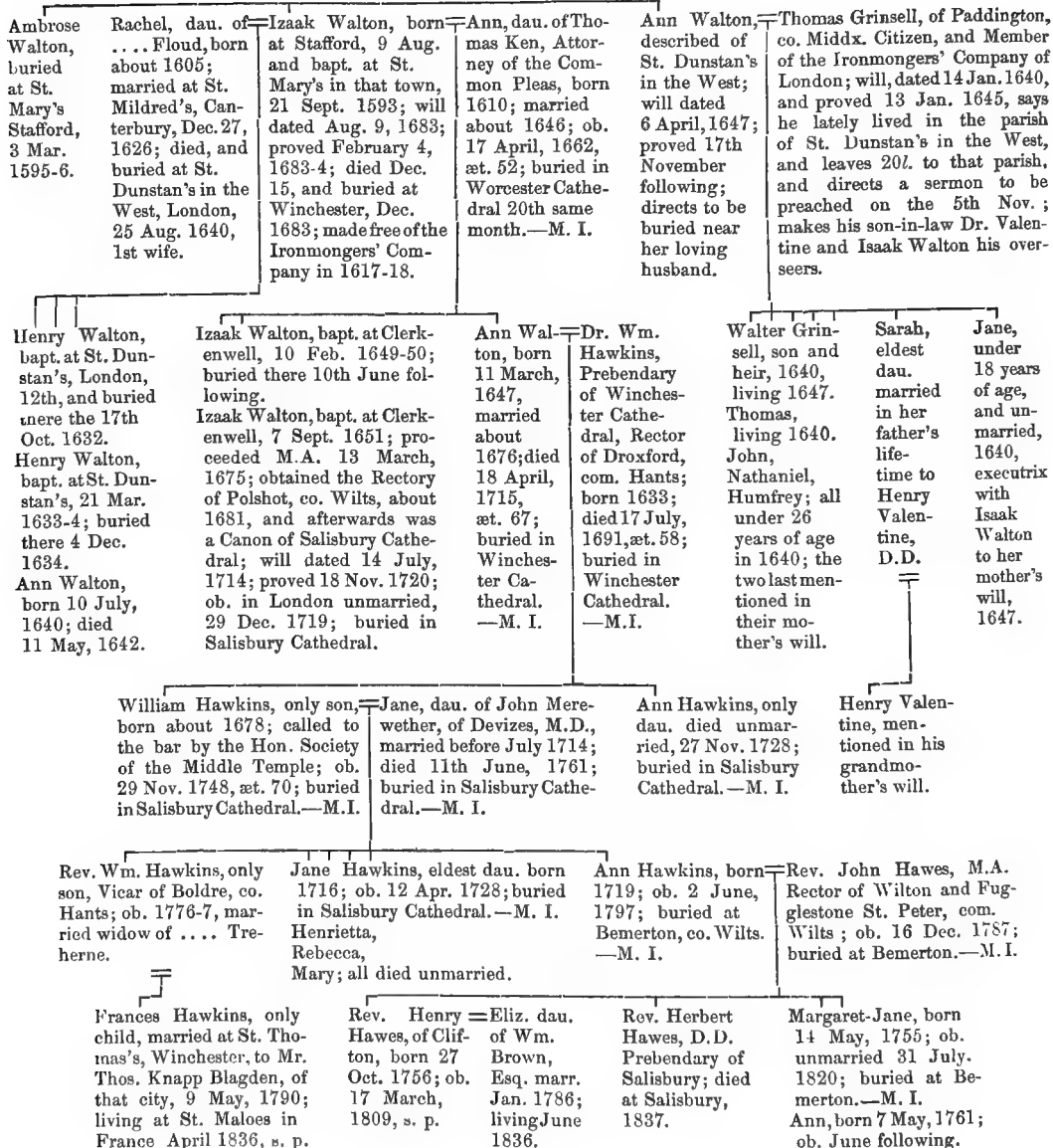
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\* No coat of arms used by Isaak Walton has yet been discovered. The coat affixed to the pedigree is that which has been introduced into some of the illustrated editions of the *Complete Angler*; namely, Walton's mark, I. W., impaling on the dexter side, Vert, on a chevron, between three wolf's heads erased argent, Floud or Floyd, his first wife; on the sinister side, Ermine, three crescents gules, Kenn, second wife.



## PEDIGREE OF WALTON.

Jervis Walton, of Stafford, living Feb. 1570-1; presumed to have been the Jervis Walton of that place who was buried at St. Mary's Stafford, 11 Feb. 1596-7.



## GEORGE CANNING.

George Canning, fourth son of Richard Canning, of Foxcote, in the county of Warwick, and a member of the Ironmongers' Company, was appointed agent of their estate in Ireland on the 10th of September, 1614, and subsequently, by grants of land from the Crown and from the Ironmongers' Company, obtained himself a good estate in that country, where his posterity remained, several of whom were lessees of the Company for a considerable period of time.

In the early part of the present century the family of Canning became ennobled in the persons of George Canning, son of Paul Canning, and Joan, the relict of the Right Hon. George Canning, Secretary of State, the former being created on the 28th Oct. 1818, Baron Garvagh, of Garvagh, in the county of Londonderry, in the peerage of Ireland, and the latter, in the year 1827, Viscountess Canning, of Kilbrahan, in the county of Kilkenny, in the peerage of the United Kingdom, with remainder to the heirs male of her body by her late husband.

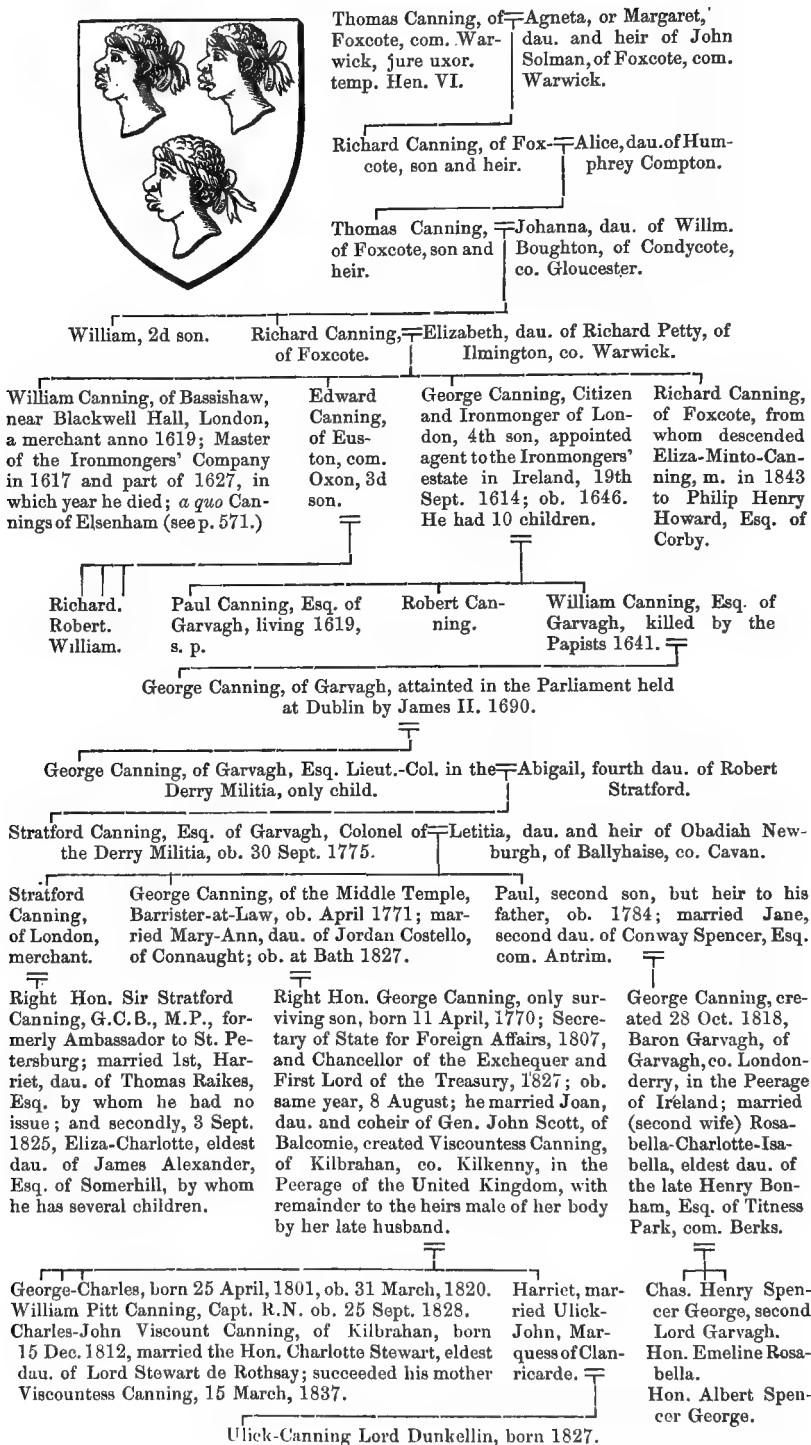
The following pedigree is compiled from that printed by John Benjamin Heath, Esq. F.R.S., F.S.A., in his account of the Grocers' Company,\* and communicated by the late G. F. Beltz, Esq., Lancaster Herald, from the records of the College of Arms, C. 7, 15.; G. 19, 66; C. 21, 41.; Vincent's Warwickshire; the Harl. MS. No. 1167; Lodge's and other Peerages; and the Records of the Ironmongers' Company.

Arms of Canning: Argent, three moor's heads side-faced and couped at the neck proper, wreathed about the temples or and azure.

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\* Some Account of the Worshipful Company of Grocers. London, 1829, not published, p. 291.

## PEDIGREE OF CANNING.



## WILLIAM CANNING.

William Canning, of Bassishaw, in the city of London, merchant, son of Richard Canning, of Foxcote, in the county of Warwick, was Master of the Ironmongers' Company in 1617, and part of 1627, in which latter year he died.

His eldest son, William Canning, Esq. purchased the manor and rectory of Elsenham, in the county of Essex, and married Martha, daughter of George Etheridge, of Maidenhead, Berks, by whom he had four sons, three of whom died without issue. George Canning, Esq. the eldest son, married Elizabeth, daughter of John Buck, of Ugley, in the county of Essex, and had issue also four sons: John; George, of Mole Hall in Depden; William; and Thomas; and a daughter Martha, married to Benjamin Guyver, of Prior's Hall, in Widington. John Canning, the eldest son, of Queen's College, Cambridge, was presented to the vicarage of Elsenham in 1678, and after his father's death succeeded to the rectory and manor; he married Mary, daughter of John Wheeler, of Gervase Court, Worcestershire, by whom he had George, Mary, and Ann, who all died unmarried; and a second daughter Mary, who became sole heiress, and was twice married; first, to Joseph Eves, and secondly to John Howlet, gentleman, of Elsenham aforesaid.—Vide Morant's Essex, vol. ii. p. 571.

## THOMAS THOROLD.\*



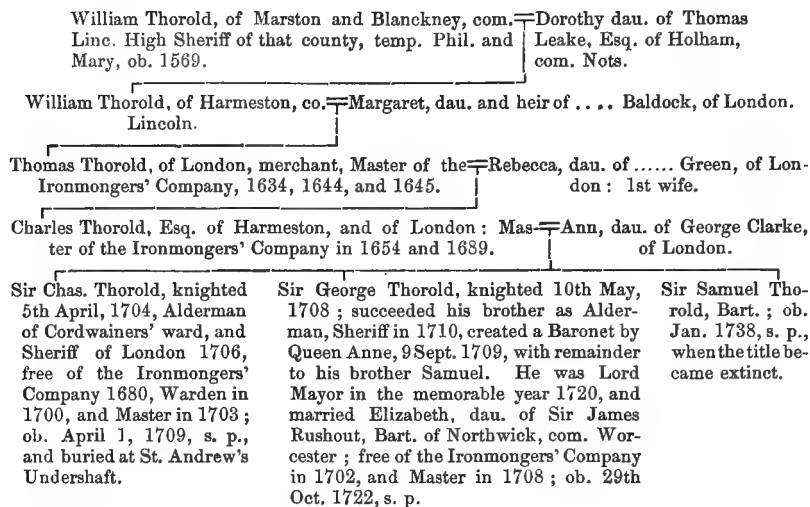
Thomas Thorold, of London, merchant, Master of the Ironmongers' Company in 1634, 1644, and 1645. Will dated 17th May, 1649, and proved in 1651.

The family of Thorold is of considerable antiquity in the counties of York and Lincoln, where they were

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\* See a more extended pedigree in MS. Records, vol. iv. f. 286.

chiefly seated. Richard Thorold, of Thorold, com. Ebor. temp. Edw. III. married Alice, *alias* Joan, daughter and heir of Robert de Hough, of Marston, com. Lincoln, and was the ancestor in a direct line of



### SIR JOB HARBY.\*

Sir Job Harby, Knt. citizen and merchant of London, son of Thomas Harby, Esq. of Adston or Aveston, in the county of Northampton, and great-grandson of Nicholas Harby, of Cambridgeshire, gentleman, Master of the Ironmongers' Company in 1635 and 1643, one of the Commissioners of the Customs, and created a Baronet in 1660. He married Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Richard Wiche, of London, by whom he had issue one son, Erasmus, and four daughters—Elizabeth, married in 1638 to Sir Edmund Hoskins, of East Grinstead, in the county of Surrey, sergeant-at-law ; Ann ; Rebecca ; and Susan, the wife of Roger Pocock, of London, merchant.

Sir Erasmus Harby, Bart. succeeded to his father's title

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\* Arms: Gules, a fesse dancetté ermine between ten billets argent ; the badge of Ulster.—Harl. MS. 1463, fol. 100.



and estate at Aldenham, in the county of Herts, and married Lady Frances Fane, daughter of Mildmay second Earl of Westmoreland, and died in 1674, when the title became extinct, and the manor of Aldenham was sold to Denzil Holles, Lord Holles of Ifield.

#### SIR HUGH WINDHAM.\*

Sir Hugh Windham, Knt., of Pilsden Court, in the county of Dorset, Master of the Ironmongers' Company in 1638 and 1642, grandson of Sir John Windham of Orchard Windham, in the county of Somerset, and lineally descended from William de Wymondham, of Whichlewood and Crownthorp, in the county of Norfolk, circiter temp. Edward I.† He was created a Baronet in 1641, and married Mary, daughter of Christopher Allanson, of London, Esq., by whom he had issue Hugh, ob. vita patris, and six daughters, Mary, Sara, Martha, Percilla, Diana, and Rachell.

#### JOHN WILD.‡

John Wild, one of the captains of the city in 1633, and Master of the Ironmongers' Company in 1651, son of Edward Wyld, of London. He married Mary, daughter of Nicholas Leate, who was also one of the captains of the city, and a member of this Company; by whom he had issue Nicholas, John, Edward, Simon, Ralph, Richard, Mary, and Martha. He died in 1651. Simon, his fourth son, was made free of the Company in 1650; John in 1656; and Nicholas served the office of Master in 1674 and 1686.

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\* Arms: Azure, a chevron between three lion's heads erased or; the badge of Ulster.—Visitation of Somerset, by Robert Cooke, and William Camden, Clarenceux, Harl. MS. 1559; Sharpe and Lodge's Peerages; see also MS. Records of Ironmongers' Company, vol. iii. fol. 317.

† Ancestors of the Earls of Egremont.

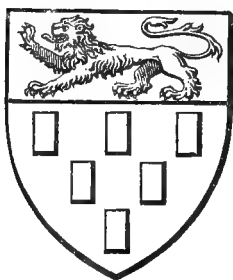
‡ Arms: Or, a fesse between three buck's heads erased sable.—Harl. MS. 1476, fol. 122; see also MS. Records of Ironmongers' Company, vol. iv. fols. 33, 65, 192.

## SIR JOHN LEWIS.\*

Sir John Lewis, of Ledston, great-grandson of Robert Lewis of Marre, and descended from an ancient Welsh family, was Master of the Ironmongers' Company in 1657, and created a Baronet in 1660. He married Sarah, third daughter and co-heir of Sir Thomas Foot, Lord Mayor of London in 1640, and by her (who married secondly Denzel Onslow, Esq.) had two daughters, his co-heirs: Elizabeth, who became the wife of Theophilus Earl of Huntingdon; and Mary, married to Robert Lord Deincourt, son and heir of Nicholas Earl of Scarsdale.

Sir John Lewis died in 1671, when the title became extinct.

## SIR ROBERT GEFFERY.†



Sir Robert Geffery, sheriff of London in 1673; elected alderman of Cordwainers' ward 22nd June, 1676; Lord Mayor in 1686; and Master of the Ironmongers' Company in 1667 and 1685-6. He died the 26th February, 1703, in the ninety-first year of his age, and was buried in St.

Dionis Backchurch, in which parish he had lived for many years. No particulars are known respecting the family of

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\* Arms: Sable, a chevron between three trefoils or.—Burke's Extinct Baronetcies: MS. Records, vol. iv.

† Arms: Argent, six billets sable, on a chief of the second a lion passant or, langued gules: granted by Sir Edward Byshe, Clarenceux.—Add. MS. 5533, in Brit. Mus. Previous to this grant, as appears by a conveyance of land from the Ironmongers' Company, dated 2 Aug. 1658, and signed on behalf of the Company by (Sir) Robert Geffery, and to which his seal is attached, he bore . . . five billets in saltire, a label throughout of three points, impaling . . . on a chief three birds. Crest: Out of a mural coronet a lion's head erased.

Sir Robert Geffery beyond what is discoverable in his will, and from which we may infer that he was of Cornish extraction. He bequeaths a sum of money for the support of a school at Landrake and St. Erney, in the county of Cornwall, and mentions his cousin, Rebecca Sowton, eldest daughter of his late brother, William Geffery; Abigail and Catherine Geffery, two other daughters of his brother William; Mary Binny, daughter of his late sister Thomasin Randall; and his cousin William Geffery, of Trematon, in Cornwall, and some of their descendants.

Sir Robert Geffery received the honour of knighthood from the King, at Guildhall, during his shrievalty in 1673, and at the time of his decease was president of the hospitals of Bridewell and Bethlem.

#### THOMAS NICHOLLS.\*

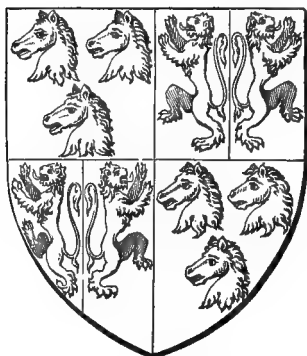
Thomas Nicholls, citizen and merchant of London, and Master of the Ironmongers' Company in 1695.† Will proved in the Prerogative Court of Canterbury in the month of December, 1706, in which mention is made of his daughters Katherine and Ann, and his son John, deceased; his residence at Highgate, and real estates at Pentre Heylin, Llandregunwin, Trederwen, in the county of Montgomery, and other property in the town and county of Salop.

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\* Arms: Sable, a pheon argent, a crescent for difference.—Seal attached to his will.

† He was apprenticed to Charles Thorold, Esq.; presented in 1656, and made free in 1669; and was probably grandson to Rowland Heylin, whose only daughter married a gentleman of the name of Nicholls, to whom she conveyed the estate of Pentre Heylin, in Montgomeryshire.

## SIR WILLIAM HUMFRIES.



Sir William Humfries, Bart., and alderman of the city of London, only son of Nathaniel Humfries, citizen and Ironmonger, of Candlewick Street, and grandson of William ap Humfrey, of Penrhin, in the county of Montgomery.

He served the office of Sheriff in 1704, when Queen Anne conferred on him the honour of knighthood. In 1705 he was Master of the Ironmongers' Company, and in 1714 Lord Mayor of London: on which latter occasion he was created a Baronet, having had the honour of entertaining George the First at Guildhall.

Sir William married, first, Margaret, daughter of William Wintour, Esq. of Dymocke, in the county of Gloucester, and granddaughter of Sir William Maxey, of Bradwell Hall, Essex, and had by her an only son, Orlando, who succeeded to his father's title and estate. By his second wife, Ellen, relict of Robert Lancashire, merchant of London, he had no issue.\* He officiated as chief butler at the coronation of George I., sat in parliament for Marlborough in 1714, and died in October, 1735; and his will was proved in the Prerogative Court of Canterbury in the month of November following.†

Sir Orlando Humfries, Bart. married Ellen, daughter and co-heir of the before-named Robert Lancashire, by whom he left no male issue, and died 14 June, 1737, when

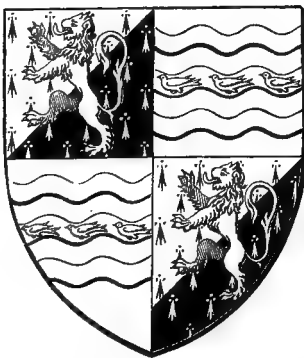
\* In the notice of her death, April 10, 1734, she is called relict of Colonel Robert Lancashire, second wife of Sir William Humfries, Bart. alderman of Cheap ward.—Collections of Samuel Gregory, Esq.

† 228 Dicie.—Sir William Humfrey was by trade a dry-salter in the Poultry. His country residence was Hever Castle, in the county of Kent, the birthplace of the unfortunate Anne Boleyn.

the title became extinct.\* He was buried at Barking, in Essex, where there is a monument on the south wall of the church to his memory, with a marble bust and arms—Quarterly, 1 and 4, Sable, three nag's heads erased argent; 2 and 3, Per pale or and gules, two lions rampant endorsed counterchanged; with an escutcheon of pretence: Ermine, on a bend sable three martlets argent, on a canton sinister or two bends gules.—Lancashire; Lysons' Environs.

The following account of the funeral of Sir William Humfreys is given in the London Journal and Daily Post newspapers of Monday, Nov. 7, 1735 :—

Last night y<sup>e</sup> corpse of Sir W<sup>m</sup> Humfreys, Bart. was buried in great state, having all the trophies of honour suitable to his dignity carried before him: the city marshall preceded the hearse, which was drawn by six horses, followed by a coach-and-six of state (the horses belonging to his son, now Sir Orlando Humfreys, Bart.), and fourteen other coaches-and-six (and near 200 lights), and so passed from his house in Bloomsbury Square through Holborn, down Chancery-lane, and through Fleet Street, St. Paul's Church-yard, and Cheapside, to St. Mildred's in the Poultry, where he was interred in a vault in the chancel, near his first wife: his pall being supported by Sir Gerrard Conyers, Sir Edward Bellamy, Sir W<sup>m</sup> Billers, Sir Rich<sup>d</sup> Hopkins, Sir Harcourt Masters, and Sir John Thompson, knights and aldermen, in their gowns.



#### SIR SAMUEL PENNANT.

Samuel Pennant, an eminent West India merchant on College Hill, in the city of London, and a member of the Ironmongers' Company, was elected alderman of Bishopsgate ward, 1742, served the office of sheriff in 1744, and was knighted at Kensington the 4th

\* Burke's Extinct Baronetcies, &c.: Repertory Stainer, No. 118, fo. 357, 382, 383.

Sept. 1745. He died during his mayoralty, on the 20th May, 1750, in the forty-first year of his age, and was buried at St. Michael Royal, College Hill,\* where a monument is erected to his memory with the following inscription :—

P. M. S.  
 Juxta requiescit  
 Samuel Pennant miles,  
 de insulâ Jamaicæ,  
 Urbis hujusce perantiquæ  
 Prætor  
 vere insignis ;  
 Qui cum multa, non ad tuendam modo,  
 verum etiam ad illustrandam  
 muneris istius dignitatem  
 contulerat,  
 plura moliebatur ;  
 febre correptus invidâ  
 triste sui desiderium  
 amicis, concivibus, egenis,  
 omnibus demùm  
 reliquit.  
 Obiit 20<sup>o</sup> die Maij A.D. 1750, ætatis 41<sup>o</sup>.  
 Marmor hoc amoris ergò  
 æquè ac honoris  
 viro  
 de omnibus tam benè merito  
 Fratres duo mœrentes P. P.

Arms : Quarterly, 1 and 4, Per bend sinister ermine and ermines, a lion rampant or ; 2 and 3, Argent, three bars wavy azure, on the middle one as many martlets or. The second quarter only is sculptured on the monument ; but, on reference to the pedigree in the College of Arms, this evidently appears to be an omission.

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\* Collections of Samuel Gregory, Esq. : and M. I.

## WILLIAM BECKFORD, ESQ.\*

William Beckford, Esq. was born in the island of Jamaica, and, on his arrival in England, about the age of fourteen, was placed under the care and direction of the Rev. Dr. Friend, chief master of Westminster School, and was considered by his preceptor one of the best scholars in that seminary.

In 1753 he was returned as one of the representatives of the City of London in Parliament. In 1758 he served the office of Sheriff, and was Lord Mayor in 1762, and again in 1770, but died in the month of June of this latter year, at the age of 63, and was buried at Fonthill-Gifford, in the county of Wilts.

It is noticed of Mr. Beckford that he wanted the external graces of manner and expression, and that adorned with these accomplishments he would have made a first-rate figure. He possessed a sound understanding, and a very extensive knowledge of British politics, especially that important part which relates to trade.

In his own diet Mr. Beckford was exceedingly moderate, but his public entertainments were of the most elegant description imaginable; four of these given during his mayoralty are stated to have been "perhaps the most magnificent since the time of Henry VIII."

Mr. Beckford's conduct in presenting two petitions to the Throne, desiring a dissolution of the parliament, though as chief magistrate he might consider himself bound to act in accordance with the views generally expressed by the citizens of London at that period, will ever remain a

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\* William Beckford, Esq. was made free of the Ironmongers' Company in 1752.

subject on which there will be a considerable difference of opinion.

It was upon the latter of these occasions that he is stated to have uttered that celebrated remonstrance which his contemporaries have inscribed on the monument erected to his memory in Guildhall. His Majesty having received the petition from the City on the 23d May, 1770, with evident marks of dissatisfaction, Mr. Beckford, to the great astonishment of the courtiers and every one present, rose and addressed the King in an extemporary speech, in which he deplored the displeasure of His Majesty, and humbly sued for a more favourable reception of the prayer of his faithful and loyal citizens of London, concluding his address with this memorable sentence :—

“ Permit me, Sire, further to observe, that whoever has already dared, or shall hereafter endeavour, by false insinuations and suggestions, to alienate your Majesty’s affections from your loyal subjects in general, and from the City of London in particular, and to withdraw your confidence in and regard for your people, is an enemy to your Majesty’s person and family, a violator of the public peace, and a betrayer of our happy constitution, as it was established at the glorious Revolution.\*

The following pedigree was obligingly communicated (through the officers of the College of Arms) by the late William Beckford, Esq. of Bath. It is entered somewhat more at length in the MS. Records of the Ironmongers’ Company, vol. v. f. 89.

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\* Printed Memoir ; M. I. in Guildhall.





—Bridgett, dau. of .... Esq. President of the Council, and Anne Ballard, second wife, married at St. Catherine's in Jamaica, 22 Dec. 1692; buried there 1696.

Peter Beckford, of St. Catharine's in Jamaica, Esq. Speaker of the Assembly there, bapt. 5 April, 1673; ob. 23 Sept. 1735; buried there.	Bathua, dau. and coheir of Julines Herring, of Jamaica, Esq. a Colonel in the Army.	Charles, dau. of Priscilla . . . Tol-dervy, Elizabeth.	Mary, dau. of Thomas Beckford, of Jamaica, bapt. there 3 April, 1682; buried there 1731.	Mary, dau. of Thomas Beckford, of Jamaica, bapt. there 3 April, 1682; buried there 1731.
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Thomas Beckford, a twin with Richard.	Julius Beckford, of Jamaica.	Elizabeth, dau. and co-heir of Solo.	George, Francis Beckford, young maice, and afterwards of Basing, com. Hants, married for his second wife, Susanah, dau. and heir of Richard Love, of Basing.	5. Elizabeth, born at Jamaica, one of the Ladies of the Bedchamber to her Majesty; married Thomas son; Howard, second Earl of Ashby, James Hamill-Deputy Earl Marshal of England.	Peter Beckford, coheir of the Hon. George Hamilton, M.P. for Wells, in the county of Somerset, third son of Aug. 1737; ton, Earl of Ashby, buried there.	Maria, dau. Beckford, and at length coheir of the Hon. George Hamilton, M.P. for Somerset, third son of Aug. 1737; ton, Earl of Ashby, buried there.	William Beckford, of Font-hill-Gifford in com. Wilts, bapt. at St. Catherine's, Mayor of London 1762 and 1770; born in 1709; married Mary-Elizabeth, dau. of Robert Polnitz Byndlosse in Jamaica, Esq.	Charles, Thomas Beckford, of Toms Hall in Jamaica, born 1711; married Mary, married first, John Barsnet; and secondly, Wastell Brizcoe, 6th son of John Briscoe, of Crofton, co. Cumb.
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==	Louisa,	Thomas Love Beckford,	A son,	Thomas Howard,	William Beckford, of	Ballard Beckford,	Thomas Ballard	Jane-Mary, ux. Thomas
	2nd	of Basing House, co.	born	Earl of Effingham,	Fonthill-Gifford in com.	of Whitehall, in the	Beckford, ob.	May.
	daun. of	Hants, married in Scot-	6 Nov.	Captain-General	Wilton, Esq. M. P. for	England,	Beckford, ob.	Mary Ballard, married
	George	land circa 1788, to Jo-	...	and Governor-in-	Hindon in said county,	only son, ob. 8 Sept.	Philip, bap-	first, John Palmer; and
	Pitt,	buried	Several	Chief of the Island	born at Font-	1764, buried at St.	tized 29 Oct.	secondly, Edward Long,
	Lord	heir of John Leigh, of	daugh-	of Jamaica, ob.	hill 1760; married Mar-	Catherine's Church,	29 Oct.	of Aldermaston, co.
	Dorset,	Northcourt, Isle of	ters.	1791, s. p.	garet, only surviving	Jamaica; married	1739.	Berks, sole Judge of
	M. P. for	Wright, Esq. and relict		2 Richard Howard,	daughter of Charles	Frances, dau. of	Mathew, ob. in-	the Admiralty Court at
	Rivers.	of Richard Burnet Lloyd,		Earl of Effingham,	Gordon, 4th Earl of	John Buckner, of	fans.	Jamaica.
	only	of North America.		&c.	Above.	Jamaica.		
	Morpeth,							
	only							
	child.							

Susanna-Euphemia, 2nd dau. and coheir, born at the Castle of La Tour in the Pays de Vaud, Switzerland, May 1786; baptized there; m. 26 April, 1810, Alexander Duke of Hamilton and Brandon.

Margaret-Maria-Elizabeth, eldest dau.  
and coheir, born at Fonthill-Gifford,  
April, 1785, m. May 1811, Lt.-Gen.  
James Orde.

## SIR CLAUDE SCOTT, BART.

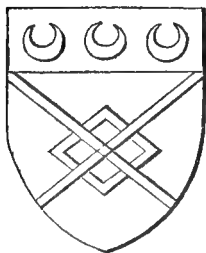
Claude Scott, Esq. of Bruton Street, London, banker, and of Lytchet Minster, in the county of Dorset, born 11th May, 1742, was made free of the Ironmongers' Company by redemption, 11th April, 1764, and created a Baronet in September 1821. He married, Sept. 8th, 1767, Martha, only daughter of John Eyre, Esq. of Stepney, in the county of Middlesex, by whom he had issue an only son Samuel.

Sir Samuel Scott, Bart. of Lytchet Minster, in the county of Dorset, born 29th April, 1772, succeeded to the title and family estate on the demise of his father, 27th March, 1830. He married 4th Feb. 1796, Anne, only surviving child of John Ommanney, Esq. of Bloomsbury Square, London, by whom he had issue Claude-Edward, his successor; Samuel; Anna Maria, wife of Charles Williams, Esq. of London, banker; and Caroline. Sir Samuel died on the 30th Sept. 1849.

Sir Claude Edward Scott, the third and present Baronet, was born in 1804.

Arms: Per pale indented argent and pean, a saltire counterchanged; the badge of Ulster.—Burke's Baronetage; and Records of the Company, &c.

## SAMUEL FIRST VISCOUNT HOOD.



Samuel Viscount Hood was received into the freedom and livery of the Ironmongers' Company as an honorary member, on the 27th Nov. 1783. He was the son of the Rev. Samuel Hood, Vicar of Thorncomb, in the county of Devon, and grandson of Alexander Hood, Esq. of Mosterton, in the county of Dorset. Born in 1724; advanced Post-

Captain 1756, and, for his distinguished services, created a Baronet, 19th May, 1778. After his decisive victory over the French, under the Count de Grasse, he was created Baron Hood of Catherington, in the peerage of Ireland; and on the 1st of June, 1796, his lordship was elevated to the peerage of Great Britain, by the title of Viscount Hood of Whitley, in the county of Warwick. He married Susanna, daughter of Edward Lindzee, of Portsmouth, Esq., who was created 27th March, 1795, Baroness Hood of Catherington, in the county of Hants, in the peerage of England, and, dying in 1806, left issue Henry second Baron Hood of Catherington, in right of his mother, and second Viscount Hood, on the demise of his father, 27th January, 1816. He married Jane, daughter and heir of Francis Wheler of Whitley, in the county of Warwick, by whom he had Francis Wheler Hood, Lieutenant-Colonel in the army; Samuel Hood, of Cricket Saint Thomas, who was created Baron Bridport, in the peerage of Ireland; and two daughters, Susannah and Selina, both married.

Francis Wheler Hood, the eldest son, married Caroline, only daughter of Sir Andrew Snape Hamond, Bart., by whom he had issue Sir Samuel Hood; Francis Grosvenor Hood, Captain in the Guards; and Caroline, married to Arthur Francis Gregory, Esq. of Stivichall, in the county of Warwick.

Sir Samuel Hood, of Whitley, in the county of Warwick, eldest son, was born the 10th January, 1808, and succeeded his grandfather as third Viscount Hood in 1836, having previously inherited the other titles of his family. He married June 27th, 1837, Mary-Isabella, daughter of Richard Tibbits, Esq. of Barton Segrave, Northamptonshire; and dying May 8, 1846, left issue Francis-Wheler Hood, born in 1838, the present and fourth Viscount.

Arms: Azure, a fret argent, on a chief or three crescents

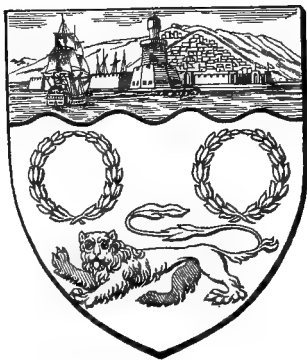
sable. Crest, a Cornish chough proper, standing in front of an anchor or. Supporters: dexter, a sea-god crowned or, holding in his exterior hand a trident also or, a light scarf thrown over the sinister arm and part of the body vert; sinister supporter, a sagittarius proper.—College of Arms.

### MICHAEL HOY, Esq.

Michael Hoy, Esq. of London, and Midanbury, in the county of Hants, was elected on the livery of the Ironmongers' Company 22nd April, 1808, and served the office of Sheriff of London in 1812.

Arms: Chequy or and gules, a lion rampant argent.

### EDWARD VISCOUNT EXMOUTH.



The family of Pellew have been settled in the county of Cornwall for several centuries, but came originally from Normandy, where the name is still occasionally met with.

Humphrey Pellew, Esq.\* of Flushing, near Falmouth, the grandfather of Lord Exmouth, was a merchant of considerable eminence, possessing a large property in ships, and trading chiefly to America. He married, in 1692, Judith Sparnon, of Sparnon and Pengelly in Breage, by whom he had a family of six sons and five daughters, and died in 1721.

Samuel, the youngest son, whose children subsequently became the only male survivors of the family, was com-

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\* Mr. Osler, the biographer of Lord Exmouth, and from whose work this brief sketch is principally derived, states that his lordship's grandfather was named Humphrey. In several of the peerages he is called George.

mander of a post-office packet on the Dover station. He is represented as being a man of great determination, and most exemplary in all the duties of private life. In 1752 he married Constance, daughter of Edward Langford, Esq. a gentleman of good descent, but strongly attached, from his family connexions, to the cause of the Pretender, whose standard he joined, and distinguished himself in the battle of Preston. It should, however, be observed, that Mr. Pellew's political sentiments differed widely from those of his father-in-law; and, in order probably to prevent any germ of disaffection in the minds of his children, it was his practice to make them drink the King's health on their knees every Sunday. He died in 1765, leaving issue by his wife four sons and two daughters: Samuel Humphrey Pellew, who married Miss Jane Bawden, and had issue a son and a daughter, Samuel and Jane; Edward, afterwards Viscount Exmouth; Admiral Sir Israel Pellew, who married Mary-Ellen, daughter of George Gilmore, Esq.; John, killed at the battle of Saratoga, in North America; Catherine, the wife of Charles Louis Count Jerskjold, Vice-Admiral of Sweden; and Jane, the wife of Lieut. Spriddle, of the Royal Navy.

Edward, the second son, whose brilliant career we purpose very briefly to trace, was born at Dover on the 19th April, 1757. He received the rudiments of his education at Penzance, under the care of the Rev. James Parkins, the clergyman of that parish, and was afterwards removed to the grammar school at Truro.

About this time his mother imprudently contracted a second marriage, by which her children were deprived of her support and thrown upon the world "with scanty resources and almost without a friend." This act of parental indiscretion, although it exposed Mr. Pellew at an early age to a severe moral discipline, was no doubt salutary and

beneficial in its results. It was the first process in the formation of his future greatness, and served to strengthen and call into operation that energy and decision of character for which he was afterwards so pre-eminently distinguished.

Mr. Pellew entered the navy at the age of fourteen, and proceeded in the *Juno*, commanded by Captain Stott, to the Falkland Islands, which had been forcibly taken possession of by the Spaniards: this trifling affair was soon accommodated between the Governments of Great Britain and Spain, and was succeeded by a peace which continued for five years; but it is remarkable for having given to the British navy two of its most distinguished officers—Nelson and Pellew.

Passing over several instances of noble and disinterested friendship recorded of Mr. Pellew while on board the *Juno*, we find him in 1775 on board the *Blonde*, Captain Pownoll, in the equipment sent against the American colonies. One of the principal objects of this expedition was to wrest from the enemy the command of Lake Champlain, and to prevent an attack upon Canada. Mr. Pellew was appointed to the *Carleton*; and, in the action off the island of Valicour, his two superior officers being dangerously wounded, he succeeded to the command of the vessel. The invincible courage and presence of mind which he displayed on this occasion obtained for him, though only holding the rank of a midshipman, a letter of thanks from the First Lord of the Admiralty; and, at the close of the campaign, he was selected by Colonel Burgoyne to carry the dispatches to England.

In 1779 he was appointed first lieutenant of the *Apollo*, under the command of his friend and patron, Captain Pownoll. But this happy re-union was of short duration. Captain Pownoll fell in the action between the *Apollo* and *Stanislaus* (French frigate) in 1780, and died in his friend's

arms. Three days after this unfortunate event, Mr. Pellew received a letter from Lord Sandwich, sincerely condoling with him for the loss which he had sustained, and at the same time complimenting him for his 'own "gallant and officer-like conduct;" accompanied with an assurance of immediate promotion.

On the 25th July following he took the command of the *Hazard*, an old sloop-of-war, which he shortly after paid off, and in March, 1782, commissioned the *Pelican*, a French prize. On the 20th of April he put to sea in this "shell of a vessel," and on the next day captured a French privateer and brought her into port. On the 24th he again stood over to the French coast on the look-out, and on the 28th commenced a spirited attack on three privateers inside the Isle of Bass, and succeeded in driving them all on shore. This action obtained for him the rank of a post-captain, and placed him in a position in which he would rise by seniority to the grade of a flag-officer.

In 1793, being appointed to the command of the *Nymphe*, of thirty-six guns, he had the honour of striking the first blow in the Republican war, by capturing *La Cleopatra*, of forty guns, and one of the best ships in the French navy. For this brilliant exploit Captain Pellew received the thanks of the King and the distinction of knighthood. The following letter, admirably characteristic of the British seaman, was addressed by him to his brother on the day after the action :—

DEAR SAM,

Here we are, thank God! safe after a glorious action with *La Cleopatra*, the crack ship of France; 40 guns, 28 on her main deck and 12 on her quarter deck, some of 36 pounds, and 320 men. We dished her up in fifty minutes, boarded, and struck her colours. We have suffered much, but I was long determined to make a short affair of it. We conversed before we fired a shot, and then, God knows, hot enough it

was, as you will see by the enclosed. I might have (written) for a month had I entered on the description of every gallant action, but we were all in it heart and soul. I owe much to Israel, who undertook with the after-gun to cut off her rudder and wheel. The tiller was shot away, and 4 men killed at her wheel, which I verily believe was owing to him. I will write again in a day or two, and do all I can for everybody. We must go into harbour. Cleopatra is fifteen feet longer and three feet wider than Nymphé—much larger. Poor dear Pearse is numbered with the slain. Plane and Norway slightly wounded. Old Nicholls safe. God be praised for his mercy to myself and Israel and all of us.

Yours ever, E. P.

Be kind to Susan; go over and comfort her. I cannot write to poor Pearse's mother for my life; do send her a note, I really cannot. I loved him, poor fellow, and he deserved it.

*June 20, 1793.*

In 1796 he had the happiness of saving the entire crew of the Dutton East Indiaman, which had grounded in a heavy gale off Plymouth, by allowing himself to be hauled on board through the surf and floating fragments of the wreck, after pecuniary rewards had been offered in vain, and every one had shrunk from an enterprize "which they deemed too hazardous to be attempted." Having with imminent peril, and not without personal injury, reached the deck of the stranded vessel, this gallant man assumed the command, and proceeded with calmness and energy to issue his directions, until every one on board, including an infant only three weeks old, was safely landed. He was himself one of the last to quit the wreck, which presently after went to pieces.

The captain of the Dutton had been landed on the previous day in consequence of indisposition; and, but for this noble act of disinterested humanity on the part of Sir Edward Pellew, the greater part of the crew, and a portion of the Second or Queen's regiment, in all between five and



six hundred persons who were on board, must inevitably have perished.\*

The country expressed its admiration of these services so promptly rendered to the unfortunate in the hour of distress in the warmest and most grateful manner, and on the 5th of March following he was created a Baronet.

The subsequent period of his life was employed in a long series of arduous services and successful conflicts, which paved the way to further distinction, and in 1814 he was created Baron Exmouth of Canonteign, in the county of Devon. There was yet reserved for his lordship the performance of one other action, which has covered his name with imperishable renown, and entitled him to the gratitude of every nation in Europe. This was the reduction of the almost impregnable fortress of Algiers in the year 1816, and the liberation of upwards of three thousand captives, followed by a treaty which ensured the abolition of Christian slavery in the Barbary states for ever.

On this occasion his lordship received the thanks of Parliament, and was elevated to the dignity of a Viscount.† In 1821 he retired from public service, and passed the remainder of his days in the peaceful society of his family at Teignmouth.

\* "Sir Edward and Lady Pellew were on their way to dine with Dr. Hawker, the excellent Vicar of Charles, when, observing the crowds running to the Hoe, and having learned the cause, he sprang out of the carriage and ran off with the rest."—Vide Life of Admiral Viscount Exmouth, by Edward Osler, Esq. p. 108.

† Arms assigned to Lord Exmouth: Gules, a lion passant guardant, in chief two chaplets of laurel or; on a chief of augmentation wavy a representation of Algiers with a British man-of-war before it, all proper.

Crest: Upon waves of the sea the wreck of the Dutton East Indiaman upon a rocky shore off Plymouth garrison, all proper.

Supporters: Dexter, a lion rampant guardant navally crowned azure, resting the dexter paw upon a decrescent argent. Sinister, a male figure representing Slavery, trowsers argent striped azure, the upper part of the body naked, hold-

Lord Exmouth was from early life deeply sensible of the vital importance of religion : it may be said to have been the staple of his character, and to have imparted a constant impulse and direction to his other great and splendid talents. "On board the *Winchelsea*, his first frigate, the duties of Sunday were regularly observed. He always dressed in full uniform on that day ; and, having no chaplain, read the morning service to his crew whenever the weather permitted them to be assembled. . . It was his practice to have a special and general service of thanksgiving after every signal deliverance or success ;" and he never passed over any opportunity that presented itself of advancing the moral and religious instruction of his seamen.

He died, after a lingering illness of some months, on the 23rd January, 1833, in the seventy-sixth year of his age, and was buried at the parish' church of Christow. It is observed by his biographer that his death-bed was the scene of his best and noblest triumph : full of hope, he closed a long and brilliant career of usefulness "more happy and not less glorious than if he had fallen in the hour of victory."

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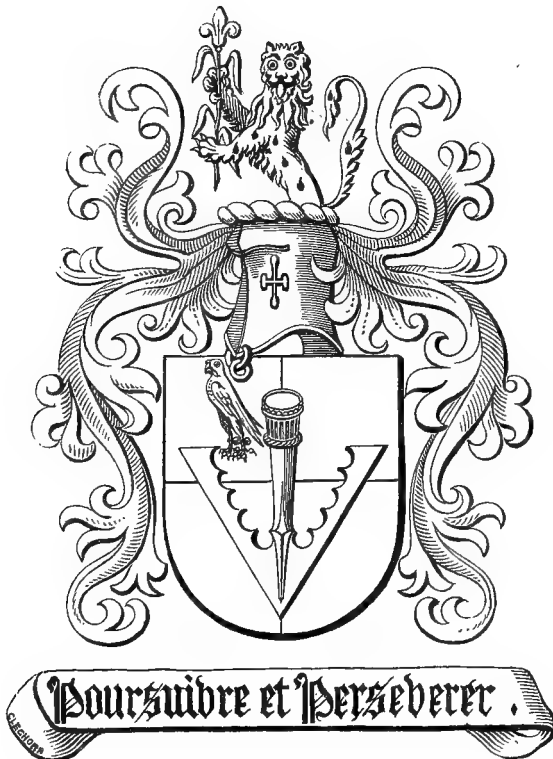
AFTER endeavouring to exercise as much brevity as possible, I find that this work has extended far beyond the limits which I at first contemplated ; and, should this circumstance be regarded as adding to its many other defects, I can only plead in extenuation my inexperience and general deficiency in the art and mystery of authorship. It is therefore with considerable diffidence, but

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ing in the dexter hand broken chains proper, the sinister arm elevated and holding a cross or.

Mottoes : over the crest, "*Deo adjuvante ;*" under the shield, "*Algiers.*"—  
College of Arms.

with every sentiment of esteem and regard, that I now submit these pages to the Court of the Ironmongers' Company, at whose instance and request they have been compiled; and will only add my earnest hope and prayer that this ancient fraternity may ever uphold that high character of honour and integrity, which, in the long retrospect we have taken, it appears in every period of its history to have maintained; that those feelings of charity and benevolence in which the Guilds originated, and which still constitute their distinctive character, may never be impaired, and that we may continue to flourish in peace and brotherly love to the end of all time.





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